"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,904. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Fair Tuesday, moderate north and northwest winds; Wednesday fair, warmer.

☞For full weather report see Page 12.

TEXT OF NEW LAWS PLANNED TO CURB TRUSTS

Stanley Committee Offers Three Bills to Strengthen the Sherman Act.

DEFINES "UNREASONABLE"

Control of More Than 30 Per Cent. of Trade to be Conclusive Evidence.

REDRESS FOR THE INJURED

Provision for Recovery of Damages Not Covered in the Present Law.

STEEL EARNINGS CONDEMNED

Due to Control of Both Mines and Roads, Which Should Be Forbidden.

LITTLETON IS TO DISSENT

Objects to Putting Burden of Proof on Corporations—Will Submit Separate Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—THE TIMES prints herewith the text of the three bills which the Democratic majority of the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee will present to the House with its report. The bills are designed to strengthen what the committee considers the weak spots in the present anti-trust law, and in a memorandum accompanying the report the committee says most of the present trust evils can be eliminated by the new legislation suggested.

"Unreasonable restraint of trade" is defined in one of the measures to meet the demands of business following the Supreme Court decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases. As a lesson drawn from the dissolution of those two companies, the committee recommends legislation to provide redress for the injured parties in permission to sue for recovery of damages. Other important recommendations are that the burden of proof as to reasonableness of trade be put on the corporation, and that control of production and transportation be not permitted by the same interests.

What purported to be the text of one of the committee bills, published in New York this morning, was not the Stanley bill to be recommended as a panacea for trust evils, but was merely word for word the La Follette-Lenroot bill of last year to further protect trade against unlawful restraints and monopolies by providing that the burden of proof to establish the reaonableness of the alleged restraint of trade should be placed upon the party contending that such restraint of trade is "reasonable." The La Follette-Lenroot bill was introduced in Congress on Dec. 15, 1911.

The Stanley anti-trust amendment bill, which will be the basic one of the three to be recommended by the Stanley Steel Committee, will make a similar provision relative to the burden of proving "reasonableness" of the alleged restraint of trade, but it will differ materially from the text of the La Follette-Lenroot bill, which covers only a part of the Stanley bill.

The Democratic members of the Stanley Committee finally closed up their majority report at an executive session held to-day. As forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning Representative Martin W. Littleton will sign that report, but he will also sign a minority report of his own in which he will set forth at length his views in general on antitrust remedial legislation, and in particular his known objections to the Brandeis "burden of proof" idea. Mr. Littleton, as stated this morning, insists that the burden of proof should rest upon the prosecution, not upon the defendant, who, he maintains, should be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Littleton Urges New Law.

In his minority report Mr. Littleton will also point out the necessity for legislation to compel corporations now in existence in restraint of trade to live up to the law. The Stanley bills will apply to acts which occur after their enactment. Mr. Littleton will point out in his minority report that if corporations, newly formed, and coming into existence after the enactment of the remedial legislation, are to be controlled by those statutes, that there should be some other change in the laws which will gradually make the corporations, which have been past offenders, conform to the law. Otherwise the newer corporations, governed by the newer laws, which would not be retroactive, will be at a distinct disadvantage.

Abuses Found, Remedies Suggested.

In the majority report under the heading of "remedial legislation recommended" the five Democratic members present their conclusions as follows:

> The control of corporations by the Federal Government, as recommended by Mr. Carnegie, Judge Gary, and others, is not approved. Whatever be the evil results of elimination from the steel business, it does

Continued on Page 3.

PERU STOPPING ATROCITIES.

Culprits Being Captured and Punished, Says a Lima Telegram.

LIMA, Peru, July 22.—The immense distance between this city and the Putumayo rubber district, in regard to which Sir Roger Casement recently reported to the British Foreign Office that wholesale horrors had been committed on the native workers, and the difficulties of communication cause considerable delay in obtaining news from that region. The Peruvian Government. however, some time ago sent a judicial commission, accompanied by a Prefect and a body of troops, to the district. On their approach many criminals escaped into the forests, while others fled to various countries, from which the Peruvian Government is asking for their extradition. As a consequence of the activity of the local Prefects and the police, several criminals have been arrested and are awaiting trial.

According to the latest official information, similar crimes to those reported by Sir Roger Casement and ill-treatment of natives are now very rare. When, however, they do occur, they are generally discovered and their authors are punished. The region is said now to enjoy relative tranquillity.

The Prefect of the district is untiring in his efforts completely to stop the atrocities, and the Peruvian Government constantly recommends him to continue his energetic measures.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Stewart Fuller, Special Agent of the State Department, under orders to ascertain from personal observation whether the Peruvian Government is redeeming its promise to stop the torture of the Indians in the rubber country, has not yet been able to start on his expedition into the Putumayo country.

Mr. Fuller has cabled to the State Department from Iquitos, about 1,200 miles up the Amazon and at the head of deep water navigation, that he expects to start for the upper river early in August.

CURBING BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Fight Against Disease Goes on in Cuba and Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 22.—Another case of bubonic plague was diagnosed here to-day, making the third case since July 3. The patient had been under observation for several days at a hospital to which he had been taken from a house at 2 Baratillo Street, in the district where the first case was discovered.

Another suspect was taken to-day from a house in the outskirts of the city. The bacteriologists have been unable so far to find the bubonic bacillus among the thousands of rats examined. The cleansing of the city and the fumigation of vessels continues.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The bubonic plague situation in Porto Rico was declared to-day by Public Health Service officials not so favorable, while the situation in Cuba was considered satisfactory. In Porto Rico the plague has resulted to date in forty-two cases and twenty-three deaths.

The campaign against the disease is being pushed hard. Passed Assistant Surgeon Creel at San Juan, P. R., to-day asked for additional officers and three inspectors, the latter being used in examining freight destined for the United States. San Juan has been districted and an inspector assigned to each district. Forces of rat-catchers and rat-poisoners are at work, and 500 rats a day are being examined. By the end of the week this number is expected to reach 1,000 daily, with officers at Carolina and Dorando, it is believed the disease at those places soon will be under control and stamped out.

MOTOR BOAT VANISHES.

Rescuers Vainly Try to Reach Disabled Craft Off Rockaway Beach.

At 7:30 o'clock last night a motor boat was seen flying signals of distress about a mile and a half off shore from Rockaway Beach, and when the glasses were brought to bear the craft proved to be the Grace, a 40-foot hunting cabin motor boat, owned by William Mills of 1,199 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, a member of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club at Rockaway Beach. There were no boats heavy enough to put out to sea at the club, and a message was sent by telephone to the Bell Yacht Club at Rockaway Point.

A new sixty-foot motor boat had arrived there yesterday afternoon, and she put out immediately to the rescue in charge of Capt. Lewis Pearsall and Capt. Henry Abrams of the United States Life Saving Station at Rockaway Point. They went out to sea twelve miles and did not return until midnight, but could not find the disabled motor boat.

Mr. Mills was not at his home last night, but friends at the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club had heard him say yesterday that he had loaned the Grace to four friends from New York.

At daylight three crews will go in search of the boat, which when last seen was drifting out to sea. Capt. Pearsall said on his return that the water was very choppy outside.

HEAT UPSETS CONGRESS.

No Quorum in House, Underwood to Take Drastic Step.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Although it resorted to the extreme of arresting absent members, the House to-day was forced to adjourn because of its inability to keep a working quorum of members in their seats, owing to the heat. Two roll-calls marked the proceeding. The first disclosed a quorum only after a long and weary delay, during which the truants were escorted, one by one, into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants. The second, an hour later, revealed such a scarcity of members that in despair adjournment was taken. The midsummer heat also operated to block business in the Senate.

Majority Leader Underwood, because of the listless attitude of the House members, announced to-night his intention of bringing the matter of absentees to the attention of the Democratic caucus on Wednesday. The result, it is said, will be the issuance of a command by the Democratic majority that all truant members return to the capital at once and attend to business.

FILM ACTORS TRESPASS.

Moving-Picture Concern Enacts Scene at Dignified Garden City School.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 22.—The Garden City representatives of the Long Island Episcopal Diocese are distressed over the publicity given to the visit of a moving-picture concern to St. Paul's School here a few days ago, the placing of a sign, "Miss Yates's Select School for Girls," on the dignified old building, and the enactment of several scenes, in which a clergyman was the central figure. The clergyman depicted was a member of the troupe of actors and actresses who accompanied the machine from the Aviation Field to the grounds.

"It is said they received permission to take the pictures," said Canon Swett to-night, "but we cannot learn who gave the permission, and if it was given it was without authority. The chaplain of the school has been away, and the head master, Mr. March, is on his vacation. There were only two bookkeepers there. They were probably not in the building all the time. If it is true that moving pictures were taken it never should have been permitted."

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, July 13.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

GERMAN MENACE STIRS ENGLAND ANEW

Churchill, in Asking Naval Appropriation, Says Supremacy Must Be Maintained.

MORE WARSHIPS THAN EVER

British Strength in Mediterranean to be Augmented—Personnel to be Increased and Pay Raised.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23.—The Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in introducing the supplementary naval appropriation bill in the House of Commons yesterday, described in the plainest manner the peril which confronts the British Empire as a result of the feverish activity of Germany in increasing her fleet, and he admitted that Great Britain, as a result of this activity, must accelerate her own programme. This speech contained nothing directly offensive to Germany, but at the same time it was without the usual evasions and reservations, and there is no doubt that it will create a profound impression.

In the last two or three weeks there have been certain disquieting indications.. Insurances against war, or, at any rate, a good many inquiries as to rates for such insurance, have been reported from Lloyd's, and the continued fall in consols has been so steady and so pronounced as to lead to the belief that there has been something, in addition to various unfavorable market influences, to account for it.

Mr. Churchill in his speech did not quite please all his Liberal friends, but he also disappointed some of his would-be Conservative supporters, who hoped that he would demand more than he decided on. For some time the Liberals had been protesting against what they called the unnecessary increase of naval expenditure in deference to the agitation over the Mediterranean situation, while the Unionists had been urging Mr. Churchill to disregard expense and to call for as many new ships as they considered requisite for safeguarding this avenue of British commerce. Even up to yesterday the battle between the two parties had been raging hotly, almost, it might be said, over Mr. Churchill's body.

When the supplementary naval estimates were published a few days ago, it became evident that the Unionists' hopes of a largely increased shipbuilding programme would be disappointed, and, following their usual custom of making Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George responsible for everything, the Conservative papers started the report that the Chancellor had interfered with the plans of the First Lord of the Admiralty and had threatened to resign unless Mr. Churchill abated his demands.

Mr. Churchill was besought, exhorted, commanded to pay no attention to Mr. Lloyd-George. "Codlin's your friend, not Short," cried the Unionists in chorus. "We decline to believe," wrote J. L. Garvin in yesterday's Pall Mall Gazette, "that Mr. Churchill will commit the incredible, fatal error of judgment involved at this turning point of his career in surrendering upon the Mediterranean question to the Suicide Club of anti-naval fanatics. Mr. Churchill has courage. Has he courage enough? Has he the courage to assert his view at all costs and to resign upon the issue of a strong navy if the Cabinet rejects his view and is false to its supreme duty? The wrong answer would doom the First Lord, in our profound conviction, to a very second-rate career. The right answer would make his future worthy of Marlborough's descendant and Lord Randolph's son."

Mr. Churchill did not seem to have any fear about his future when he rose to address the House of Commons. He wore his characteristic air of confidence, and evidently he was not worried by his alleged difficulties with Mr. Lloyd-George, who, by the way, frequently nodded his head in support of the statements made by Mr. Churchill in the course of his speech.

Mr. Churchill's Speech.

LONDON, July 22.—The speech of the Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in introducing the supplementary naval appropriation of $5,000,000 in the House of Commons this afternoon, fully indorsed, as it was, by the Prime Minister, will cause graver concern to the country than any warnings which have gone before.

Without the least offensiveness, the First Lord sketched the "unprecedented" rise of the German fleet, which he described as "extremely formidable." In order to bring home its size to his hearers, Mr. Churchill likened it to the great fleet which all saw at Spithead a short time ago. His text was "Build! Build untiringly!" through successive years, as the only means of meeting the menace in the North Sea.

And as if that were not enough, Mr. Churchill told the House that if the information received by the Admiralty that a Mediterranean power—meaning Austria—were contemplating another considerable naval programme proved to be true, "it will constitute a naval factor requiring our prompt attention, not included in any forecast I have given of future naval construction."

Ex-Premier Balfour was prompt in his support of the Government's programme. "Those who have listened to the speech of the First Lord," he said, "must now be convinced that there is no use talking about dropping our shipbuilding. The cost of the navy must increase so long as insane competition in shipbuilding goes on elsewhere; and, though modern peace is as expensive as ancient war, it is much cheaper than modern war."

A notable feature of the debate was Premier Asquith's call to the dominions

Continued on Page 4.

Coolest Place to Dine. THE PLAZA Terrace and Summer Garden.—Adv.

DISTRICT LEADERS
MEN OF PROSPERITY
Made so by moves in the game of politics understood only by insiders. Typical story in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

COLONEL MAY YIELD TO FLINN'S METHOD

Probable Outcome of Yesterday's Conference Over Pennsylvania Situation.

VISITOR RETURNS SATISFIED

Leaving Announcements to the Candidate, Who "Won't Dictate"—Glad He Made Deneen "Show His Hand."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 22.—Just how the situation which faces the Progressives in Pennsylvania is to be handled will be left in doubt until after the National convention of the Third Party in Chicago on Aug. 5, but from what Col. Roosevelt and ex-Senator William Flinn of Pittsburgh had to say after a four hours' conference at Sagamore Hill to-day there seems little doubt that in the end Flinn will have his way, and that Roosevelt will make no further serious effort to thwart him in his plan to save the State organization.

Flinn's plan is to have the same Electors placed on the tickets of both the Republican and Progressive Parties and let the popular vote decide for whom they shall cast their ballots in the Electoral College. Roosevelt announced his unalterable opposition to any such scheme on the ground that it would be a departure from some of the principles to which he had clung in starting his new party.

To-day, however, it is said that Flinn put the matter straight up to him, telling him that it was the best chance to capture the Electoral votes and keep the Republican Party from going back to the control of Penrose and his followers.

"There is no doubt that we will win if the plan is carried out," Flinn declared, and he added that there was serious doubt of holding the Republican leaders who are now for Roosevelt in line if the Colonel insisted on a straight third party movement, which might mean the wrecking of their hopes.

Flinn is fighting hard to hold the control of the State, which he won at the primaries in name delegates to the National Republican Convention, and the developments to-day were therefore very satisfactory to him from a personal standpoint. He was in a cheerful mood when he was seen by the newspaper men after his conference with Col. Roosevelt.

"No one wants to do anything wrong in Pennsylvania," he said, in connection with his plans. "My associates and I are in favor of having the same Electors on the two tickets. We are sure of winning then."

He added in no very convincing tone that Col. Roosevelt was in favor of a straight third party Electoral ticket, and that "of course we will not do anything to which the Colonel objects." Then he began to tell how the plan he (Flinn) favored would work out.

"Col. Roosevelt has no fixed idea," he said, "and it has been decided to leave the matter open until after the Chicago Convention."

He seemed to think that the Flinn plan would probably be put through, and as if in confirmation of this said that the State ticket of the Republican Party would be Progressive and indorsed by the Progressives.

Mr. Flinn was asked if he had been advised whether the law would allow the placing of the same Electors on the ballots of the Republicans and Progressives and having the combined vote count.

"I only know that I have been advised," replied Flinn, "that the Electors cannot be forced to resign from the Republican ticket even if they favor Roosevelt, and that there is nothing to prevent them from voting as they see fit in the Electoral College."

"It's a lovely situation, isn't it?" he added with a smile.

It is understood that the Pennsylvania leaders believe that the Taft supporters may not agree to any plan to have the Electors bound by a stipulation such as proposed, and that if the Roosevelt supporters who are in control carry the plan through it may force them to name other Electors by petition.

Col. Roosevelt was asked flatly afterward just where he stood in regard to the situation in Pennsylvania and other States where there were signs of trouble if he stood out against the wishes of the leaders.

In regard to Pennsylvania, he said that it had been decided at the conference with Flinn to hold off final decision until after the Chicago Convention.

"Flinn agreed to go back and see some of his people and talk it over with me again at the convention," he said. "I was careful to explain my own views, but don't try to dictate. The plans must be worked out by the States themselves. I simply can state my views, but I cannot interfere in any State."

Whether Col. Roosevelt, after all he has had to say about being opposed to any form of compromise, would finally sanction such an agreement was a point which had been watched with much interest by his followers, as his decision on that question meant much to the leaders who followed him in the third party movement but who have been opposed to sacrificing the victories they won at the recent primaries.

There was another important development to-day, and that was brought about by the declaration of Gov. Deneen of Illinois that he would support Taft. It means a straight third party ticket in Illinois, from Governor down, and as Illinois is one of the States which will play an important part in Roosevelt's attempts to capture the party, the situation there has gained much of his attention.

Col. Roosevelt said that he had been responsible, in a measure, for causing Deneen to "show his hand."

"Deneen proposed not to declare for either nominee," said the Colonel, "but last week I sent word to my supporters in that State that I would not listen to such a proposition. I told them if Gov. Deneen was for me and against Taft we would not nominate any one against him. But if he was for Taft and against me then I favored a straight third party ticket."

Col. Roosevelt seemed pleased rather than disappointed at the stand Deneen had taken, and in this he was backed up by Dr. John Doyle, one of the third party workers in Springfield, Ill., who was at Sagamore Hill to-day.

Doyle said Col. Roosevelt had told him that with Deneen against him it would be a straight third party fight.

"And we will win," said Doyle. "I come from the home of Abe Lincoln, and I know what the sentiment in the State is."

Col. Roosevelt was cheered to-day by the appearance of ex-Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, who was his guest at luncheon. Mr. Garvin told him that there would be a hard fight for the third party in Rhode Island, and that he was with him to the end.

Col. Roosevelt said to-day he would go to New York to-morrow to meet the State leaders at headquarters there.

New, stylish eyeglasses called "Ihlit," Kryptok, or Toric Pebbles. SPENCER'S, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

CHILDREN DYING OF GANG BULLETS

Boy and Girl Bystanders Shot by Gun Fighters Where 'Humpty' Jackson Reigned.

GANGSTERS ALL ESCAPE

Wounded Children and Empty Shells All the Police Find When They Arrive.

NEIGHBORHOOD IN TERROR

Those Living in East Twelfth Street Say Gang Men Have Lost Fear of Police.

Six men waited on the corner of Avenue A and Twelfth Street at 9:30 o'clock last night as the members of the Humpty Jackson gang used to wait a few years ago when their rendezvous was in a graveyard in Eleventh Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A. Along the street between Avenues A and B men and women sat on the steps and children played about the pavement. Once the presence of six men on the corner would have been sufficient warning to peaceful residents of the street to go indoors. With Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, only six days dead, and with presumably every detective in the city on a search for gunmen such as the old Humpty Jackson gang boasted in its membership, the residents of Twelfth Street paid no heed last night to the little gathering on the corner.

But presently a car stopped in Avenue A, and from it alighted half a dozen men, who started quickly to walk through Twelfth Street toward Avenue B. They had advanced part way down the block when there echoed from the brick walls of the tenements the report of a revolver shot. Instantly there sounded another, and then another.

The six men started to run, and as they ran they jerked revolvers from their pockets and fired backward over their shoulders at the six men who from the corner on which they had waited were now racing toward the others, half way down the block.

In the dusk the flashes of the revolvers showed clearly, as each man apparently strove to empty his weapon first. The reports became a chorus of sound, in which no individual crack of a gun could be distinguished, but above which rose the frightened cries of men, women, and children, who scuttled for doorways, slipping, sometimes falling in their haste, and crawling instead of trying to rise when they were prostrate on the sidewalk.

Through the street swept the fighting gangs, their weapons still flashing fire as the triggers were pulled again and again. It was scarcely a matter of more than seconds when the gangsters swept around the corner into Avenue B, and the sounds of their shots died away. Yet in that time the street, an instant before crowded with tenants of the tall tenements, was deserted of all living persons except two little girls, one of whom held the other with arm about her shoulders and cried into her ear please not to feel badly.

Alexander Blasius, seeing them, came from his undertaker shop at 507 East Twelfth Street, into which he had plunged headlong from his chair beside the door when the first sounds of the shooting came. He found one of the little girls doubled over, her small hands clinched over her stomach. He grabbed her up in his arms and ran with her to a drug store on the corner. The other little girl, crying bitterly, followed.

The child Blasius carried had a bullet wound in the stomach, and she lost consciousness as she was put on two chairs behind the counter. The second little girl sobbed that she was Mary Bierbauer, 10 years old, of 503 East Twelfth Street. The unconscious child was her sister, Tessie, 9 years old. The druggist telephoned for an ambulance, and presently Dr. Waterman arrived from Bellevue Hospital. He shook his head when he had examined the little girl, and carried her to the hospital, saying he feared she could not live through the night.

And by this time Policeman Wagner of the East Fifth Street Station arrived to take up a peg post at Twelfth Street and Avenue A. Into the street the tenants of the tall tenements were now returning, anxiously and fearfully, yet eager to learn what had happened. To Wagner they told excited, imaginative accounts of the shooting, and the policeman, sending in a call for the reserves, ran toward Avenue B to see if any of the gangs remained there yet.

Presently came the reserves under Capt. Ormsby and Inspector Cahalane, who had come from the Clinton Street Station when he heard the alarm. They scattered through the neighborhood, but they found no trace of the fighters except empty exploded shells, which lay about the street.

While the policemen filled the neighborhood, some one ran to a drug store nearby and asked for a doctor. A boy, they said, had been shot. The police found that 13-year-old Vincent Mazzeralla of 445 East Twelfth Street, who had been in Twelfth Street east of Avenue A when the shooting started, had been struck in the stomach by a bullet and, though wounded so that he is expected to die before morning, he managed to walk to his home and crept into bed. It was not until then that his parents learned that he had been wounded.

Dr. Waterman was called back from Bellevue Hospital for him and he took the boy there though he said there was no more hope for him than for little Tessie Bierbauer.

The injuries to the children aroused the neighborhood as perhaps nothing else could have done. Blasius said he had lived there for years, but that never even in the days of Humpty Jackson had there been such reckless shooting in the street as had marked the last few months. He declared that the gunmen who infest the neighborhood a little to the south recently had seemed to have no fear of the police, and conducted their feuds with open disregard for the authorities.

It is years since Humpty Jackson held sway in the graveyard in Eleventh Street, and when the lame leader went to Sing Sing Kid Twist tried to lead the remnants of the old gang. He made Louie Poggi jump out of a second-story window in Ding Dong's at Coney Island just to show his contempt for that budding gangster, and Poggi, with a horde of Five Pointers at his heels, killed the Kid when he swaggered forth from Ding Dong's the same night in response to a decoy message from a chorus singer in a Coney Island beer garden. Since then Twelfth Street and Avenue A has become as quiet as a country lane until, as the residents charged, last night, the gangs once again, a few months ago, lost their fear of the police and made the tenant walls of the neighborhood echo with the sounds of their volvers.

SASSOON ESTATE $5,000,000.

Bulk of Sir Edward's Property Made a Trust for Son and Daughter.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—The estate of the late Sir Edward Sassoon has been sworn to amount to £1,013,096, ($5,065,480.)

The will gives substantial legacies to relatives, friends, and domestic servants and sums for distribution for charitable purposes.

The residue is to be held in trust for Sir Edward's son, Sir Philip Sassoon, and his daughter.

ALLAN LINER AMONG BERGS.

Steamship Parisian Runs Into Field of 14 Floes Off Grand Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Allan Line steamship Parisian, which arrived in Boston from Glasgow to-day, ran into a field of fourteen icebergs Thursday afternoon off the Grand Banks.

This is the largest number of bergs sighted by a vessel for many weeks. Some of the icebergs were unusually large. The Parisian had been going slowly in the fog Thursday, when suddenly, at 8 P. M., the thick blanket lifted and the passengers learned that they were in a field of ice. They counted the bergs from the deck. It took the steamship two hours to go through the ice.

GOV. WILSON'S APPLE TREE.

It Will Replace the One Under Which Lee Surrendered to Grant.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The famous old apple tree near Appomattox Court House, Va., under which Lee surrendered to Grant, long since carried away piece by piece by souvenir hunters, is to be replaced by a tree planted by Gov. Woodrow Wilson.

Col. George A. Armes, U. S. A., owner of the Appomattox farm, has returned to this city from a visit to Gov. Wilson at Sea Girt with the news that the Democratic Presidential nominee has accepted an invitation to visit the historical place to plant the new tree within the next few weeks.

It is expected that the trip to Virginia will be made with a party including a number of Senators and Representatives and that a visit will be paid to Monticello, Jefferson's home.

HER HAIR HELD HIM CAPTIVE.

Alleged Assailant's Sleeve Buttons Tangled Until Aid Arrived.

Arthur Cook, 27 years old, who said he was an architect of 102 Lexington Avenue, was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station charged with disorderly conduct last night on a complaint of Miss Helen Wilkins, 19 years old, a dressmaker, of 274 West Nineteenth Street.

Miss Wilkins declared that Cook accosted her and told her that she was pretty and had beautiful long black hair. When she tried to hurry on her way, she said, he grabbed her hat and threw it into the street, and then started to pull her hair. The buttons of his coat sleeve got caught in her hair and he was made a prisoner until a policeman arrived.

Robert McGuire of 166 West Twenty-fifth Street went to the station as a voluntary witness for Miss Wilkins against Cook.

DEADLOCKED ON NAVY BILL.

Democrats to Caucus To-day on the Battleship Programme.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Whether there will be built this year one or two battleships or none will be the principal subject for discussion by the Democratic caucus of the House Wednesday. The call for the caucus was ordered to-day.

It followed on the report of the conferrees of the naval appropriation bill that they were hopeless deadlocked and that under the respective instructions of the Senate and the House, there appeared to be no hope of a compromise in sight.

DRUGGED HERE, HE SAYS.

Dazed Passenger on the Majestic Is Charles Stride, an Englishman.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 22.—The passenger on the steamship Majestic, who was found in a dazed condition soon after the vessel left New York, July 13, his pockets cut from his clothing, his ticket and most of his money missing, has been identified as Charles Stride of Chichester, England. He is slowly recovering his faculties.

Stride says that he had a large amount of money in his possession when he left England three weeks ago, and is under the impression that he was drugged and robbed in New York.

CHURCH MAY LOSE $27,000.

It Is Owed That Amount by Charles H. Sproessig, a Bankrupt.

Charles H. Sproessig, Jr., a warehouseman, who is also in the storage business at 812 East 170th Street, filed yesterday a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of about $119,000 and assets of about $48,000.

Among the largest creditors are the Lawyers Bond and Mortgage Company, $47,000; Church of the Holy Communion, $27,000, and the Northern Bank of New York, $14,000.

IRISH WRECK SANATORIUM.

Villagers of Lucan Object to Building of Consumptives' Home.

DUBLIN, July 22.—A nearly completed consumption sanatorium under construction at Lucan, a village about seven miles to the west of this city, under the auspices of Lady Aberdeen and the Women's National Health Association, was demolished to-day by irate dwellers of the vicinity.

A great mob armed with ropes and pickaxes first tore off the roof and then threw down the walls, leaving nothing but a heap of débris.

The inhabitants of Lucan have displayed much hostility to the scheme since its inception.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN ALPS.

A Number of American Motorists Snowbound in Mountains.

GENEVA, July 22.—Snow fell heavily all over the Alps throughout last night. It lies to a depth of eight inches on the six principal passes.

A number of American motorists are snowbound in the mountains.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Promotes healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. Relieves sick headache.—Adv.

POLICE ARREST SIXTH SUSPECT IN MURDER PLOT

Harry Vallon, Who Was with Jack Rose in the Gray Auto, Caught Late Last Night.

CORONER HOLDS OTHER FIVE

Dougherty Reveals Part of His Case Against Rose, Sam Paul, and "Bridgey" Webber.

BECKER SENT TO TREMONT

Shifted After a Talk with Mayor in Which Waldo Is Told to Work with Whitman.

BANKERS OFFERING FUNDS

Tell Prosecutor to Draw on Them for Money with Which to Pay for Burns Detectives.

GRAND JURORS WANT BECKER

He Is to be Invited to Waive Immunity and Testify—Chauffeur Aversi Tells a Tale Like His.

An arrest in connection with the murder of Herman Rosenthal in front of the Hotel Metropole was made a half hour after midnight last night. The arrest followed the arrival at Police Headquarters, just as the clock was striking 12, of a taxicab which deposited there a short, clean-shaven man, who went into the building for a long talk with Lieut. McNally, then in charge of the desk. A little later a detective hurried over from the Mulberry Street Station and escorted the stranger there, where he was arrested and his name put on the blotter as that of Harry Vallon of 218 East Twentieth Street.

The name of Harry Vallon has been frequently mentioned during the last few days in tracing the movements of the big gray auto in which the murderers made their escape from the Hotel Metropole.

According to the story told by Commissioner Dougherty in the hearing before the Coroner yesterday, Jack Rose spoke of Harry Vallon as being one of the men who rode with him in the gray car in its early wanderings, and Sam Paul reported having seen Vallon in "Bridgey" Webber's gaming rooms near the "murder rendezvous" corner when he went there about midnight.

The police at the Mulberry Street Station would give no information as to the charge against their prisoner, and the police at Headquarters were equally reticent. It was recalled around headquarters that Jack Rose, the man who hired the murder car on Monday night, made his arrival unattended at Headquarters, and he too came in a taxicab, only to be surprised by being placed under arrest.

The chauffeur of the taxicab which took Vallon to headquarters said that he had driven his fare down from the Spero home at 78 East Ninety-sixth Street. According to the directory Samuel Spero lives at that address and is a cloak manufacturer. Mr. Spero was called on the telephone, but declared that he did not know Vallon.

Whitman in Full Charge.

District Attorney Whitman found himself last evening in full charge of the investigation into the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Following what was supposed to be an order from Mayor Gaynor, Commissioner Waldo and Deputy Commissioner Dougherty informed the District Attorney that they would submit all their forces to his direction.

Furthermore, the District Attorney will have the separate power of the Burns Detective Agency at his elbow, backed by the financial support promised yesterday to him by William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union. It is also reported that J. P. Morgan, Jr., and James Speyer have assured Mr. Whitman he may draw on them for any amount in order that he may go thoroughly to the bottom of the whole baffling situation.

Dougherty Did Not Tell All.

These developments followed upon the holding by Coroner Feinberg for further hearing of five men, each charged with a part in the murder. The cases of Louis Libby and William Shapiro, one the owner and the other the driver of the murder auto, went over to Thursday without protest. Sam Paul, "Bridgey" Webber, and Jack Rose were held for further hearing to-morrow only after Deputy Commissioner Dougherty had taken the stand and told enough to convince Coroner Feinberg that they should be held.

The Deputy Commissioner said afterward that he most certainly had not told all he knew when he was on the stand.

Lawyer Harford T. Marshall was so indignant at what he declared was the scantiness of the evidence that he immediately sued out writs of habeas corpus, ordering the production of Webber and Paul in the Supreme Court to-day, when he will argue for their immediate release.

Jack Sullivan, the ex-newsboy who was with Becker Monday night, and who was arrested as a material witness, was released in $100 bail.

The Grand Jury will hear to-day the story of Mrs. Rosenthal, the widow of the murdered gambler, for word was sent down yesterday that she would be ready to testify.

Grand Jurors Want Becker.

Otto Aversi, chauffeur of the auto which was at Lieut. Becker's disposal, was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday, and came out of the Grand Jury room looking worried and distressed. He gave an account of Lieut. Becker's movements on the night of the murder similar in all points to that given by the Lieutenant himself.

The Grand Jury has asked that Lieut. Becker and two other raiders from the Police Department be invited to appear as voluntary witnesses, with the provision that they waive all immunity in any prosecution that may later be based on what they have to say.

On the question of immunity for some one, it is believed, the whole case may have to depend, and Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, counsel for Shapiro, is fencing warily with the District Attorney in behalf of his client. Mr. Whitman is looking for some one who knows much about the murder to gain immunity by turning on the others.

None of the four men who did the actual shooting has been arrested. It is believed that at least three of them are far from New York, and it was reported yesterday that Sam Schepps, who was with Rose in the gray car, but who was not one of those who did the shooting, is now beyond the borders of this country. The District Attorney is wondering who paid his fare.

Becker Transferred by Waldo.

Lieut. Becker is no longer head of the Strong Arm Squad. Many of his men were taken away from him on Thursday, when he was put at clerical duty in the squad office, but yesterday he was removed entirely and sent to humbler desk duty in the Bronx.

It was learned yesterday that when Becker went down to Park Row in the first moments of Tuesday morning, it was not so much to get the first editions of the newspapers as to learn from a man in The World office whether Rosenthal really had put his accusation in affidavit form for that paper, for it was then Becker's intention to sue the gambler for criminal libel.

The police of Fitchburg, Mass., yesterday supplied the New York police with the address in New York of a man known as Harry Horowitz, who is wanted in connection with the murder investigation. Horowitz was in Fitchburg last Thursday in company with a William Friedman, who was killed while the two were attempting to board a moving freight train. Horowitz returned to New York and told relatives here of Friedman's death, and they went to Fitchburg to claim the body.

One report that reached the Criminal Court Building yesterday concerned Senator Timothy Sullivan and the dead gambler, but Mr. Whitman said that he would not call "Big Tim" as this was a search for murderers and no sociological investigation.

It was recalled yesterday that just a year before the automobile figured for the first time in the history of crime in this city as the means for a murderer's escape. It was in the evening of July 22, 1911, that the store of J. Jacoby, a jeweler at 189 Sixth Avenue, was the scene of an attack by several thieves who shot and killed Jacoby's nephew and clerk, Adolph Stern, and then escaped in a waiting taxicab. There has never been any conviction for that murder.

FIVE HELD FOR THE MURDER.

Dougherty Reveals His Case Against Rose, Webber, and Paul.

Coroner Israel M. Feinberg sat as a Magistrate yesterday in the five arrests that already have been made for homicide as a result of the killing of Herman Rosenthal in front of the Hotel Metropole last Tuesday morning.

Louis Libby and William Shapiro, owner and chauffeur, respectively, of the gray murder car, through their counsel, Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, consented to an adjournment until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in the hearing of their cases. After a preliminary hearing the case against Jack Rose, who engaged the car, also went over until Thursday at 10. Jack Sullivan, arrested as a material witness, was held in $100 bail.

The District Attorney was anxious to have the case against Rose go over till Thursday without any hearing yesterday, but Mr. Sullivan raised such a disturbance that the proceedings were started at once.

"I ask that this case be adjourned for forty-eight hours," was Mr. Whitman's first statement. "I ask this in the interests of public justice and on the ground that more evidence is being gathered all the time. Even now there are two or three witnesses upstairs who, I hope, will have something to tell me on this point."

"I want to hear your witnesses now. Put them on the stand," insisted Lawyer Sullivan.

"Oh, I have enough evidence to hold him on right now," said the District Attorney.

"Well, I won't object to its going over if you will promise to go on with your evidence on Thursday," said Mr. Sullivan.

"I will not promise to go on," said the District Attorney sharply, and though Mr. Sullivan tried hard to force Mr. Whitman into calling Shapiro, Dougherty was the only witness called and Rose was held on his story. It was suspected that Lawyer Sullivan was keenly anxious to have Shapiro go on the stand so as to learn just what he had told the District Attorney.

Habeas Corpus Writs for Two.

More obstruction was encountered when District Attorney Whitman called successively for the cases against "Bridgey" Webber, whose gaming rooms are at the so-called "murder rendezvous," corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and Sam Paul, the head of the east side association that bears his name and where the police have sought to find the bitterness to explain the doing away with Herman Rosenthal.

Paul and Webber were the two who were placed under murder charges late on Sunday night. When they appeared in court yesterday they were attended by a bevy of counsel, with Harford T. Marshall, an Assistant District Attorney under the Jerome regime, as chief. Associated with him was ex-Assistant District Attorney Alexander Mayper, while Paul was also represented by ex-Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle, who, by the way, is counsel for "Big Jack" Zelig, whom the police are wont to describe as chief gun man for Sam Paul and whose name has come up more than once in the Rosenthal case.

Marshall took command in a belligerent manner and all but scoffed at the amount of evidence put forth as the basis for holding Paul and Webber on a charge of murder in the first degree. He kept up a string of objections, but seemed to collapse in despair when Coroner Feinberg announced that he was holding the two not only on the testimony of Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty but on knowledge of the case possessed by himself as Coroner and used in forming the decisions of himself as Magistrate.

This was too much for Mr. Marshall, who, the moment the proceedings were adjourned, hastened down to the Supreme Court and sued out habeas corpus writs, which were granted by Justice Giegerich, and which require the presence of Webber and Paul before Justice Bischoff at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Waldo made these arrests just because he gave way under the pressure of public excitement," said Mr. Marshall, "but let me assure you that the police will job these men over my dead body."

Court to Be Guarded.

District Attorney Whitman will oppose the argument on the writs, and it was predicted yesterday that, inasmuch as the case against Webber and that against Paul were merely adjourned until Wednesday, the Supreme Court would not interfere.

The County Court House was in something of a flutter over the notion that some of the east side gunmen might invade its dark corridors to defy the law and the Tombs Warden should the decision from the bench require the return of Webber and Paul to the Tombs. At first there was some idea of holding the hearing in chambers, and it was said that, at any rate, there would be a special detachment of police guards to reinforce the court attendants when the prisoners arrived.

There was considerable delay in starting the proceedings yesterday, and every one, from the stenographers to the reporters, was settled in the Coroner's Court when those quarters were discovered to be too small and the entire proceedings were moved across the street to one of the Special Sessions courtrooms on the ground floor of the Criminal Court Building.

The only hearing was in the cases of Webber, Paul, and Rose, and the only witness was Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, whose testimony in each case was necessarily confined to the stories which the defendant had told him.

Dougherty Tells Rose's Story.

The case against Rose came first, and James M. Sullivan, his counsel, after some slight protest, conceded that Herman Rosenthal came to his death by violence, and that the crime of murder was committed. Such a concession was necessary, as there has been no inquest yet, and the date for the inquest had not even been set. Lawyer Sullivan began to protest again before Dougherty so much as opened his lips.

"The record of this case must not be tainted by any statement taken under duress," he said.

But Dougherty insisted that he had warned Rose of his constitutional rights, and then proceeded to sketch the outline of Rose's movements on Monday as Rose had told them to him.

Rose, according to this narrative, left his home in Arverne during the afternoon, and, on reaching town, went to the rooms of the Sam Paul Association, and later to some Turkish baths, where he heard that arrangements were on to obtain an affidavit from Dora Gilbert at her home in East Twenty-seventh Street, relative to the history of Rosenthal.

The man named Plitt and some other persons went to Mrs. Gilbert's first, and Rose went afterward. Then he described the ride in a red auto to The Morning Telegraph office with the affidavit, and the return to Sharkey's, where one of the shoes blew out, and the gray car driven by Shapiro was engaged.

Vallon and Schepps With Rose.

Harry Vallon and Sam Schepps were with Rose then, and were with him when he drove away. The trip uptown, with Vallon and Schepps accompanying, according to the Commissioner's version of Rose's movements, was to a restaurant at 140th Street and Seventh Avenue, where Rose met his brother-in-law, Max Blaumer, and spoke to him of feeling ill and of the advisability of seeing a Dr. Freedman.

Then the car returned to Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-second Streets, where he and Schepps got out. Then Dougherty followed Rose to Jack's and to Broadway and Forty-second Street, where some one came up to him with news of the murder.

Dougherty further connected Rose with the murder by saying that he, Rose, had said he engaged the gray car, the one which was driven to Forty-third Street in the middle of the block and stood there facing east for some time until some men got in immediately after the murder.

"Where did these four men come from?" asked District Attorney Whitman.

"From the scene of the shooting."

"Have these four men been apprehended as far as you know?"

"No," replied Dougherty quietly, and there was a stir among the array of lawyers and prisoners.

"This," said Mr. Whitman, "is the case of the man who engaged the car which was used, if not to take the assassins to the scene of the shooting, at least to take them away, and which we believe was engaged for that purpose."

Mr. Sullivan burst out with the declaration that to hold his client on such flimsy evidence would be an insult to the intelligence of the community, and that the men who told Dougherty what he knew should testify in the first instance. The Coroner insisted there was enough on which to hold Rose without bail until Thursday. And Rose was held.

The case of "Bridgey" Webber rested, according to Dougherty, on the combined statements of Shapiro and Webber to the effect that Webber had been to the Metropole, and that after looking about in the restaurant he had gone back to his "place of business," whence three men subsequently departed, who, after the murder of Herman Rosenthal, left the scene of the shooting in Shapiro's car.

Webber, according to Dougherty, told him that he had reached his rooms at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street about midnight, and the only man so far mentioned in the case whom he saw there was Sam Paul. He didn't see Jack Rose. Harry Vallon wasn't there, nor Schepps.

Mr. Marshall wanted to know if that was all the Deputy Commissioner had against Webber, and when Dougherty said he had statements from other people the Coroner said that it would not be necessary at that time for him to disclose the sources of his information.

Then came the case of Paul. He was charged with having conspired with Webber, Jack Rose, "and others" to encompass the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

The story of Paul's movements on the night of the murder were told for the first time. He, it seemed, had gone to his clubrooms from Coney Island, to learn there that Jack Sullivan had left word that he would meet him at Webber's with $150 he owed to the gambler. That was the first time in his life that he had ever been to "Bridgey" Webber's, Paul told the Deputy Commissioner, and when he reached there, late in the evening, after dining with some women, he saw Webber himself getting out of a barouche. Later, he saw Vallon there, but neither Schepps nor Rose. He waited for Sullivan and the $150 until he got tired, when he went to the Hotel Lincoln and went to bed, where Sullivan woke him up later with the news that Rosenthal had been killed. Sullivan was thereupon directed to leave the money with the clerk, and Paul went back to bed.

Dougherty also spoke of the famous outing of the Sam Paul Association, in which, according to Paul, Vallon and Rose and Webber took part. Paul, according to Dougherty, was positively sure that Harry Vallon was at Webber's when he was there. He asked him, he said, if "Whitey" Lewis was there, and got a negative reply, although Paul admitted knowing "Whitey." This was the first time the Deputy Commissioner had mentioned a man who, according to one report, was in the gray auto, and, according to another, had departed to Chicago since the murder.

Sullivan's Bail a Surprise.

The surprise of the day was when everybody concerned without protest allowed Jack Sullivan, who was arrested as a material witness on Sunday night, to be released in $100 bail. Sullivan is the manager of newsboys and friend of Herman Rosenthal who was with Lieut. Becker downtown in Park Row at 1:15 on the morning of the murder, and whom Becker subsequently drove uptown and dropped at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Sullivan was going to "Bridgey" Webber's, and for the first time yesterday it came out that he was going there to see Sam Paul.

There was much speculation in the courtroom as to why, if the police were willing to let Sullivan wander away under only $100 bail, they should ever have arrested him at all, when for witness purposes he had been going and coming at Police Headquarters all week. It was recalled that on Wednesday Webber, also held as a material witness, was released in the same bail only to be rearrested four days later and charged with murder.

It was pointed out that the wily Deputy Commissioner sometimes gives an important witness a long rope for the very purpose of watching his associates on the theory that he is more valuable on the streets than in a Tombs cell.

Sullivan Tells of His Debt to Paul.

Outside the courtroom Jack Sullivan gave a brief account of that $150 he was carrying to Sam Paul on the night of the murder. Living with him down in Arverne, he said, was an ex-bookmaker who had vast influence in the jewelry trade, and this man had pointed out a wonderful bargain in diamond eardrops that would satisfy a yearning of Jack's wife, to whom he was married some four years ago, when Herman Rosenthal was best man. Now Jack needed $450 for this gift, and, after giving $300 to his agent, he borrowed the remaining $150 from Sam Paul. Then his wife heard about it, protested at the extravagance, and peremptorily bade Jack return the $150 and give up the whole idea.

So Jack was going to return that $150 on Monday. He went to the Sam Paul rooms, as he told it yesterday, and not finding Paul there, went over to the bouts at Madison Square Garden, after leaving word that Paul was to meet him at Webber's. And, just happening to run into Becker outside the Garden, Jack rode down with him to Park Row for the first editions, so anxious was the Lieutenant to know what the newspapers were going to say about him that morning.

When Becker finally dropped him outside Webber's, it was 1:30 o'clock, and Paul had gone. He was at a soda fountain in the Cohan Theatre Building in Times Square when he heard the shots that drew the all-night crowd for blocks around. He thought it was a tire blowout at first, and cautioned the clerk not to run away and leave his cash register unguarded. Then he, too, joined the chase.

Knew the Sort of Crowd to Expect.

"I shoved my stickpin in my undershirt, for I knew what sort of a crowd would be around, and then I worked my way through and saw it was Herman Rosenthal. I leaned over and shook him and whispered: 'Who done it?' but Herman was dead."

Then Sullivan telephoned the news to a morning newspaper and hurried on up to tell Sam Paul. Sam, he said, had been drinking till he was in a shaky condition, and bade him leave the $150 with the hotel clerk, which he did.

While Sullivan went his way out of the building, after his counsel, Benjamin Reass, had arranged for the bail bond, the other prisoners were sent back to the Tombs. None of them seemed greatly perturbed at the outcome of the hearing, and as for Webber and Paul they were more than cool. They were cheerful.

Paul, whose face is rugged and whose arched eyebrows give him a constant appearance of mild surprise, sat with unruffled calm for the photographers and betrayed only a passing interest in the court proceedings. Webber was dapper and interested. When the hearing was over and the detectives were waiting to escort him to his cell he stood behind the railing chatting with his wife and brother for all the world as if he were going to run down to the shore for a few days.

Mrs. Webber, who is young, very dark, and pretty, was smartly dressed in black, with a string of pearls at her throat and black pendants hanging from her ears. She tossed her big picture hat in her excitement and smiled on "Bridgey" in what appeared to be a picnic mood. It did not seem possible that it was a wife talking to a husband charged with complicity in a murder.

"Bridgey's" attitude was in marked contrast to the nervous bearing of Shapiro, for there was a moment before the proceedings began when the driver of the murder car broke down and wept. This was when he had been led into court and discovered sitting right behind him a little, bent, old woman with gray hair and wrinkled face. There were tears in her eyes as she bent forward to speak with him, and when he saw them the tears came to his eyes. The little old woman was his mother.

WALDO SUBMITS TO WHITMAN.

Mayor Directed Him to Co-operate—Becker Invited to Grand Jury Room.

District Attorney Whitman returned to his desk in the Criminal Court Building yesterday, and before nightfall he found himself at the head of the entire investigation into the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Previously several inquiries were in progress, and that at Police Headquarters working decidedly at odds with the one conducted from the District Attorney's office. Yesteray the separate forces got together, or appeared to, and this was after Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty had gone to the District Attorney and laid his services at the feet of the prosecutor. Previously Commissioner Waldo had called on Whitman. Neither he nor the District Attorney would discuss the subject of their meeting.

Mr. Dougherty said that he wished to co-operate to the fullest extent with the District Attorney, and practically assured Mr. Whitman that the forces of the Detective Bureau would work under the prosecutor's direction. Mr. Whitman did not have, and never had, the slightest doubt of Dougherty's personal friendliness and desire to work hand in glove with him, but it was said about the building yesterday that the District Attorney was glad of the presence as a witness of Frank Moss, the District Attorney's chief of staff.

For Dougherty's offer was more than a personal expression. It was an official act. It was an order from Commissioner Waldo, and the order of Commissioner Waldo was inspired by Mayor Gaynor, according to the common belief in City Hall.

Early in the morning Waldo and Dougherty showed up at the Mayor's office in response to a summons, and gossip had it that the Mayor was tired of all the cross-purposes and bade his Commissioner get together with the District Attorney and settle down to the all important business of finding the men who shot Herman Rosenthal.

Says Police Must Do Police Work.

In the Criminal Court Building there was more than one person to interpret the Mayor's order and its consequences as a clever move to place all the burden on the District Attorney's shoulders. Mr. Whitman, his friends said, is not going to stand for that, and the reporters thought they heard an echo of rebellion when he said later that he had made it clear to Mr. Dougherty that "the police work in the Rosenthal case must be done by the police."

Mr. Whitman is not only possessed now of supervisory power over the operations of Waldo's men, but he has the Burns people back of him, reinforced, it is understood, by the indorsement of William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Schieffelin called on Mr. Whitman yesterday and offered him support in his work.

"Financial support?" the reporters asked afterward, and the District Attorney nodded his assent.

It is understood that Mr. Schieffelin assured the District Attorney that money to pay the expenses of the Burns operatives would be forthcoming.

Mr. Whitman is really in charge of two interwoven inquiries, the inquiry into the graft charges which Rosenthal had taken to his office a few hours before he was killed and the inquiry into the murder itself.

In the latter inquiry, although five men are under arrest, it is known that the District Attorney feels the goal is far away and the problem before him very baffling. The great question is as to whether any one with full and convicting knowledge in his possesion will exchange that knowledge for immunity. Mr. Whitman looks on the Rosenthal murder as a big plot, and he would forfeit almost anything to get the one man behind that plot. Any one of the men so far arrested, if they hold the conclusive information to that end, could win release from prosecution, it is believed, by delivering that information to the District Attorney.

Insists Shapiro Holds Key to Plot.

In this connection it is understood that Mr. Whitman and Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy are far from having reached the harmonious co-operation that was originally reported. They are fencing warily, Mr. Levy bound he will obtain some advantage for his client Shapiro, and Mr. Whitman bound that in return for immunity Shapiro must give to the prosecution something worth while. It was learned yesterday that Shapiro's story that he has told so far is not half complete enough to satisfy the District Attorney, who believes that Shapiro can name and identify every man who was in the car when it drove away from the Metropole.

"My client holds the necessary link, without which the whole case falls," said Mr. Levy yesterday, "and that link he will not supply until I get a certain promise."

Mr. Levy made it clear that the link he had in mind was one important identification, although he did not say so in so many words. Now, Mr. Whitman will not take Shapiro under his wing until he knows precisely what and how much Shapiro will tell of what he knows. That information must be set forth in affidavit form before immunity will be promised, for it is one thing to have a prisoner talk in the private ear of the prosecutor and another for him to swear to a statement by which he would have to stand as a witness later on. It is known that the District Attorney considers this of immense importance, and will move very carefully in the matter. He will confer with Mr. Levy about it this afternoon.

Grand Jurors Would Hear Raiders.

The Grand Jury that is hearing the charge of police partnership with gambling preferred against Lieut. Becker by Rosenthal has asked for the stories of Lieut. Costigan, Lieut. Dominick Reilly and Lieut. Becker, the three raiders of the department. The Grand Jury has directed Mr. Whitman to write to these three men, none of whom has made overtures to testify, inviting them to go before the Grand Jury and tell what they have to tell. They must come as voluntary witnesses and in answer to no pink-slip subpoenas. They must come waiving all immunity or not at all.

When this was learned yesterday it stirred up the old question as to whether a man can waive immunity, the question which was mooted in the Brandt case.

"It is my belief and understanding that a man who comes as a voluntary witness, of his own free will and desire, and asks to be heard, can waive immunity," said the District Attorney.

It was the proviso of the Grand Jury's order that Becker and the other two raiders should be questioned only on the ground that they made this waiver of immunity in any prosecution which may arise from the subject on which they testify. Mr. Whitman believes that Costigan will be very glad to tell everything he knows, but he has heard from none of the three.

John W. Hart, Becker's lawyer, said yesterday that as he had not received the offer to make his client a Grand Jury witness, he did not care to say whether or not he would accede to it.

"It would be a sad situation, wouldn't it," suggested the District Attorney, "if any policeman in uniform should refuse to answer questions on the ground that they might incriminate him."

He said that if a man should so waive immunity and then should be confronted in the Grand Jury room with a baffling question which he did not care to answer he could not refuse except at the cost of being in contempt of court.

Becker Chauffeur a Witness.

The only witness before the Grand Jury yesterday was Otto Aversi, chauffeur of Col. Henry S. Sternberger's car, which has been at the disposal of Lieut. Becker for the last six months, and in which he was driving when he dropped Jack Sullivan at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue less than a half hour before Rosenthal was killed.

Aversi left the Grand Jury room looking worried and ruffled, as though he had not enjoyed his session there. His account of Becker's movements in the early part of Monday night correspond exactly with the Lieutenant's own.

The chief witness this morning will be Mrs. Rosenthal. She has been prostrated ever sinc the murder, but yesterday she sent a man down to the District Attorney's office to say that she would be ready to testify to-day. Mr. Whitman expects her to talk freely, but how much she knows is still a matter of speculation.

The Coroner has a list of more than thirty witnesses who will be called to testify at the inquest. Among these are the seven policemen who were within a few hundred feet from the front of the Metropole when Rosenthal was killed there, and besides these there will be the fixed post men along the route of the car in Madison Avenue.

An interesting dilemma will be presented to the police force when all these policemen get under the fire of the prosecutor, who already has insisted that the taxicab chase was little more than a pretense of pursuit.

Policeman William J. File, who led that pursuit, and the other policemen with him insisted that the murder car retreated up Madison Avenue at a rate of forty miles an hour, although Shapiro says that it didn't go any faster than fifteen miles an hour. In this point the District Attorney is inclined to agree with Shapiro.

Now, if it went only fifteen miles an hour, why didn't the police taxicab overtake it? And if it went forty miles an hour, as they assert in their defence, what were the fixed post men along Madison Avenue doing to permit such a speeding car to pass them?

This will be the line of questioning to which these policemen will be subjected.

LIEUT. BECKER TRANSFERRED.

Sent to Bronx Precinct—Gunmen Believed to be Far from City.

The gunmen who participated in the killing of Herman Rosenthal are still at large and the impression is gaining ground around Police Headquarters that the murderers are far from New York. One of the men who is believed to have had a big part in the commission of the crime is reported to have been seen in Vancouver, B. C., while two others are thought to have sought refuge somewhere in the vicinity of Chicago. It is said that detectives representing the New York Detective Bureau are now searching those places in the hope that they will be able to find the fugitives.

At Police Headquarters yesterday no official was in a talkative mood, but as has been the case since Rosenthal was murdered there was unusual activity around the Detective Bureau, although no one in authority would venture the admission that any of the men who figured in the shooting was in any imminent danger of being captured. Inspector Hughes was asked if one of the men was or had been in Vancouver, and he replied that it was the first time he had heard that anybody connected with the crime had been reported so far West.

Most of the day both Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes were in the Coroners' court, where Dougherty was the principal witness against Sam Paul, Jack Rose, "Bridgey" Webber, Shapiro, and Libby, the five who are under arrest charged with having been implicated in the crime, but none of whom is charged with having had a hand in the actual shooting. He also appeared against Jack Sullivan, the newsboy, who is held as a material witness, and who is the only one of those in custody who was released on bail by Coroner Feinberg.

Dougherty Not Communicative.

After the hearing before the Coroner was adjourned Dougherty and Hughes returned to Headquarters. Dougherty was met by the reporters there and asked if he could promise any more arrests soon.

"I have said all that I feel at liberty to say on the witness stand," the Deputy Commissioner replied.

"Did you tell all that you knew when you were on the stand?" he was asked.

"No, I did not," he answered.

When it was repeated to Dougherty that counsel for Sam Paul and "Bridgey" Webber had stated that the arrest of his clients was due to public clamor, and that Commissioner Waldo was the man who had in desperation ordered these men arrested, Dougherty branded the statement as entirely untrue.

"I ordered those men arrested last night, and any other story is absolutely without foundation," he said.

At 6 o'clock Dougherty, Hughes, and Detective David Wilbur came out of Headquarters and went away in Dougherty's automobile.

Dougherty did not deny that the mission he was going on had to do with the solution of the Rosenthal case, but beyond this he refused to say a word. Asked if he expected to return to Headquarters lateer in the evening, he replied that he might and then he might not.

Despite the fact that the men who fired the bullets that killed Rosenthal are perhaps thousands of miles from New York, Dougherty is still confident that he will land every one of them before many days have passed, and that, like the taxicab holdup in Trinity Place, when bank messengers were blackjacked and robbed of $25,000, the case will clear up rapidly once he breaks through and gets real evidence on one or more of the actual murderers.

Attitude Toward Becker.

There were four men who escaped in the gray automobile, and Dougherty says he knows who those four men were. Dougherty let drop no intimation yesterday that indicated that he contemplated at any time soon to arrest Lieut. Charles Becker. He has said that Becker is "a figure" in the case, and when asked Sunday night following the arrest of Sam Paul and "Bridgey" Webber if he also intended to take Becker into custody he refused to answer the question one way or the other.

Becker showed up at his office in Police Headquarters at the usual hour yesterday morning, and found Lieut. Rheinish of Chief Inspector Schmittberger's staff in command of the "strong-arm" squad. Becker also found an order signed by Commissioner Waldo relieving him of command of the squad and assigning him to desk duty in the Tremont Station in the Bronx. The order transferring Becker to the station in the northern part of the city, far away from the scene of his former activities in the suppression of gambling, went into effect at 9:40 A. M., but Becker did not immediately leave headquarters to assume his new duties. Instead, he was around headquarters several hours helping Rheinish clean up the clerical work in the office of the strong-arm squad and getting his own affairs in shape.

Becker would not discuss the Rosenthal case. To all questions he gave the answer "nothing to say," nor would he say whether or not he was satisfied with the transfer that Commissioner Waldo had ordered in his case.

Becker seems to realize to the fullest extent the embarrassing position that he finds himself in as a result of the slaying of Rosenthal. He knows that there are hundreds of persons who believe he knows something about the plot that was formed to kill the gambler, and he also knows that Dougherty, his superior in charge of the police investigation of the case, has said for publication that Becker is "a figure in the Rosenthal case," and that the Deputy Commissioner would not say that he did not contemplate his arrest.

A report that could not be verified at Headquarters was one to the effect that Shapiro, the chauffeur of the automobile used by the murderers, had said that when the murderers made their escape he did not push the machine beyond second speed for the reason that something went wrong with the machine, the implication being that the slayers made a very slow getaway, which should have made their capture a comparatively easy matter for the police, many of whom were on duty near the Metropole when Rosenthal was shot to death.

Forty Policemen Questioned.

Late yesterday afternoon about forty uniformed policemen from the various precincts through which the gray automobile used by the murderers had passed after the murder was committed were summoned to Police Headquarters by Dougherty. These men were on post when the murder was committed, and Dougherty wanted to find out from them if any one of them had noted an automobile passing through their beats between 1:30 and 2:30 A. M. last Tuesday.

The policemen who were questioned regarding the automobile came from the West Seventeenth, West Thirtieth, West Forty-seventh, West Sixty-eighth, East Fifty-first, East Sixty-seventh, East Thirty-fifth, East Twenty-second, and the Mercer Street Stations, the territory they represented showing that the police have reason to believe that Shapiro covered a wide area when the murderers made their escape.

Each policeman was questioned by Dougherty or one of his subordinates, but whether or not any information of value was obtained was not stated. Dougherty admitted that the route of the automobile after the crime was committed was the subject of the investigation in which the forty uniformed men were questioned.

It was recalled yesterday that it was the anniversary of the murder of Adolf Stern, the young jewelry clerk, who was shot to death in front of the jewelry store of his uncle, J. Jacoby, at Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, about 9 o'clock in the night of July 22, 1911. The murderers smashed the window of the store, got a tray containing about $5,000 worth of diamond jewelry, and when Stern pursued them one of them shot him dead in his tracks. The murderers then escaped in a taxicab in which they had been driven to the store to commit the crime. Several arrests were made in connection with the Stern case, but no one was convicted of having had a part in the crime.

"BIG TIM'S" NAME IN THE CASE.

Whitman Hears That Senator Obtained Immunity for Dead Gambler.

It was learned yesterday that among the many stories of the underworld that have reached District Attorney Whitman in the course of his investigation of the Rosenthal murder, not the least interesting has been one involving the name of Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan. It seems to reveal the workings of the Police Department and a way in which those interested in circumventing the law can turn to advantage the very means that have been devised to check their depredations.

Mr. Whitman would have subpoenaed "Big Tim" Sullivan to find out how much truth there was in the rumors that connect his name with the murdered gambler if he had thought that it would throw any light whatever on the question as to how Rosenthal met his death.

Mr. Whitman says, however, he is investigating a murder and not conducting a sociological investigation. He says he is doing all he can to find out if there was a police plot that led up to the shooting in front of the Hotel Metropole, and is not directly concerned with the general gambling situation. So he has decided that nothing from his official point of view is to be gained by his questioning of the Senator, especially as what "Big Tim" did can be accounted for by his well-known open-handedness to those with whom he is associated, and his willingness to present their affairs to the municipal authorities in the most kindly light.

For the District Attorney has heard that not only did Senator Sullivan advance to Rosenthal, when he was down and out, a large sum which enabled him to establish his uptown gambling establishment, but also went to Police Headquarters when Rosenthal complained that the police were showing an undue interest in his affairs and represented that his friend was in unmerited hot water. Rosenthal had been the President of the Hesper Club, which for years had been known as the great Sullivan organization, and it was after the axes of Deputy Commissioner Clement J. Driscoll's men had broken up its premises that he found himself down and out.

Bankroll for Rosenthal.

Those who know the Senator's disposition say that there was nothing in the least surprising that in these circumstances Rosenthal should turn to him or that he should supply the gambler with a goodly bankroll. He would not be inquisitive as to the uses to be made of it, as long as he regarded Rosenthal as a friend, and the District Attorney's office, while it can quite understand how such assistance could be forthcoming for Rosenthal was only anxious to establish the truth of the rumors of the generosity of "Big Tim."

When the gambling house in Forty-fifth Street opened its doors to its patrons, Rosenthal for a time found that his way was hard. Whether through the enmity of the big west side gamblers, who did not wish to see one of the small fry from the east side breaking in on their preserves, or whether the police were not willing to give Rosenthal as much scope as others of the fraternity, for a time he received what he considered a good deal more than his fair share of the attention of the authorities, he found it impossible to conduct a decent, quiet little house, where a few congenial spirits might lose money for his benefit, and he considered that he was being hardly used. He expected a certain amount of interference, for that was all in the game, but the persistence of the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station annoyed him greatly, and bade fair to interfere with the success of his uptown venture.

So, according to information that has filtered through to the Criminal Court Building, Rosenthal went with his complaint to the men who had already assisted him, and "Big Tim" went down to Police Headquarters and painted the case as one of police tyranny. District Attorney Whitman would like to know what were the exact representations that were made and how Rosenthal's establishment was set in such a light that it appeared worth while to the Police Department to order a change in policy. But such a change did take place, and for a time Rosenthal was at liberty to make what he could out of his gambling parlors.

It was during this period of peace, according to those who are convinced that the police or a section of them are at the bottom of the mystery, that Lieut. Becker's attention was drawn to Rosenthal's place, and as he had got into the good graces of those at Headquarters it looked as though the gambler would be able to go along comfortably for a time at any rate, without bothering himself about the interference of the Strong Arm Squad or other lesser public luminaries.

Letters to the Mayor.

So the story has come to the District Attorney's office that Becker decided that it was time to see if he could not pull strings to override orders from Broome Street. He remembered that under the present administration the citizen's letter is a weapon of power. Matters of detail carried to the Mayor's office are passed on to the city departments with a few words of commendation that add enormously to their importance, and no Commissioner is likely to neglect anything that is brought to his attention by a letter signed "W. J. Gaynor."

Complaints of Rosenthal's establishment began to appear in the Mayor's mail, and the man and his business became familiar by reputation at the City Hall. But Mr. Whitman is informed that all these complaints were written by a single man, and that this man was spurred on in his zeal for civic righteousness for Becker alone. The reason for the Lieutenant's activity, it has been suggested, was the fact that Rosenthal seemed to have been removed beyond the province of the Strong Arm Squad. He had no need of protection in the ordinary sense of the word, as Police Headquarters had been assured of his respectability, and so he had failed to show the proper amount of deference to the ordinary police authorities with which he would, except for unusual circumstances, have to come in contact.

But later when Mayor Gaynor found that apparently several citizens of standing were disturbed about the Forty-fifth Street establishment he wrote, it is understood, to Commissioner Waldo and bade him look into the matter. It was then that the raid was made on Rosenthal's house and a patrolman was left to guard it night and day till further notice. Commissioner Waldo originated the idea of applying the peg post plan to Rosenthal's premises, and from that time the drama went on to its tragic last act.

Neither Mayor Gaynor nor Commissioner Waldo would discuss yesterday the Rosenthal case at all or the story that has reached District Attorney Whitman's ears. It was said, however, at the Mayor's office that if he had written about Rosenthal to Commissioner Waldo, it was probably merely a formal letter passing on the complaints that he had received. "Big Tim" Sullivan was out of town, and is not likely to be back till the end of the week, it was stated in his usual haunts.

COURTS MUST ISSUE WRITS TO GAMBLERS

They Return Paraphernalia Because City Authorities Don't Act, Says Justice.

UP TO CORPORATION COUNSEL

Duty of Police Property Clerk to Notify Him and He Can Resist the Return of Such Material.

"If any gambling paraphernalia seized by the police in raids on gambling houses has been wrongly or illegally returned to the owners after the proper and necessary notice was served upon the Corporation Counsel by the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters the fault lies at the door of the Corporation Counsel.

"If no such notice was served upon the Corporation Counsel, then the fault lies with the Property Clerk, and he has committed a doube offense in leaving the way open for the release of tools that might be used again in violating the law and in neglecting to perform his duty in notifying the Corporation Counsel."

This was the position taken yesterday by a Municipal Court Justice, whose name did not appear in the list of those printed in The Times on Sunday who had issued writs of replevin to gamblers for the return of gambling tools that had been confiscated by the police and turned over to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters. This particular Justice has lived on the east side of this city all his life. He knows all the gamblers and politicians in that section of the city. He asked that his name be withheld at this time. A little later, when he had time to get some facts together bearing upon the relations existing between gamblers and the courts, he said he might be willing to make a statement over his own signature.

"The Municipal Court," said he yesterday, "is a machine just like any one of the other courts. Decisions must be made in conformity with the spirit of the law. When the law lays down a certain course of procedure the Justice must follow that course. If he did not, he would not be doing his duty. Many thousands of writs are issued by the Municipal Courts every year. These cover all sorts of property, from clothing to machinery. A man comes to court, swears that he is the owner of certain property that is wrongly withheld from him, and asks for a writ. He furnishes a bond double the value of the property that he claims. A day is set for a hearing on the matter, and the person holding the property in dispute is notified.

"In the case of confiscated gambling apparatus the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters is notified. On receiving such a notice, the clerk ought to forward it to the office of the Corporation Counsel. Then it is up to the latter to appear on the day set for the hearing or not, as he pleases. If he does not appear, the property in dispute is surrendered to the owner and the bond is dismissed. That is all there is to it. This is just the procedure that has taken place in every one of these claims for the return of gambling implements. It makes me tired to read all this stuff about the inefficiency and the stupidity of the courts. What is a Justice to do? He can't go out and look for evidence in the cases that come before him. If he tried to do this he would cease to be a Justice and would become a detective.

"So far as I know, the Corporation Counsel has not appeared in any one of the proceedings for the return of gambling paraphernalia. I don't believe that any writs have been issued to gamblers who were found guilty of running a gambling game. The fact that the men were discharged in the Police Courts might account for the inaction of the Corporation Counsel. If an arrested gambler is punished by a fine of only $2 it means that the charge against him has been sustained, and a refusal to give him a writ, in case he applied for it, might be justified. But even then it would be the duty of the Corporation Counsel to appear to show cause why the writ should not issue."

This Justice said that every decision that had ever been rendered by the higher courts had maintained that property seized in gambling raids should revert to the owners if no convictions followed the arrest of the gamblers.

Municipal Court Justice Lynn took the same position. He said that the whole matter could be settled if the property clerk at Police Headquarters would make a return to the writ. He said:

"A writ of replevin, like a writ of habeas corpus, cannot be denied when it is properly sworn to. But the property clerk should make a return. If he did so, and swore that the property in dispute was used for gambling purposes and ought to be destroyed, the Justice would then have some light upon the matter, and would be able to decide the case intelligently. So far as I know, the property clerk has never made such a return. If he did, I am sure the writs would never be issued and the abuse would stop."

At the office of ex-District Attorney Jerome it was said yesterday that there seemed to have been little change in the law relating to gambling since 1859, when Justice Brady of the Supreme Court decided that a gambler could obtain the return of his property if he were not convicted of the crime of gambling.

In 1901 Justice MacLean of the Appellate Division wrote an opinion in which he said that when gambling property had been seized and the gamblers held or fined the Magistrate should order the property to be destroyed. Then he said:

> Where the evidence, in an action brought against the property clerk of a Police Department to replevin gambling apparatus seized in a raid upon an alleged gambling house and held as evidence for the prosecution of the gamblers or for their destruction in a proper case, is strongly in favor of the contention that the apparatus was suitable for and had been used for gambling, a judgment in favor of the owner must be set aside as against the evidence. It is proper exercise of the police power, under due process of law, to cause individuals to forego temporarily the possession of articles it needs to prosecute others for crime, or even to confiscate or destroy articles obtained, in which the rights of ownership have been forfeited by use in, or devotion to, a purpose pronounced a public nuisance by a statute.

Reference has been made to a decision of Mayor Gaynor in 1906, when he was a Justice of the Supreme Court, in a proceeding known at the time as the "golf ball case." The case came up in the Special Term of the Supreme Court of Queens. A bet had been made on a game of golf, and the bet was registered on a card. The court decided that there was no violation of Section 351 of the Penal Code, and said:

> This was no crime. The law has never descended to thrusting its nose into the personal conduct of men and women to that extent, and those who try to make out that it has only tend to create disrespect for it. In the administration of the law no one set himself up as better or stricter than the laws, and wise Legislators never pass a law which lacks public opinion in its favor. Such laws are dead letters, except as they are stirred up from time to time by a few among us, who delight in meddling with the conduct of others, or to levy blackmail. An ordinary bet is not a crime, whether made in your parlor, or on a golf links or a race track. But if you hold yourself out to bet with all comers, or generally, or become the general maker of such bets or of bets between others, you are guilty of a crime.

John Whalen, who was Corporation Counsel when Inspector Byrnes was at the head of the uniformed police force, said last night:

"I never knew of any replevin actions for the return of gambling apparatus while I was in office. I don't believe any such property was ever recovered that was carried away by policemen in raids. Inspector Byrnes, I am sure, would never have permitted a known gambler to get back any gambling tools that were taken away from him in a raid. The property confiscated was always burned up. There was many a merry bonfire at Police Headquarters in those days.

"Gamblers walked very softly when Byrnes was in charge of police activities. Not one of them ever dared show his face at Police Headquarters. If a gambler had applied to the police for the return of gambling apparatus it would have been taken as an admission that the applicant was a gambler and it would have been easier to catch him another time. The gamblers knew this very well. So they didn't bother about applying to the courts for writs of replevin. Their tools made a bonfire, and if they wanted to start in business again they had to buy new outfits, and this was always an expensive proceeding. The result was that the gamblers kept very close and the number of gambling houses was kept down.

BECKER'S VISIT TO PARK ROW.

Was Seeking to Obtain a Copy of a Second Affidavit by Rosenthal.

Though the hearings before Coroner Feinberg yesterday failed to throw any new illumination on the connection of Lieut. Charles Becker, the deposed head of the Strong Arm Squad, with the gambling entanglement which sacrificed Herman Rosenthal to its climax, an explanation, the first since the investigation into Rosenthal's death, was offered by a close friend of the Lieutenant's for his visits early on the morning of last Tuesday to the Park Row newspaper offices.

Becker, it was said, sought in Park Row a document without which it would have been impossible for him to have started proceedings in criminal libel against Rosenthal. That he contemplated such proceedings is vouched for by his lawyer, John W. Hart.

It was explained that Becker spent several hours of the evening prior to Rosenthal's death in consultation with his attorney over ways in which he could meet and combat Rosenthal's allegations that he had been a silent partner in the gambling house at 104 West Forty-fifth Street, and that through "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose, the man who, Rosenthal charged, represented him in the underworld, where personal appearance might besmirch the policeman's uniform, he collected 20 per cent. of the profits.

Already Rosenthal's affidavit had been printed, an affidavit which accused Becker of just such a connection with the gambling house, though leaving him nameless in the document. Lawyer Hart advised his client that in the absence of the mention of his name his only redress lay in a civil suit, but this Becker felt would not be of sufficient force to counteract the sentiment against him which Rosenthal's affidavit had engendered in the public mind. He sought redress by criminal libel proceedings which would permit of the arrest of Rosenthal and which would force a judicial inquiry into his charges, and he told his lawyer that he believed he could find grounds to permit of such a course.

Through a friend on a newspaper he had learned, it was explained yesterday, that a Park Row newspaper was in possession of a second affidavit by Rosenthal, in which Becker was accused, not by inuendo, but by direct charges coupled with his name, and lawyer Hart agreed with his client that could Becker come into possession of a copy of this affidavit he would be in a position to carry out proceedings in criminal libel against the gambler.

It was to obtain this copy, therefore, that Becker went to Park Row in the early hours of the morning on which Rosenthal was killed, so it was explained yesterday, moved by a motive the justice of which could not be questioned.

Whether or not the Lieutenant got this copy, which by the death of Rosenthal was rendered useless like the affidavit of Mrs. Dora Gilbert, obtained for him by his friends, Charles Plitt and Jack Rose, and meant to have damned Rosenthal in Becker's action against him, is not known.

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Edited by Baumash

AMID the Babel of tongues, now crying "Bargain!" it is well to remember that *price doesn't make value.* You can buy a "diamond ring" for $15. You can get your hair cut for 10 cents. Both are "bargains" of a sort, but of the sort from which you recoil. When you buy a *Stein-Bloch* under price, you are buying the *best-to-be-had* —'twill neither shame you *behind* your back, nor *on* it.

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How far is *your* garbage can from the docks where ships from the plague smitten districts land their rats?

Don't invite rats to visit you.

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Burn your garbage in a Kewanee water heating Garbage Burner.

The Kewanee Garbage Burner and Water Heater destroys garbage and refuse without odor or smoke, by burning, and utilizes the heat for hot water supply. Is built of steel strong enough for the pressure in a 20-story building.

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498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn.

TEXT OF THE NEW LAWS ON TRUSTS

Continued from Page 1.

not justify such a remedy and could not be cured by it. Such a control, semi-socialistic in its nature, is beyond the power vested by the Constitution in the Federal Congress.

The abuses mentioned in this report can, in a great measure, be remedied by giving to the operations of the United States Steel Corporation, and other like corporations, the widest publicity, and by the strict enforcement of laws specifically inhibiting the employment of cunning devices by which an unfair advantage over competitors is obtained.

The Bureau of Corporations possesses the authority to thoroughly investigate the internal affairs of industrial concerns doing an inter-State business. Had the character of the Steel Corporation and the nature and extent of its operations been known to the people and to the President of the United States at the time of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, it is highly improbable that the Chief Executive would in twenty minutes have given his consent to a merger fraught with infinite injury to the steel industry and to the public alike.

The Commissioner of Corporations should be required to report to Congress, as well as to the President of the United States, at such times and upon such conditions as it may prescribe, and the law creating this bureau should be so amended as to make such reports mandatory upon the Commissioner of Corporations.

The enormous earnings of the Steel Corporation are due not to a degree of integration of efficiency not possessed by its competitors, but to the ownership of ore reserves out of all proportion to its output or requirements and to the control and operation of common carriers, divisions of rates, and the liberal alliances obtained from other concerns through inequitable and inordinate terminal allowances.

The business of production and transportation should be absolutely separate and distinct, and no industrial concern should be permitted to own or operate an inter-State carrier.

The Attorney General of the United States and his subordinates should not be permitted to exercise an absolute discretion as to the institution of proceedings under the act of July 1, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act, or other acts prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade. The parties injuriously affected by such combinations should have access to the courts and the benefit of adequate and sufficient remedies for wrongs inflicted by such combinations.

Bills embodying legislation designed to accomplish this purpose are presented with this report.

Divorcing Production and Transportation.

The first of the bills to be presented by the Democratic members of the committee, which proposes to regulate the ownership of common carriers engaged in the inter-State shipment of articles over the transportation lines operated by the carriers, was prepared by Chairman Stanley and submitted to Chairman Clements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The newspapers which printed this morning the La Follette-Lenroot Burden of Proof bill as purporting to be the Stanley Anti-Trust bill erroneously asserted that Chairman Clements wrote this bill.

Chairman Stanley is in possession of a letter from Chairman Clements which states emphatically that this bill was drafted by Chairman Stanley, who submitted it to Judge Clements with a request that he go over the draft and whip it into proper language for use as an amendment to those laws. Chairman Clements did this, and returned the bill with the statement that he could not officially indorse the bill without the consent of his colleagues on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They are all out of town.

The text of this bill is as follows:

Section 1—That from and after the — day of — it shall be unlawful for any person, company, firm, or corporation engaged in mining or manufacturing of any kind or description, the product of which shall be transported in inter-State or foreign commerce by common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended, to own, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by stock ownership or otherwise, any railroad or other line of transportation, or the property of either, of any common carrier subject to the provisions of said act.

Section 2—That from and after the — day of — it shall be unlawful for any person, company, firm, or corporation, who, or which, owns, holds, or in any way controls a majority of the capital stock of any other corporation engaged in operating a line of transportation as a common carrier in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroads and partly by water, when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment) from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to another State, Territory, or District of the United States, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any place in the United States, or engaged in like manner in the transportation of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country, to operate, or in any manner or by any means participate in the operation, in whole or in part, of such line, or to ship over such line in intercommerce any article or commodity bought, sold, manufactured, mined, or produced by, or under the control of, or owned in whole or in part by, or in which any interest, direct or indirect, whether by stock ownership or otherwise, is held by any such person, company, or firm or corporation so owning a majority of capital stock.

Section 3—That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property wholly within one State and not shipped to or from a foreign State to a State or Territory as aforesaid.

Section 4—Any person, company, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense, upon conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not less than — dollars nor more than — dollars; and in case of a continuing violation each day of such violation shall be held to be a separate offense.

Section 5. Jurisdiction of offenses under this act shall be the same as that provided for offenses in an act entitled "an act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved Feb. 19, nineteen hundred and three, and any amendment thereof.

Against Interlocking Directorates.

The second of the bills agreed upon by the Democrats of the Stanley Committee is intended to prohibit persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of railroad cars, locomotives, rails, and structural steel or the mining and sale of coal from becoming Directors or other officers or employes of railroads. The authoritative text of this bill follows:

A bill to prohibit persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of railroad cars, locomotives, railroads, and structural steel, or in the mining or sale of coal, from becoming Directors or other officers or employes of railroads engaged in inter-State commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that from and after June 30, 1913, no person who is engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership or a Director or other officer, or an employe of a corporation, in the business, in whole or in part, of manufacturing or selling railroad cars or locomotives, or rails or structural steel, or mining and selling coal, shall act as a Director or other officer or employe of any railroad company which conducts an inter-State commerce business.

Section 2. That any person who shall be guilty of a violation of this law shall be punished by a fine of $100 a day for every day during which he shall act as a Director, officer, or employe of the railroad company, or by imprisonment for such period as the court may designate, not exceeding one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Proposed Changes in Sherman Act.

By far the most important of the trio of bills which the Democratic majority in the Stanley Committee will present deals with proposed changes in the Sherman law. In its preparation Chairman Stanley had the benefit of suggestions from Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Robert R. Reed of New York, and others, and took the liberty to incorporate some of the features of other proposed amendments of the Sherman law, including some of the ideas in the La Follette-Lenroot bill of December, 1911.

The text of this one of the Stanley bills to be presented to the House along with the Stanley report follows:

A bill to further protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the act approved July 2, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

Section 9—In the following section the context otherwise requires:

(a) The word "suit" means a civil suit or proceeding brought under or involving the provisions of this act.

(b) The word "combination" includes any contract or combination in the form of trust or otherwise.

(c) The words "restraint of trade" mean any restraint in any respect or to any extent of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations.

(d) The word "vendor" includes lessor, licensor, or bailor.

(e) The word "vendee" includes lessee, license, or bailee.

(f) The word "purchase" (noun) includes lease, license, or bailment.

(g) The word "purchase" (verb) includes lease, license, or otherwise obtain.

(h) The word "purchasing" includes leasing, licensing, or obtaining.

(i) The word "sell" includes lease, license, bail, or furnish.

(j) The word "sold" includes leased, licensed, bailed, or otherwise dealt in or furnished, or supplied.

(k) The word "sale" includes lease, license, or bailment.

(l) The word "price" includes rental, royalty, or other means of compensation.

(m) The word "person" shall be deemed to include "persons."

Section 10—Any person who shall be injured in his business or property, or shall be threatened with such injury, by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this action, may bring suit in equity in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides to prevent and restrain violations of this act and for other appropriate relief.

Section 11—Whenever suit has been instituted under Section 4 of this act for any person who shall be injured in his business or property or threatened with such injury by the defendants in said suit or any of them by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful in this act, and any State of the United States, may at any time intervene in said suit to protect his interests or if the intervener be a State, the interests of the citizens of such State, and any person interested and any State may after final decree in said suit petition said court for protection or redress in case of any violation of said decree, and the court shall have power to take such action as may be appropriate in the premises.

Section 12—Whenever in any suit it shall appear that any combination was entered into, existed, or exists, which was or is in restraint of trade, the burden of proof to establish the reasonableness of such restraint shall be upon the party who contends that such restraint is reasonable.

Section 13—Whenever in any suit it shall appear that any combination was entered into, existed, or exists, which was or is in restraint of trade, such restraint shall be conclusively deemed to have been and to be unreasonable and in violation of the provisions of this act as to any party thereto who is carrying on any business to which such combination relates or in connection therewith:

(A) If such person does business, directly or indirectly, under any name other than his own or that of the partnership of which he is a member; or any corporation does business under any name other than its own corporation name, or if there be any concealment or misrepresentation as to the ownership or control of such business, or if there be any misrepresentation as to the identity of the manufacturer, producer, or vendor of any article sold.

(B) As the vendor of any article, spies upon the business of any competitor, or secures information concerning his business, either through bribery of an agent or employe of such competitor, or of any State or Federal official, or by any illegal means whatever secures information concerning the competitor's business.

(C) As the vendor of any article, attempts to restrain competition by supplying or offering to supply such article without charge, or at a price at or below cost of production and distribution.

(D) As the vendor of any article, with a view to preventing competition with the same, fixes upon some raw or manufactured material which he controls and which is required for producing a competitive article an unreasonably high price.

(E) As the vendor of any article, attempts to prevent or restrain competition by any contract or arrangement under which he shall not sell any article in which he deals to certain persons or classes of persons, or to those doing business within certain districts or territories.

(F) As the vendor of any article, attempts to prevent or restrain competition by supplying or offering to supply to any person doing business in any particular territory articles sold by him upon terms or conditions in any respect more favorable than are accorded by him to his other customers.

(G) As the vendor of any article, attempts to prevent or restrain competition, either by refusing to supply to any other person requesting same any article sold, or by consenting to supply same only upon terms or on conditions in some respects less favorable than are accorded to any other person.

(H) As the vendor of any article, attempts to prevent or restrain competition by making in the price or other terms of any such sale any discrimination based upon whether the vendee purchases from him articles of a particular quantity or aggregate price.

(I) As the vendor of any article, attempts to prevent or restrain in any manner either directly or indirectly any vendee from purchasing such article or any other article from some other person, or using such article or any other article obtained from some other person, whether such attempt be made (first) by an agreement expressed or implied against such purchase, or (second) be made by a condition in the sale against such purchase, or (third) be made by imposing any restriction upon the use of the article so sold, or (fourth)be made by making in the price any discrimination based upon whether the vendess purchases any article made or sold by some other person, or (fifth) be made in any manner except the ordinary solicitation of trade.

(J)As the vendor of any article, attempts to prevent or restrain competition by the use of any unfair or oppressive methods of competition.

The foregoing enumerations of acts, conduct, methods, and devices which it is herein declared each shall conclusively be deemed unreasonable, shall not include, and shall not be construed to include, or as intended to exclude any other acts, conduct, methods, or devices which are or may be unreasonable.

The provisions of Clause I shall not apply to the mere appointment of sole agents to sell any article.

Section 14—Whenever in any suit it shall appear any combination was entered into, existed, or exists, which was or is in restraint of trade, there shall at once arise a rebuttable presumption that such restraint was or is unreasonable if, in the business in connection with said restraint existed or exists, the persons engaged in such combination controlled or controls or is a member of any corporation or association which controlled or controls, at the time such restraint is alleged to have existed or to exist, more than thirty percentum on the value of the total quantity sold in the United States, or more than thirty percentum in value of the total quantity sold in the part of the United States to which the business of such person, corporation, or association extends, of any article dealt in by such person, the trade in which is affected by such restraint.

Section 15. Whenever in any suit brought by or on behalf of the United States a final judgment or decree shall have been rendered to the effect that a defendant in violation of the provisions of this act has entered into a combination in restraint of trade, or has monopolized or attempted to monopolize, or has combined with any person to monopolize, any part of the trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign Nations, the existence of such illegal combination or monopoly or of such attempt to monopolize, shall, to the full extent to which the issues of fact or law were litigated, and to the full extent to which such fact, judgment, or decree would constitute in any other proceeding an estoppel as between the United States and such defendant, constitute as against such defendant conclusive evidence of the same facts and be conclusive as to the same issues of law in favor of any other person in any other proceeding brought under or involving the provisions of this act.

Section 16. In any suit begun by or on behalf of the United States in which a judgment or decree, interlocutory or final, has been entered that the defendants, or any of them, have been guilty of conduct prohibited by Section 1, Section 2, or Section 3 of this act, if it shall appear to the court by intervening petition of any other person, if such person claims to be injured by such conduct, such person shall be admitted as a party to the suit to establish such injury, if any, and the damages resulting therefrom; and such person may have judgment and execution therefor or relief to the same extent as if an independent suit had been brought under Section 7 of this act.

In the course of such proceedings the court may grant orders of attachment, or may appoint a receiver, or may take such other proceedings conformable to the usual practices in equity as to insure the satisfaction of any claims so presented and the protection of the petitioner's rights.

Nothing done under this section shall be permitted to delay the final disposition of said principal proceeding in all other respects, and nothing contained in this section shall be taken to abridge the right of any person to bring an independent suit, as provided under Section 7 of this act; but if any person proceeds both by intervening petition and by independent suit, the court may order an election.

Section 17—An intervening petition under Section 7 of this act, or an original suit for the same cause under Section 7 of this act shall not be barred by lapse of time, if begun within one year after final judgment entered in a suit brought by or on behalf of the United States establishing such violation by the defendant or defendants of Section 1, Section 2, or Section 3:

Provided, that the claim on which such intervening petition or original suit is founded is not already barred at the time of the passage of this act.

Section 18—Whenever, after the institution of proceedings under Section 4 of this act, it shall appear to the court in preliminary hearing that there is reason to believe, or upon final hearing the court shall find that any combination was entered into, existed, or exists which was or is in restraint of trade, and that as a result thereof the defendants or any of them have the control of supplying the market with any machine, tool, or other article, whether raw material or manufactured, reasonably required in the manufacture or production of any other article, or for general consumption and use, and that no adequate opportunity exists to immediately obtain a substitute therefor of equal utility, the court shall immediately have power to make such order by injunction or otherwise, as it may deem necessary, as will secure to purchasers or users of such articles full opportunity to secure the same upon payment of a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the court in such order, until some other adequate substitute can be provided:

Provided, however, that in so far as the time of application for such order, such machine, tool, or article is being supplied to any person under any contract, the amount of compensation therefor to be paid him under said order shall be that actually payable under the terms of such contract, unless and until such contract is found or declared to be void, or expires.

Section 19—Whenever in any proceeding under Section 4 of this act any combination has been adjudged illegal under Section 1 and Section 2 of this act, the court before which such proceedings are pending shall have jurisdiction:

(a) To partition any property owned under contract or by a combination mentioned in Section 1 and Section 2 of this act in severalty among the owners thereof, or groups of owners thereof, and if the owners include one or more corporations, among the several stockholders thereof, or among groups of the several stockholders thereof all in proportion to their respective interests.

(b) If sales of such property are necessary or proper, either to pay debts or incumbrances thereon, or to re-create conditions in harmony with the law, to sell such property as a whole or in parcels; and the court may forbid the said owners, and if the said owners include one or more corporations, the stockholders thereof, from purchasing at such sales, and may prescribe the conditions on which any purchase may be made by any person whichever.

(c) To make such restraining orders or prohibitions as may be necessary and proper to re-create conditions in harmony with the law, including prohibitions of any acts, conduct, methods, or devices which are enumerated herein as indicating unreasonable restraint.

(d) To declare void, as against the defendants or any of them, any contract entered into as a part of the combination found to be in restraint of trade.

The relief granted in this section shall be in addition to and not inclusive of other relief permitted by this act, or otherwise by law.

Sections Explained in Detail.

The full significance of this proposed amendment of the Sherman law is set forth in this memorandum which will be presented to the House, with the report of the Democratic majority of the Stanley Committee as a part of the Stanley report and exposition of the Stanley Anti-Trust bill:

"Section 9. Definitions are provided in order to simplify the language in the following sections. Without such definitions some of the provisions which are really simple would seem very intricate.

"Section 10. This section is designed to give the Circuit Court which now, under Section 7, has jurisdiction at law on claims for damages, also jurisdiction in equity, for injunctions, &c. The courts have held that no such proceeding lies except at the instance of the Government.

"Section 11. This is designed to give individuals or a State the opportunity to intervene in a Government suit. Such a provision would meet the obstacles to justice presented in the Tobacco Trust case, where the independents were not given leave to intervene, and hence had no right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States after the alleged disintegration. The defendants were given leave to be heard by the court, but were allowed no other rights, and were, in fact, not heard until after the plan for reorganization had been practically approved by the court. The right to such intervention had been specifically denied in the Northern Securities case.

"Section 12. It seems clear that if it appears to the court that the defendants have been combined to restrain trade they ought to have the burden of proof to show that the restraint is reasonable; that is, if consistent with the public interests. This provision is an analogy to the amendment made to the Inter-State Commerce act in 1910 by which the burden of proof is on the carrier to show that the increased rate is reasonable. If the restraint of trade can be justified, the facts showing justification must be readily available to the combination. On the other hand, it is necessarily difficult for the Government to collect the evidence to prove unreasonableness.

"The similar change in the burden of proof in the Inter-State Commerce act has done more than any one thing to make that act effective. But for that change in the burden of proof the shippers would probably have failed to prevent a general increase in the class rates attempted in 1910.

"This change in the burden of proof applies only in civil suits. It has no reference to criminal proceedings.

"Section 13. The purpose of this section is to select various practices commonly pursued by trusts which have proved particularly oppressive and effective that shall in the case of a combination to restrain trade render the combination conclusively unreasonable, and, therefore, illegal. It seemed best to adopt this form of securing prohibition in order to leave intact the present Sherman law as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. Practically every one of the practices specifically enumerated as being conclusively unreasonable has been reviewed in one or more of the trust cases as strong evidence of the illegality and has been subject to general public condemnation.

"(a) This clause strikes at the fake independents used by the Tobacco Trust with such disastrous effect to the real independents.

"(b) This section deals with the practice pursued so effectively by the Tobacco Trust and Standard Oil Trust of crushing independents through bribing independents' employes and otherwise illegally obtaining business secrets.

"(c) This deals with the practice of price cutting used with such disastrous effect by the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Trust as against particular competitors in particular districts.

"(d) This deals with the practice so effectively used by the Tobacco Trust when it controlled licorice paste and which, of course, the Steel Trust would be in a strong position to use with respect to iron ores and its crude manufactures.

"(e) This also deals with practices of the Tobacco and other trusts discriminating in favor of their 'loyal' customers as against those who have dared to deal with competitors."

Power of Shoe Machinery Company.

"Section 18—This section provided for temporary protection of those who through the process of monopolization have become absolutely dependent upon the trusts for their business existence. It has, for instance, been asserted by many shoe manufacturers that they are to-day in such a position of dependence upon the United Shoe Machinery Company.

"They say that the United Shoe Machinery Company has so completely extinguished all competition in the supplying of bottoming machinery for shoes that if the United Company were to refuse to lease its machines to these manufacturers they would be compelled to go out of business; that this monopoly is not due to the possession of patents for the necessary machines, but is a condition of the trade, resulting from the extraordinary completeness with which the Shoe Machinery trust has been able not only to eliminate all competitors, but to prevent shoe manufacturers from dealing with any other concerns which might hereafter seek to engage in competition with the trust.

"It is asserted that no legitimate use of any patent owned by the United Company would prevent others from building adequate machines, but that owing to the tying clauses in the leases issued by the United Company the shoe manufacturers are prohibited from using competing machines, and therefore no other machines exist; that there is danger that the United Company might deny the use of their machines to manufacturers who are opposing the trust and encouraging competitive machines, and that the power of the court to protect such manufacturers is necessary not only to bridge over such time as would be required to obtain the manufacture of new machines, but also to afford the requisite opportunity to instruct operatives to work the new machines.

"Shoe manufacturers also point to the fact that while many of these leases provide that the manufacturer is bound to continue to operate under the lease for at least seventeen years, the United Company may terminate the same upon thirty days' notice. They therefore say that without some protection in the order of the court in the Government suit even a decree for the Government would not improve their condition and would leave them subject to an invidious action on the part of the trust.

Necessity for Court Remedy.

"It is said that the conditions from which the shoe manufacturers suffer exist to the same, or a lesser, extent in other industries. It seems clear that the law should provide some remedy in such a case. The provisions of this section are framed so as to adequately protect the rights of all parties, the trusts as well as the public.

"The court can exercise its power only after the Government suit has been instituted and then only if the court finds that there is reason to believe that a combination in restraint of trade was entered into and that as a result thereof the defendants have control of the market, and that no adequate opportunity exists to substitute another article of equal utility.

"Under the section the trust would always receive a reasonable compensation for its goods, and if any contract exists for fixing the amount of compensation that contract would govern, unless it were illegal. It is probable that the court would never be called upon to exercise its power under this section if the existence of the power were made clear by statutory provision. If the trust did exercise its control it would almost certainly be to punish some one who had dared to oppose it and against such action the law should provide a remedy.

"Section 19—The provisions of this section are designed to make clear the power of the court to bring about a real dissolution of the trusts and to avoid such shame as the alleged disintegration in the Tobacco trust and Standard Oil cases. That disintegration shows clearly how inadequate the present legal machinery as administered by the court is, although its powers were doubtless broader than the Circuit Judges who passed upon the tobacco case assumed.

Lacked Power in Tobacco Case.

"The Tobacco trust was declared to be illegal on admitted facts. It was so declared by a unanimous court. The plan of disintegration adopted divided most of the properties among three corporations, the three corporations to be owned by the same persons, in the same proportions and necessarily controlled by the same people.

"The independents contended that the trust's property should be distributed among different sets of individuals and that provision should be made so that the segments into which the trust was divided should be separately owned. The Circuit Judges appeared to think that they had no power to require such an absolute separation of the interests of those whose property had been used in an unlawful combination.

"Clause A is designed to grant the power to make a complete separation, if such power does not already exist, and if it does exist, to intimate that the exercise of such power—which is essential to a complete disintegration and to the restoration of competitive conditions—may appropriately be exercised.

"The Circuit Judges in the Tobacco cases also assumed, apparently, that unless they could secure the consent of the defendants to the plan of disintegration the court had neither authority nor power to carry out any plan of adjustment; that is, they must secure in some form the consent of the holders in bonds and stock of the defendant company.

"The court assumed that in the absence of such consent the only resource would be to sell the property at receiver's sale, and that at such the defendants or any other person could buy the property without restriction.

"Clause B is designed to make clear that the court has the power on final decree to sell the property, and in selling it to prescribe the conditions which the purchaser shall hold it, including, among other things, provision forbidding the defendants themselves, or if the defendants are a corporation, the stockholders thereof, from purchasing at such sale.

"Clause C is likewise designed to expressly grant or confirm to the court the power which the Circuit Judges in the Tobacco case failed to recognize or declined to exercise, namely, the power to prohibit in the future on behalf of the defendants acts which would tend to prevent the restoration or maintenance of competitive conditions.

"Clause D is designed to make clear the power in the court in a Government suit to give full relief.

"It frequently happens that as a part of the illegal operations of the trusts many contracts are entered into which are actually illegal.

"The decree on behalf of the Government would, under the present law, leave the legal position of these contracts unsettled. The other parties to such contracts, persons who are frequently in intent wholly innocent, and have entered into the contract practically as a condition of engaging in business, ought to be able to have a judicial declaration that they are relieved from obligations of the contract; and it is also often important to the obtaining of full relief that the contracts themselves should be declared void. For instance, question arises as to the legality of the existing leases of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the leases which have been the main instrument of the monopoly. When the Government reaches a decree in the pending suit, the court ought to have the power to declare that these leases are invalid. In other words, that the defendants have no right to enforce them, which would put the lessees in a position of disregarding the leases, if they saw fit.

"Clause D therefore expressly confers upon the court the power to declare as against the defendants themselves that such contracts are in restraint of trade, and void.

"(f) This also deals with forms of discrimination as exercised by the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Trust, which have proved so disastrous to the independents.

"(g) This is designed to meet still another form of discrimination practiced by the Tobacco Trust and others.

"(h) This is designed to meet practices like those used by the Tobacco Trust, which practically destroy competition by means of skilfully devised quantity discounts. The company would ascertain what the annual purchases of a dealer were, and then fix the quantity required for the discount at an amount approximately that of the total sales of the dealer.

"This section does not prevent giving a lower price for wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of business. In order to make the section applicable there must be a combination in restraint of trade, and the discrimination in case of a particular quantity being purchased must have been made in order to prevent or restrain competition.

The Shoe Machinery Company.

"(i) This section undertakes to deal comprehensively with the various forms in which those who have acquired a practical monopoly in one article which has become a trade necessity seek to use that article to secure a monopoly of a large branch of trade. It is by this same method of extending the scoop net of monopoly so as to take in great branches of trade that the United Shoe Machinery Company exercises its unequaled power—a power which has enabled it to acquire a greater control over the whole shoe manufacturing business of the country than even the Standard Oil Company has acquired in its department.

"The Shoe Machinery Company exercises its powers through the so-called tying clauses in its leases. The shoe manufacturer binds himself in many instances not only to use the machine to its fullest capacity, but to take other like machines from the company if the capacity of the machine is exceeded, and likewise to use the machine only in connection with the manufacture of shoes which other processes are performed also on the United Company's machines. In this way an almost impregnable monopoly has been built up which, while originally founded on patents, is not now dependent upon patents for its existence.

Unfair Conditions.

"(j) Deals generally with unfair conditions. It seems clear that if you have a combination in restraint of trade and it resorts to any method of unfair competition its action should be deemed to be unreasonable.

"All of the above provisions rest upon this truth. There are many practices which, as pursued ordinarily in competitive business, are not injurious to the community, but which become dangerous as soon as they are pursued by a combination formed to restrain trade. It is important that this distinction should be made clear. Public policy demands that those engaged in business should not be restricted in their operations except so far as such restriction is essential to the protection of the rights of the public. Experience shows that practices which are beneficial or at least harmless when pursued by those engaged in competitive business lead to serious evils when pursued by concerns engaged in restraining trade. Congress can aid greatly in the prevention of abuses by defining clearly the conditions under which those combining to restrain trade may or may not operate. This enumeration will serve also the further purpose of removing to a large extent that uncertainty in the Sherman law which was so widely complained of by business men under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases, which declared that only combinations unreasonably in restraint of trade were prohibited. By the specification above referred to the act makes clear what would otherwise be involved in doubt, and if this provision is enacted few will have difficulty in determining what the law prohibits them from doing.

"The provision creating this conclusive presumption of unreasonableness applies only to civil suits. It has no application whatever to criminal proceedings under the Sherman law.

"It is probable in respect to most, if not all, of the practices above enumerated that if a combination in restraint of trade were shown, proof in addition of one or more of these facts would be held to constitute sufficient evidence that the restraint was unreasonable, and it would greatly facilitate the enforcement of the law to remove all uncertainty on these points by declaring the legal effect of such acts, so that courts, lawyers, and litigants as well as business men may be free from doubt.

The Extent of Control.

"Section 14.—This section deals with the size or rather the proportion of the total trade controlled by a particular combination. In view of the great diversity of conditions in different branches of trade no conclusive provision should be made that the control of a definite proportion of the total trade should make the combination illegal, but it does seem proper to create a presumption of unreasonableness where the combination controls a large fraction of the total trade of the country; for instance, the steel trade.

"If a combination is so large that it controls, as the steel trust does, half of the crude steel products of the country, there ought to be a legal presumption that that combination is unreasonably in restraint of trade, and it seems that such a presumption ought to arise even if the amount is 30 per cent. of the total product of the country. It will always be open to the combination to overcome that presumption, in other words, to show that, despite its possession of a large percentage of the market, the market is free to competitors. The importance of this provision is illustrated by the alleged disintegration of the Tobacco Trust, and more recently of the Powder Trust. The fragments into which these trusts are divided are all so large that the independents are put in a very serious position. This provision creating a rebuttable presumption of unreasonableness applies only to civil suits. It has no application to criminal proceedings.

Redress for the Injured.

"Sections 15 and 16.—These sections are designed to afford redress when violations of the Sherman law have been judicially established. The present law fails equally to afford compensation to the injured for loss resulting from violations of the act and to make restitutions to the injured for loss resulting from the illegal practices. The Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases afford striking evidence of this defect in our legal machinery. By means of combinations in restraint of trade these two companies acquired hundreds of millions of dollars extorted from the public by illegal practices, and involving the destruction of the business of hundreds of independent concerns. Scarcely a competitor of these companies who fell a victim to these illegal practices has received any compensation, although the Supreme Court unanimously held that the trusts were conducted in violation of the law.

"The situation is practically the same in respect to the extortionate prices levied on the consumers. As a result of this huge surpluses were built up, and when it came to disintegration these companies were allowed to retain all they had thus illegally acquired, and stock rose in values after the decisions instead of falling. Nothing could bring the law into greater disrepute than such a result. Even if the decree were such as to prevent a recurrence of the wrongs practiced throughout the many years preceding the final decree, the absence of all redress for injury suffered or punishment for the suffering inflicted in the violations of the law threw upon our whole legal institution grave discredit.

"The judicial establishment of illegality of a combination ought to be followed as as matter of course by redress to those injured and by the wrongdoer surrendering the profits illegally obtained.

"The present failure of justice is due mainly to two causes.

"First—While under Section 7 of the Sherman law a person injured has the right to bring action for damages and receive, if successful, three times the damages sustained and the costs of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee, the right granted is of no practical value, because the defendants could compel any plaintiff to prove the facts necessary to establish the illegal combination.

"In the Standard Oil Trust case the testimony submitted filled twenty-four printed volumes; in the Tobacco Trust case five printed volumes. Section 7, as it now stands is a farce. It can be made a vital force. The Government suit under Section 4 is brought on behalf of all the people.

"Why not declare that such suit brought on behalf of all of the people shall, if resulting in a decree against the defendants, be legally conclusive on behalf of those interested by making the decree final on the issue as to the existence of the monopoly, etc.

"Second—This provision also would be of little practical value unless it were supplemented by further provision that the statute of limitations should not run against the claimant pending a Government suit and that he should have after the final decree in the Government suit a reasonable time, say one year, in which to file his claim.

"The granting of such rights would be of inestimable value and would be a most effective deterrent against deliberate violations of the law."

Statement by Chairman Stanley.

Chairman Stanley gave THE TIMES this statement to-night touching the bills agreed upon by the Democratic majority of the committee:

"In offering bills to the committee which would provide remedies for the abuses which were manifest to the committee in the operation of the United States Steel Corporation, I am very grateful for the assistance of Robert R. Reed of New York, Mr. Brandeis of Boston, and others. In preparing these bills, I have taken the liberty to incorporate on several occasions amendments hitherto proposed, and have made such changes in them as would make them especially applicable to the case in point.

"For the purpose of covering the wide scope of transactions in which the Steel Corporation is engaged, to render the Sherman law itself more definite, and to prevent the misconception of the meanings of the terms used in the amendments, quite a number of explanations to the bill have been defined, such as 'price,' 'sale,' 'vendor,' 'vendee,' 'restraint of trade,' and 'combinations.'

Curbing U. S. Steel Corporation.

"In the bills touching the activities of the United States Steel Corporation as a common carrier, I consulted with members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to whom I am very grateful for many valuable suggestions. I am firmly convinced that if the recommendations of this committee are enacted into law, and that law is rigidly enforced, that the monopolistic power of the United States Steel Corporation would be successfully curbed even though it should not be dissolved by the courts. I do not believe that it can pay its excessive overhead charges, the interest in bonded indebtedness, and compete with a well-organized and economical concern possessing the same facilities, after this monopoly has been deprived of its illegal devices as a common carrier.

"The committee, sitting in a 'quasi judicial capacity,' of course has abstained from expressing any opinion as to whether the Steel Corporation should be found guilty of that specific violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. An examination of the petition filed by the Federal Government will show that it has incorporated bodily much of the evidence introduced by this committee.

"In the conduct of that suit the Government has followed closely the line of procedure of this committee, and has, without exception, found the acts of which we have complained from the beginning to be substantive violations of the Sherman Anti-trust act. It is not at all probable that this petition would have been filed but for the proof presented to the public by this committee. The cutting of freight rates on the ore roads of 25 per cent. is a vindication of the claim made by the Chairman at the outstart that these rates were excessive and unjust. It is exceedingly gratifying to the Chairman of the committee to know that the report, without any material change, has been achieved by his Democratic colleagues as represented by him.

Source of Steel Profits.

"As shown by Mr. MacRea's report and by statements by Mr. Carnegie, the Steel Corporation makes about $13 a ton profit on each ton of steel manufactured. This is double the amount made by an independent company. These profits are due almost entirely to the advantages which the Steel Corporation obtained either as an owner of railroads or in preferential rates from other lines. For that reason, the question of remedy resolves itself into a transportation problem. Whenever the Steel Corporation is deprived of the right to operate common carriers, receive divisions of rates or terminal allowances—in other words, whenever it must tender its freight on the same conditions as any other carrier, it will be deprived of the means by which it has obtained inordinate advantages over competitors.

"If this bill is passed it would not be left to the discretion of the court to review the whole course of a corporation's act, to say whether a great concern doing an inter-State business has unreasonably restrained trade. If it has been guilty of certain specific acts, they by the law are made an unreasonable restraint of trade. Thus puts the corporation upon notice of the things which it can no longer do, and if it does them it leaves it without excuse for the violation of the law when brought before courts of justice either in suits for dissolution or for any other purpose."

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This includes our entire regular stock except evening clothes and a few silk, linen and crash suits. There is no other reservation, as nothing is carried over. These clothes are never reduced except at our annual Summer and Winter clearances.
Those who have waited, or who wish to replenish their Summer wardrobes at this season, are now offered an opportunity that is not repeated. The sale embraces only our regular stock—suits copied from the models of fashionable New York tailors for our regular trade, made of light weight woolens selected from the identical sources drawn upon by these tailors.
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A Timely Suggestion
100,000 strangers will arrive in New York to-day and will to-morrow and the next day and EVERY day during July, August and September. These strangers for the most part are prosperous tourists who have come here, having laid aside a certain amount (usually a generous one) for expenditure.
Chief among the pleasures of a trip to the country's great metropolis is the buying of this or that for Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Son or Daughter, back at home.
These strangers *wish to buy*. They may know *what* they want but they DO NOT know *where best to buy it*. Send them an invitation to inspect your offerings. Tell them how well you are equipped to meet their requirements.
Tourists stopping at hotels depend on the newspaper for their news of the day and on their hotel newsstands for their newspapers.
THE NEW YORK TIMES is the newspaper that "has the call" at New York Hotels. For example—Hotel Ansonia newsstand sales are as follows:
TIMES 70 Fourth 25
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FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.
CLEARANCE OF SUMMER STOCKS
$65 to $125 Silk Dresses at $35
$42 to $85 Silk Dresses at $25
$55 to $75 Lingerie Dresses, $27.50
$20 to $35 Linen Dresses, $12.50
$65 & $75 Tailored Suits, $25
Linen Suits at About Half Former Prices
$18 to $40 Trimmed Hats, $10
No sale goods sent on approval, C. O. D., or exchanged.
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

"GOING AND COMING"

If a building exceeds the original estimated cost by fifty thousand dollars, thereby reducing the income by, say, 2%, the Owner really suffers losses both "going and coming," for, obviously, he has invested more than he intended and takes out less than he figured.

This Company does not exceed original estimates, though it has on various occasions turned a building over to the Owner at a considerable saving on the contract price.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PLAN TO RUSH PUJO BILL.

Senate Alliance May Take Money Measure Directly to the Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An alliance of Democrats and insurgent Republicans will try on Wednesday to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Pujo National Bank bill, and bring it on the floor of the Senate. The bill was intended by Chairman Pujo of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to empower either house of Congress to examine the books of National banks in the way the Controller of the Currency now alone may do.

The new lineup is being organized by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who, in spite of his recent arrival in the Senate, is already reaching out for the party leadership in the upper chamber. As he is the only Democratic ex-Cabinet officer in the Senate, however, his ambitions seem to arouse no opposition.

A few days ago Mr. Smith took up the question with a few Democratic friends, and recourse was had to the insurgents. Most of them fell in readily enough with any plan for alarming the "money interests," but it is still uncertain how far they will go on this particular measure.

Should it become a law it is known that Col. Roosevelt is preparing to rouse all the debtor class against the measure's Democratic supporters on the ground that it will be used to make public the name of every borrower from a National bank. This is, of course, not at all the purpose of the measure, and such information as the Congressional committees have heretofore received on related subjects has been kept secret. But it is thought that in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt a threat of this sort might become a political weapon during the Presidential campaign, and some Senators, on that account, are fighting shy of the measure.

AWARD FOR STRIKERS.

Massachusetts State Board Finds for Boston Elevated Employes.

BOSTON, July 22.—Reporting to-night on its investigation of the Boston Elevated Railroad strike, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration found the employes justified in believing that many men were discharged because of forming a union. It recommended that the two parties confer with a view to reaching an amicable agreement.

The report reviews the evidence presented before it as showing that the employes had formed a union and that immediately thereafter some 262 men were discharged for various offenses, 149 of the number without explanation other than "unsatisfactory service." The evidence showed also, according to the report, that the company refused to receive a committee from the union which came to present demands, for the reason that the men on the committee were no longer employes.

The situation "obviously aroused the temper of the men to a point beyond control," the report said, and aout 1,600 employes voted to strike. Notwithstanding the company contends that no strike exists, as all the strikers' places have been filled and the cars are now running on schedule, the board declared:

"A strike exists so long as those who strike maintain an organization or by concerted action continue in the endeavor to secure the object which they seek to attain."

Quoting the State law which says that no person shall coerce or compel another not to join or become a member of a labor organization of the board in summing up said:

"Upon the evidence presented the board finds that the men were justified in the belief that many had been discharged because of their membership in the union, or their activity in its formation, and that the company was responsible therefor.

"It appears by the evidence that many of the company's cars are being operated by men whose conduct does not merit the approval of the traveling public; that there has been neglect, discourtesy, and insolence on the part of some of the employes; that conductors have been seen to collect fares without recording them by the device furnished for that purpose. This latter abuse of the public and the company has a decided tendency to weaken the high standard of honesty which is so essential to our social and industrial structure."

HORSES BURNED IN STABLE.

Six Are Shot to End Suffering After Men Risk Lives to Save Them.

Six horses were badly burned and had to be shot, and three others were suffocated last evening, in a fire in the two-story brick stables of Harry Hyams, 206 Osborn Street, Brownsville. Eighteen other horses were rescued with great difficulty by Police Lieut. Daniel Bunce, Sergt. William Plant, and men employed in the place.

They had to be blindfolded, and several of them, breaking from their rescuers, when they reached safety, rushed back into the building. The men pluckily went in after them, risking their own lives.

LET US ALONE, CRIES HAVANA NEWSPAPER

El Comercio Makes Roosevelt Speech a Text for Censuring Our Interference.

TIME TO FORCE LIMITATION

Anglo-Saxon "Superiority" a Pretence—Immorality and Corruption Here No Basis for Controlling Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 22.—Taking for its text a recent speech of Col. Roosevelt in which he touched on Cuba's troubles, El Commercio, the Conservative newspaper, edited by Congressman Alfredo Fernandez, has some strong words on the relations between Cuba and the United States. The editorial keenly resents the interference of the United States in Cuban affairs, and declares that it is time Cuba compelled the United States to define the scope of the Platt amendment. Its sentiments undoubtedly reflect the views of Cuban Conservatives.

El Comercio discusses Roosevelt's belief that it is the duty of great nations to guide the weaker, and says:

"England believed the same in the sixteenth century, when Americans declared their independence."

It goes on:

"The United States's existence was stormy enough after independence was won. It had internal complications, pillaged towns, race wars, foreign claims, and even assassinations of Presidents.

"The United States raised a monument to the memory of Lafayette and made him land grants, but it did not recall him to supervise the elections.

"We ask did those thirteen colonies transform themselves into one of the greatest countries through an individual or collective fight for existence, with faith in their destiny, or are they a miracle product of discouragement and denial of their own ability?

"We would like to read Mr. Roosevelt's reply to the illustrious expansionist who wishes to solve national problems and kill off peoples with a bear hunter's exterminating philosophy."

El Comercio disputes the assertion that the Anglo-Saxon is a superior race, saying that the United States is made up of a heterogeneous conglomeration of many races, and it is absurd to talk of it as a better race. It goes on:

"Moreover, the pretended superiority of the Anglo-Saxon has been shown to be a myth, since many intelligent investigators and sociologists, Colanjini among them, have proved by figures that the people of the United States are those in which immorality and corruption most abound.

"Roosevelt, in concluding his speech, lamented the doubts about the scope of the Platt amendment. And does he not know these doubts?

"Well, just think, the other night we had disorder in San Rafael Street, causing a few persons to put out their lights. Notwithstanding this, the United States intervened.

"Can we have a republic this way, or civilization or institutions? It is necessary that we oblige the Yankees to define the scope of the Platt amendment."

WARNS AGAINST SOCIALISM.

Bishop Carroll of Helena, Mon., Issues an Appeal to Workers.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Condemning socialism as a peril to workingmen of every class, especially to organized labor, the Right Rev. John P. Carroll, Bishop of the diocese of Helena, Mont., has issued an appeal to Chicago workers to avoid what he declared was a doctrine economically unsound, false in its pretenses and insulting to the intelligence of those who labor.

After the splendid record of nineteen centuries, socialism dares to whisper in the ear of the workingman that the Church is his enemy; that it is allied with capitalism for the purpose of keeping from labor its just rewards, says Bishop Carroll. This church is willing to give all its influence to bring about the social reforms that are needed to improve the condition of laboring men, but it will never consent to the total destruction of the social order itself; in other words it condemns socialism as the enemy of the laboring man.

And, first of all, socialism is economically unsound. It destroys the right to private ownership, or, at least, limits it to consumptive goods, such as food, clothing and shelter and it would transfer to the community or the State the ownership of land, capital and all the instruments of production and distribution. Socialism moreover, is an insult to the laboring man.

It reduces him to the condition of a brute. The State is the only owner and the laboring man must feed at his master's crib.

AGAINST LIMOGES TREATY.

New Agreement May Replace the Pottery Deal with France.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In response to the protest from France, the American Commission which investigated the custom duties on French China importations, reiterated to-day its recommendation that there be abrogated the agreement between the United States and the Limoges, France, Chamber of Commerce, governing the appraisement of pottery. The reply was presented to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, who will shortly decide whether the agreement shall be terminated on Sept. 1 as planned.

Treasury officials expressed the belief that the question will not result in a tariff war with France. If the agreement is abrogated, another will not be negotiated, it is added, but a method of appraising china importations worked out which it is thought will be mutually satisfactory. The agreement has been in existence for several years and frequently pottery interests in Ohio and New Jersey have protested against it.

AVIATOR FALLS 600 FEET.

Studensky Narrowly Escapes Death When Steering Wheel Comes Off.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Paul Studensky, a Russian aviator, narrowly escaped death late to-day when he wrecked a large biplane on the eastern edge of the Cicero flying field while making a demonstration flight for Lieut. Commeau, a Japanese army officer.

The steering wheel of Studensky's biplane came off while the machine was speeding sixty miles an hour at an elevation of 600 feet. As Studensky shut off power and started to descend, the machine made a sharp dip and crashed to the ground. Studensky escaped with bruises and cuts and a severe shaking.

New Judge and Attorney for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Nominations sent to the Senate to-day by President Taft included:

Frederick E. Fuller to be United States District Judge and James J. Crossley to be United States Attorney, Division No. 4 of Alaska.

Miss Edith Colford Ill at the Plaza.

Miss Edith Colford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Colford of Newport, is ill at the Hotel Plaza. Her brother, Sydney J. Colford, Jr., arrived here last evening from Newport. Dr. George Bolling Lee is attending Miss Colford.

WILSON VISITS WIFE WHILE OUT OF JAIL

Convict President of Wireless Company Tells of His Jaunts About the City.

TAKES TRIPS OUT OF TOWN

Denies, on Examination, That He Ever Sent Abroad a Check for $425,000—Turns Over to Company Shares Worth $4,000,000.

When Christopher Columbus Wilson, former President of the United Wireless Company, who was brought here from the Atlanta penitentiary to be examined in bankruptcy proceedings, took the stand yesterday in the Federal Building, before Commissioner Gilchrist, there was insistent demand to find out where he had spent the last twenty days, while he was supposed to be in the Tombs.

Wilson said he had read many accounts of his wanderings, and that he had been greatly amused at the various stories in the newspapers.

He admitted, however, that he had visited Spring Valley, L. I.

"What persons have you met since you have been here?" asked Samuel S. Myers, counsel for the creditors.

"I have been to see my attorneys and others," was the reply.

"What persons have you met?"

"More than I have had any business with."

"I want to know whom you have met."

"I don't remember."

The convicted wireless promoter finally admitted that he had called upon his attorneys on Saturday, and on Sunday, July 1, he went to see Francis Butler at City Island. Later he visited his wife at Spring Valley and his daugter at Hempstead, L. I. Wilson finally admitted that he had been stopping at 2,586 Poplar Street, the Bronx, until Saturday night, when he was lodged in the Tombs.

Wilson denied that he had ever sent a check for $425,000 abroad, as his creditors have tried to establish. He insisted that the only money that he had ever sent to Europe was $15,000, which was turned over to the United Wireless Telegraph Company. Asked as to his disposition of his shares of stock, he stated that all the officers of the company received shares from him, and he added that he returned certain shares to the company of the par value of $4,000,000.

He testified that he did not have $2,000,000 in May, 1910, nor at any time, unless he counted the par value of his holdings of stock. He said he might have received between $600,000 and $800,000, but did not know the exact amount. After further inquiry into the financial affairs of the wireless company the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

MRS. BEECKMAN'S FANS LOST

Was on Her Way from New York to Newport—Offers a Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman has advertised in the local newspapers for the return of a box of valuable fans that she lost here about July 10. She had had the fans stored at Tiffany's in New York, and they were brought to Newport, but they were lost in transit. Mrs. Beeckman has offered "a suitable reward."

Mrs. Beeckman is the wife of State Senator Beeckman, who is being groomed for Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

J. C. Langhorne Critically Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—J. C. Langhorne, a retired merchant of Salem, Va., and a near relative of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, is critically ill of stomach trouble at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Mr. Langhorne has been under treatment for some time, but Saturday last his condition became so serious that in addition to his wife and daughter his brothers, C. G. Langhorne of Orange, N. J., and J. T. Langhorne of New York, were summoned, and they are still with him, awaiting a change in his condition.

Haggin Leaves the Hospital.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22.—James B. Haggin, the Kentucky turfman and tobacco grower, who has been ill for the last week in a local hospital with indigestion, was able to leave that institution late to-day much improved.

GERMAN MENACE STIRS ENGLAND ANEW

Continued from Page 1.

to join in the defense of "our common heritage" and his remarks foreshadowing an early summoning of the statesmen of the self-governing colonies to participate in determining the policy of the empire.

Mr. Churchill, in introducing the supplementary naval appropriation of $5,000,000, said that the direct cause of the increase in expenditure on the navy was to be found in the new German navy law, the main feature of which was the increase in the striking force of ships of all classes. The effect of the new German navy law would be that nearly four-fifths of the entire German navy would be maintained in full permanent commission and instantly ready for war. The First Lord continued:

"Such preparation is remarkable, and as far as I am aware finds no example in the previous practice of modern naval powers."

Mr. Churchill then announced the British shipbuilding programme for the next five years, saying that five battleships were to be constructed next year and four in each of the following years.

Strength of the German Fleet.

Under the new German law, Mr. Churchill said, the ultimate strength of the German fleet would be 41 battleships, 20 large armored cruisers, 40 small cruisers, and smaller craft in proportion. "That will be an extremely formidable fleet," said Mr. Churchill "and the only way to meet it is by cool, steady, and methodical preparation prolonged over successive years.

"There is no use in flinging money about on the impulse of the moment," the First Lord continued. "The strain which Great Britain will have to bear will be long and slow, and no relief can be gained by impulsive or erratic action. We should learn from our German neighbors the way of the policy which marches unswervingly to its goal.

"This supplementary estimate to meet the extra German expenditure is only a small installment, and the shipbuilding programme in the next five years will be raised to five vessels next year and four boats each year thereafter instead of three in 1913, four in 1914, three in 1915, four in 1916, and three in 1917, the number I had hoped we might stand at."

Mr. Churchill went on to point out that the increased fighting power of the German fleet involved the reorganization of the British forces in order that a necessary margin of safety might be maintained. He then announced that he intended to raise the number of battleships in full commission from 28 to 33 by 1914. From 1914 onward, he added, Great Britain would have five battleship squadrons, composed of 41 ships, and of the five squadrons four would be in full commission. Thus Great Britain would have 33 battleships, against Germany's 29. This might not be considered a very satisfactory proportion, Mr. Churchill said, but, having in view the character of the different vessels, the Admiralty was of the opinion that 33 battleships would be adequate for the needs of 1914-15.

Mr. Churchill promised large additions in the personnel every year, as well as extra submarines, and acceleration in the construction of light cruisers.

Regarding the Mediterranean, the First Lord said that any attempt to confine British naval supremacy to any particular waters would be not only false strategy, but bad politics. The four battleships at Gibraltar would be increased to eight vessels. Six old battleships would be withdrawn from Malta and would be replaced by four battle cruisers of the Invincible type. The armored cruiser squadron there was to be strengthened by the addition of a submarine flotilla. The station at Malta also was to be increased in size, Mr. Churchill said, and a new torpedo boat station was to be established at Alexandria, Egypt.

The First Lord said he had heard that one of the Mediterranean powers contemplated another considerable naval programme, so it was not unlikely that the British Mediterranean squadron would have to be further reinforced in 1916.

Mr. Churchill stated that he had been authorized by the Canadian Premier, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, to say that it was desired that any step which Canada might take should be in order directly to strengthen the naval forces of the empire.

Pay in Navy to be Increased.

Mr. Churchill said he recognized the necessity for an increase in the pay of the navy, and he promised to present a definite scheme, with this object in view, in the Autumn.

Regarding the Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Admiral Lord Fisher to inquire into the question of the use of liquid fuel in the navy, the First Lord said it would be a prolonged investigation, implying no sudden extensive change in the realm of naval construction.

While acknowledging that the advent of a station for Austrian Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean was most important, Mr. Churchill demurred to the assumption that the two powers "whose past history was not altogether free from differences were likely to combine in attacking Great Britain," and thought it unnecessary to maintain local superiority over their combined fleets. The British Invincibles destined to replace the old battleships would, he said, go to Malta next Winter.

Ex-Premier Balfour followed. He remarked that if the Government had been wise earlier it might have been possible to avoid extra and inevitable expenditures. Although the country might groan under these expenditures, however, it would have the consolation of knowing that Great Britain was building for peace and security, and not for ambition. The prospect before Europe was not agreeable, but if Great Britain did its duty peace would be maintained.

Premier Asquith declared that the increased expenditure was "necessary to maintain the security of our shores, of our dominions, and of our commerce, and to insure the peace of the world." He added: "We are most reluctant competitors in this naval rivalry, which was not provoked by us."

The Premier laid emphasis on the fact that the vital interests of Great Britain would be guarded in the Mediterranean and that a much stronger force than at present would be placed there, which would be amply sufficient to safeguard British interests. The House, he said, might rest assured that next year's naval estimates would not fall short in providing everything necessary fully to safeguard British interests everywhere.

Mr. Asquith then, on behalf of the British Government, gratefully thanked Premier Borden, who was in the gallery of the House, and his colleagues for the spirit in which they had entered into the deliberations of the Government. He said he felt sure that any announcement they might make would be received in the British Isles with the utmost gratitude, and he was certain that it would be adequate to the dignity and patriotic spirit of Canada and would be greeted as an acknowledgement that they were true companions. The burdens of responsibility were being shared by the mother country and the Dominions, and they could not, in either peace or war, isolate themselves one from another. With the Dominions' growing participation in the active burden of empire, it was Great Britain's duty to make such response as it could to their obviously reasonable demand that they should be entitled to be heard in the determination of the imperial policy.

James Ramsay Macdonald (Laborite) said that neither Germany nor England could long stand such a strain on their finances, and he declared that the British Laborites would join the Laborites of Germany in opposing the constant increase in naval appropriations.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford criticised the increase in the naval programme as insufficient. He prophesied that the country would go on adding more ships each year, but not enough—just sufficient to induce Germany to follow suit until war came.

CHIRIS
(Pronounced Sheris)

Your health would be better, your complexion clearer and your digestion improved, if you took a teaspoonful of Chiris Olive Oil before or with each meal.

Our leaflet, "The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil," sent free. Trial sample bottle 10 cents.

Where Chiris is not easily obtained through dealers, we supply direct.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
American Agents for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France
Dept. "E," 18 Platt St.
New York.

OLIVE OIL

Light Weight Suits with Lighter Linings

Smith Gray & Co.

Coolest Suits, also Something Regarding Watermelons.

There are *four kinds* of Linings.
Full-lined—*Coolish.*
Half-lined—*Cool.*
Quarter-lined—*Cooler.*
Skeleton-lined—*Anti-Sizzle.*
"You pays your money and you takes your pick," as the old woman said who was selling watermelons.
And like unto *Watermelons* are *Light Weight* Suits.
You take your *choice* by *outside information.*
But 'tis the INSIDE that you're *after.*
Because the *inside*—the *linings* and so on—and the clever way they're *put together,* and put *in*—makes for *coolness.*
And COOLNESS is what you're *after* in a *light weight* suit.

$15.50

Now *we* have the *whole lining line-up* here.
Linings to make you *FEEL* as *cool* as a watermelon *looks.*

$18.50

Built into snappy fabrics that'll make you LOOK as *cool* as you *feel.*
Fabrics that form suits that are *more* than IN *style.*
Suits that *Idealize* style—that *bring out* the beauties of the prevailing modes. And *yet* are *so conservative* that they may be worn for *two seasons* with *perfect taste.*
By the way, we have *just added* a number of *new handsome patterns.*
Come and *see.*

Smith Gray & Co.

Under Same Control and Ownership Since 1845.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

He mentioned a lot of good things, and fortunately I remembered—
Velvet
"The Smoothest" TOBACCO
10¢ TINS
Handy 5¢ bags—or one pound glass humidor jars
Velvet
TOBACCO
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

You Can't Beat the Team
You Can't Beat the Water

PROOF—

America's Olympic score was 85
The next nearest was Finland,—29

—and America's team used no other water from beginning training to the end of the games but

Still Rock Water

Bottled at the famous White Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wisconsin

WATCH COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Receivers Appointed for New England Concern Pending Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 22.—The entire property of the New England Watch Company was placed in the hands of a receiver before Judge Lucien F. Burpee, this afternoon. The applicants were Gordon W. Burnham, New York; J. Hobart Bronson, Edward L. Frisbie, Otis S. Northrop, and Charlotta B. Hill of Waterbury. Mrs. Hill is the wife of Gilman C. Hill and daughter of the late Charles Benedict.

The stock of the company is $875,775, divided into 35,031 shares, of which these applicants own 4,000 shares. They allege that the assets of the company are in danger of waste through attachments and litigation.

John Pelton and Harris Whitmore are the receivers. The present officers are George L. White, President; E. L. Frisbie, Vice President, and William P. White, Secretary and Treasurer. The 1,500 hands return to work to-morrow to finish the present stock. The receivers hope to continue the business.

There is a well-defined rumor that interests represented by the receivers are to invest nearly $150,000, and that the present management will be replaced by another. Franklin H. Taylor is spoken of in financial circles as general manager for the receivers.

Fire Under Elevated Train.

The fuse on the second car of a Rockaway Beach train bound for Delancey Street short circuited while the train, which was crowded with women and children, was standing at Broadway and Lorimer Streets, Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock last evening, and set fire to some oil on the ties of the elevated structure. It was ten minutes before the engines came and by that time some of the ties were ablaze and all the passengers had been ordered to leave the train. A blockade extended sixteen stations.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

THE BIG STORE
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE.
18TH & 19TH STS. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. NEW YORK
IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

Pointing the Way

To the Biggest Economies
Arranged for Today.

Just a few words that tell of a few items, and for each item mentioned we can show at least a hundred others.

MAIN BUILDING—Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.

WOMEN'S SUITS, COATS, WAISTS, DRESSES, SKIRTS AND PETTICOATS

Continuing the Dispersal of the ENTIRE Stock of High-Class Wearing Apparel Purchased from Kelly of 125th Street—A Concern Famous in That Section of the City for Nearly a Quarter of a Century.

Prices Are Less Than ½ of KELLY'S Selling Figures

ANOTHER BIG SALE OF MEN'S AND YOUTHS' BLUE SERGE SUITS—Specially priced at........$8.75
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S $3 and $3.50 FOOT-MOULD LOW SHOES, at........$1.85
MIDSUMMER SALE OF PIANOS—Standard Makes at Lowest Prices Yet Recorded.

The Greenhut Building

10 Acres Devoted to Furniture and Housefurnishings

JAPANESE GRASS MATTING RUGS—Values $2.50 to $12.50; at........$1.95 to $9.75
CHINA MATTING RUGS—Values 95c to $5.75; at........75c to $4.75
JAPANESE STRAW MATTING—Values 30c to 40c; a yard....22c to 29c
CHINA STRAW MATTING—Regularly 25c to 35c; a yard.....18c to 26c
SANITARY FIBER MATTING—Regularly 25c to 35c; a yard..20c to 29c
OUR BARGAIN-BASEMENT OFFERS INNUMERABLE SPECIALS IN BRASS BEDSTEADS, FRAMED PICTURES, RUGS AND SUMMER CURTAINS.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY),

A SALE OF WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

CONSISTING OF DESIRABLE STYLES MODELED IN THE POPULAR COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OCCASION,

AT $4.00 6.25 11.00 & 13.00

SKIRTS OF COTTON FABRICS AT $2.85, 3.50 & 3.90

ALSO A SALE OF TOILET ARTICLES

AS FOLLOWS:

COMBINATION TOILET SETS . . . 95c. & $1.65
WEEK-END TOILET CASES . . . . . 45c. & 95c.
BATH OR HAIR BRUSHES . . . . . . 65c.
BATH SPONGES . 95c. HOT WATER BOTTLES 65c.
MANDRUKA SPONGES 85c. WHISK BROOMS . 18c.
RUBBER SPONGES . 75c. NAIL OR TOOTH BRUSHES 15c.

BEING ⅓ TO ½ LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES.

LARGE REDUCTIONS HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF TOWEL AND WASH CLOTH CASES, SPONGE BAGS, BATH MITTS, PULLMAN APRONS AND TOURIST CASES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

END OF YOUNG TURK REGIME NOW NEAR

Army, Which Put Committee of Union and Progress in Power, Turns Against It.

WEIGHED; FOUND WANTING

Situation Declared to be Worse Than Under Abdul Hamid—How Military League Has Gained Mastery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23. — The Daily Chronicle's special correspondent recently in Constantinople, describing the Turkish situation, says:

"Driven to the wall, the Committee of Union and Progress, that powerful and unscrupulous political body which for three years has held the Government of Turkey in its grip, is now at bay, fighting its last fight in Constantinople.

"That same army which marched from Salonika and carried the Young Turks to victory, enabling them to put an end to the misrule of Abdul Hamid and to send the Red Sultan into exile, has now revolted, turned against its former allies, and sworn that the régime of the committee must end forever. The Military League is master of the situation in Turkey. It represents the entire Turkish Army in Europe, and its clearly avowed aim is to encompass the ruin of the Young Turks and that sinister body, the committee, which stands behind the Young Turkish Party.

"The whilom reformers, acclaimed three years ago as the saviors of their country, have been weighed and found wanting. The handwriting foretelling their doom is visible on the wall. Condemned by a unanimous public and, if one might add, military opinion, their hours as a political factor may be said to be numbered.

"The climax was reached when, after the dissolution of the Turkish Parliament at the beginning of the year, the omnipotent committee set themselves to see that their candidates, and only their candidates, were returned at the election. When not arrested and thrown into prison on some pretext or another, the candidates of the Opposition were by other methods, equally repugnant to Western ideas, prevented from going to the polls.

"As a prominent Turk, once a member of the committee, said to me recently at Salonika when discussing the political situation, 'The position of every lover of liberty is now worse than it was in the days of Abdul Hamid. When he was on the throne we had but one tyrant to fear. Now we are opposed by thousands of petty tyrants.'

"Special resentment was awakened in the breasts of the new reformers when, after the general election, Hadji Adil Bey received the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. He had been General Secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress, blindly obeyed its behests, and had no administrative or parliamentary training to fit him for the post. The appointment was a job in every sense of the word.

"Then came the mutiny at Monastir. Major Tayar Bey and a number of soldiers from the garrison fled to the hills and threatened to throw in their lot with the rebellious Albanians. The mutinous officer from the fastnesses of his mountain stronghold sought to dictate terms to the Government as a preliminary to his surrender, and, obtaining a free pardon, he demanded the impeaching of several members of the Ministry. The committee refused to accede to the terms.

"This was but a few weeks ago, and the leaders of the committee to-day fully realize how lamentably they erred.

"The Military League, conscious of its numerical strength and growing influence, did not long rest inactive. It had won over the army and had nothing to fear, so it embarked on a vigorous offensive.

"First of all, it demanded the immediate dismissal or resignation from the Cabinet of Shefket Pasha. The Government sought to parley with its powerful opponents. Then it threatened. The league stood firm, and so Shefket Pasha withdrew, on the ground of ill-health.

"The next move of the League was to present an ultimatum to the Cabinet of Saïd Pasha demanding its resignation within ten days. In the event of a refusal it promised to march the army on Constantinople and to treat the committee and its nominees as these treated Abdul Hamid and his adherents three years ago.

"Eight of the allotted ten days of grace had expired when Saïd Pasha hurried to the palace late at night and handed to the Sultan the joint resignation of himself and his colleagues.

"The Military League, triumphant all along the line, is now asking for the dismissal from office of every committee nominee in Turkey and the immediate dissolution of Parliament. An army from Salonika Monastir, and Uskub has undertaken, if necessary, to march on the capital to enforce these demands.

"The situation in Turkey is certainly very critical. Much is expected from the new Cabinet. It is composed of some of the ablest men in Turkey—statesmen and soldiers who have grown gray in the service of their country. In the hands of the new combination Turkey may be said to breath freely again. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha and his colleagues are statesmen of wide experience. They will certainly attempt to govern constitutionally."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of minor officials, and at the same time has been somewhat modified. Kiamil Pasha, who yesterday was named by the new Grand Vizier, Mukhtar Pasha, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed President of the Council of State, Noradunghian Pasha taking the Foreign portfolio. This change is significant, as it is supposed to foreshadow the succession of Kiamil Pasha to the Grand Vizierate.

The Cabinet to-day decided to dispatch a peace mission to Albania immediately. The decrees appointing the new Ministers especially refer to the decision to inquire into means for the restoration of peace in Albania.

When the Cabinet comes before the Chamber on Wednesday a bitter struggle between the rival parties is anticipated. The Military League demands the dissolution of the Chamber, which, it is contended, is packed with the nominees of the Committee of Union and Progress, (Young Turks.)

The new Ministry is regarded as a peace Cabinet of a provisional character, being composed of experienced statesmen fairly balanced between the opposing parties. It may succeed in guiding the country through a difficult period, but it is evident that for the moment the Military League has the upper hand, and that the Committee of Union and Progress, which has controlled the Government since the revolution, is fighting for existence.

The Grand Vizier is regarded as a supporter of the Committee, but Kiamil Pasha is a strong opponent, and the Military League threatens to enforce its demand if necessary, by a march of the army from Monastir, Salonika, and Uskub, supported by the Albanian insurgents, on Constantinople.

NEVER HEARD OF G. B. S.

Appalling Display of Ignorance by a London Steamship Clerk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—The name "Bernard Shaw" appears on the advance list of passengers who are to sail for New York in the Minnewaska next Saturday.

In an effort to ascertain whether it is the well-known author who is going to America, a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day made inquiries at the Atlantic Transport Line office, and this dialogue ensued:

The correspondent to a clerk: "Is it THE Bernard Shaw who is sailing?"

"What is he?" said the clerk.

"Do you mean, what is he like?"

"No, who is Bernard Shaw? What does he do?"

The correspondent gasped. Recovering, he said Mr. Shaw was a tall, elderly man with a fair beard.

"Then he isn't," said the clerk. "This Shaw is a young man, clean-shaven."

Later the correspondent obtained from Mr. G. B. Shaw a statement that he was not about to visit America.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, July 22.—Two officers of the German battleship Thuringen were drowned to-day by the capsizing of a small boat which was taking officers to the vessel from shore. Eight other officers were brought ashore unconscious, but were resuscitated.

LIMA, Peru, July 22.—Albert Bryan, the delegate from the United States, delivered a brilliant speech on the future union of American youth at the inauguration of the Students' Congress in the Municipal Theatre here yesterday.

SEEKS UNIVERSAL RULE OF THE ROAD

E. S. Cornell of the Highways Protective Society Conducting an Inquiry in Europe.

VARIATIONS CAUSE ACCIDENTS

Americans in London, for Instance, in Peril Owing to Rule There—Speed Limit Also Acute Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—Col. Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the American National Highways Protective Society, arrived in London to-day. He will make an investigation here of traffic conditions and regulations, with a view to seeing what can be done to bring about a standard throughout the world.

His arrival comes at an opportune moment, when London is more or less stirred up owing to the large number of recent deaths due to street accidents. Two of the victims in the last few weeks were Americans who were killed almost in front of THE NEW YORK TIMES's West End office.

Mr. Cornell has visited Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Paris, and Brussels, collecting data from which he intends to draft a report which will be submitted to the Highways Society. To a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he said to-day:

"Everywhere I have been I found an urgent demand for the better control of traffic. The movement for universal laws meets with much encouragement. While all agree that the speed limit question is the one requiring revision, it is recognized that another reason why so many Americans are killed or hurt in Europe is the varying rules of the road. In London, for instance, where traffic goes to the left, an American crossing a busy thoroughfare like Cockspur Street forgets this until he gets to the middle of the road. Then it is often too late, and the result is many scrambles and narrow escapes, and sometimes accidents."

After his visit to London Mr. Cornell expects to go to some of the greater English provincial cities. He will return home at the end of August.

Autoist Accused of Manslaughter.

WINNIPEG, July 22.—Alfred H. Oakes, President of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange and a wealthy broker, faces a charge of manslaughter instituted by the Manitoba Government. Mr. Oakes is said to have run over and killed Mrs. Wallace Preston of South Shields, England, on Saturday night with his automobile, Oakes himself being the driver.

BARONESS WEDS PROFESSOR.

Columbia Instructor Becomes Husband of German Noblewoman.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, July 22.—Lilly, Baroness von Seefried auf Buttenheim, and Prof. Rudolf Denig of Columbia University were married this evening at Schloss Unterschellg, near Baireuth. The religious ceremony will take place Wednesday.

Dr. Rudolf Charles Robert Denig is an ophthalmic surgeon. He was born in Frankenthal, Germany, and is 45 years old. He came to this country in 1896 as assistant to Dr. Herman Knapp at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and has since been connected with the German Hospital and Dispensary. His connection with Columbia University dates back to 1909, when he became Professor of Clincial Ophthalmology. He is a frequent writer on ophthalmic subjects and a member of various societies, here and abroad. His address here is 56 East Fifty-eighth Street.

MR. DUKE TO STAY ABROAD.

Chairman Confirms Report at British Tobacco Company Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—Joseph Hood, in the absence of James B. Duke, who is on the Continent, presided at the meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company to-day. A resolution was unanimously passed increasing the capital by £2,000,000, ($10,000,000,) bringing it up to £11,000,000.

In his speech Mr. Hood said that the business of the company had grown largely in the last four years, and it was necessary to provide more capital for its development. The money was needed principally to increase the stock of leaf tobacco which the company thought it prudent to have in hand. The whole of the new issue would be in ordinary shares, which would be offered to the present shareholders. These shares were already quoted at a substantial premium.

That it was Mr. Duke's intention to remain here permanently in order to manage the British company was repeated by Mr. Hood, but he denied emphatically that there was any plan to enter into competition with the American Tobacco Company, with which, he said, Mr. Duke was no longer connected.

The capital of the British company is now £6,500,000 in ordinary shares and £4,500,000 in preferred shares.

TO WED AMERICAN WIDOW.

Dr. John Matthews of London Engaged to Mrs. Frederick Collingwood.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—A marriage has been arranged between Dr. John Matthews of London and Florence Ethel, widow of Frederick Edward Collingwood of New York.

JAPAN IN WONDER AS MIKADO GAINS

Continued Recovery of the Emperor Adds to His Prestige as Almost Superhuman

BUT CRISIS IS NOT PAST

Ten Thousand Pilgrims Daily Visit Shrine to Pray and Children Hold Devotions Before the Palace.

TOKIO, Tuesday, July 23.—Profound satisfaction and thanksgiving have been caused throughout the empire by the continued reports of improvement in the Emperor's condition.

That their ruler, who was actually at the point of death, is almost superhumanly regaining his health, naturally adds to his wonderful prestige among his people.

A bulletin issued at 5 o'clock this morning said:

> 5 A. M.—Improved conditions generally sustained. Temperature at 3:30 A. M., 102.4. His Majesty somewhat sleepless.

At 5:30 o'clock a Minister of the Imperial Household gave out word that the Emperor was sleeping soundly and that his appetite had improved.

The change for the better, which set in Sunday morning, was maintained throughout yesterday. A bulletin issued by the Court physicians at 5 o'clock last evening said:

> Temperature, 100.4 Fahrenheit; pulse, 88; respiration, 26. Digestion good. Improved conditions sustained.

A later evening bulletin said:

> Temperature, 98.60; pulse, 72, strong; respiration, 24. Other symptoms improving.

These announcements have materially lessened the public tension, but the attending physicians say that, while there is reason to be encouraged, the public must wait a full week before assurances can be given respecting the outcome.

A specialist is quoted as saying that this is only the first stage in the Emperor's malady and advising against overhopefulness, because the second and third stages of the disease must be passed through before full confidence in his Majesty's recovery can be restored.

The Emperor was able yesterday to speak to his three grandsons, who had been summoned from the Summer residence, and also to the Crown Princess, to whom he intrusted a message to the Crown Prince, who is reported nearly recovered.

For a considerable period during the early days of his sickness the Emperor was semi-conscious, lapsing occasionally into unconsciousness. Delirium was also one of the symptoms which caused concern to the physicians. But the delirium now has disappeared, and the Emperor's mind has become comparatively clear.

Expressions of concern, couched in unusually sympathetic terms, are being received from every quarter of the world—from rulers, great business houses, and individuals. Yuan Shi Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, sent a special representative to convey his deep personal sympathy, and also that of China. A telegraphic message from Yuan Shi Kai described the Emperor as "one of the world's great peace-holders."

Ten thousand pilgrims are daily visiting the imperial shrine of Ise to pray for the recovery of the Emperor.

Crowds of school children gathered outside the palace grounds yesterday and presented a moving spectacle while they prayed for the recovery of the Emperor.

In the afternoon representatives of various Christian sects visited the palace to express their condolence with the imperial family and their hopes for the recovery of his Majesty.

Count Okuma, former Foreign Minister, and others of the Elder Statesmen visit the palace daily to inquire after the Emperor's health.

The stock market improved generally as a result of the satisfactory news. The Nichi Nichi, one of the leading newspapers, publishes a report that entertainments are to be resumed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President to-day received a cable from Tokio informing him that the condition of the Japanese Emperor was still serious. The message was in reply to an inquiry sent by the President through the American Embassy in Tokio.

HATED PORTRAIT SHE DAUBED

Hungry Paris Seamstress Says Picture of Happy Woman Angered Her.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 22.—"The picture displeased me and I wished to correct what I considered wrong," answered Mlle. Prolaine Delarre, a seamstress, when she was charged at the police station with having daubed with red ink the nose and eyes of a Boucher portrait at the Louvre.

"I am miserably hungry," she said, "and have been unable to find work. I often go to the Louvre, and the sight of the young woman in the picture with a happy, disdainful smile and luxurious clothes, maddened me. I decided to mutilate her hateful face in the hope that perhaps after that people would notice me and save me from starving."

ARRESTED ON LUSITANIA.

Passenger Named Sohler Charged with Frauds in America.

FISHGUARD, July 22.—Emile Leon Sohler, a passenger on the Cunard liner Lusitania, was arrested on the vessel's arrival here this morning on a charge of alleged extensive frauds in America.

At the New York Police Headquarters it was said last night that the officials there had no knowledge of the charges against Sohler.

TRUSTEES

have at present invested in our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES more than $30,000,000. They invest in nothing but the highest class of securities. None rank higher than ours.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President.

Capital & Surplus, $8,500,000

59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

CROWN JEWELS AT AUCTION.

Property of the Late Queen of Portugal to be Sold.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LISBON, July 22.—A large quantity of pearls and other precious stones, which were the property of the late Queen Maria Pia, the grandmother of the deposed King Manuel of Portugal, will be sold at public auction in this city on Wednesday.

The jewels will be divided into 367 lots, and the entire lot is valued at $275,000. They form a galaxy of rare and artistic beauty. Many of the jewels are marriage gifts to the late Queen and some are presents from foreign sovereigns.

One gift is from the late Pope Pius IX., who was the Queen's godfather. The sale is by the order of the Bank of Portugal, with which the jewels were deposited some years ago as security for a large state loan.

HAMMERSTEIN MAY QUIT.

Again Declares He Cannot Go on with London Opera Without Help.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 22.—Oscar Hammerstein has confided to The Daily Mail that he sees no hope of being able to carry out his scheme of opera for London without the co-operation of others. He said he would have to involve himself in heavy contracts if he continued, and he didn't believe himself justified in going on without assistance.

The tenor Zamaco has won a verdict of $215 and costs against Mr. Hammerstein for breach of contract.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Every Shopper Should Know

THAT the Macy store is a profitable institution, chiefly because it is able to do its tremendous volume of business on a cash basis.

To do this big business it has been necessary to gain the *confidence* of shoppers by years of fair dealing and unique value-giving.

In the beginning we decided to ask only a fair profit upon every article we sold. We said we would add a certain percentage to the actual cost of merchandise, this percentage to represent an adequate return upon our investment.

Because we bought carefully, scientifically, and in large quantities we were often in a position to charge many times as much as the article cost us and still keep down to prices asked in other retail stores.

But we did not do this. We always permitted our patrons to share in any advantage we gained through timely buying. Whether we paid the market price or less than the market price, the goods on our counters were sold for cost plus this fixed percentage of fair profit.

This is why the Macy store continues to prosper and to add to its business every season. This is why shoppers respond to its daily announcements of special values. They have learned to know that a reduction at Macy's is a genuine reduction because our system of cash-purchasing-and-selling makes possible real value-giving.

All this week—every day—we shall be making tremendous season-end reductions on much of our merchandise.

Make yourself the beneficiary of these reductions. You will not have the opportunity to buy to such unusual advantage, for many months to come. We suggest—more, we advise—that you shop here for yourself, your family, and your household tomorrow, or the next day, certainly

within this week.

TALES of the TURKISH TROPHIES

TALE 9 - THE BANDIT CHIEF

"WHO pulled the fire alarm?" queried the Kink, as a loud clamor was heard within the palace walls.

"Dire news, your Majesty," said the Secretary of state. "'Old Uppercut,' the Bandit Chief, has carried away ten of your Majesty's wives, and holds them for heavy ransom."

"Don't scare me like that again!" said the Kink. "I thought the Turkish Trophies' factory must be ablaze, and believe me! that would be a calamity worth talking about," and he went on with his breakfast.

TURKISH TROPHIES CIGARETTES

S. ANARGYROS MAKER A CORPORATION

HAMILTON KING GIRLS on LEATHER and SATIN (10 X 12 in.) (7X9 in.)

GIFT-SLIP in each PACKAGE

10 cents for 10 — Why pay more?

Moving day for shirts!
15,913 "Star" negliges.
Plain and plaited bosoms—some with soft cuffs.

8269 are $1.50 shirts. $1.15.
2976 are $2.00 shirts. $1.35.
3773 are $2.50 shirts. $1.85.
618 are $3.00 shirts.
277 are $3.50 shirts. $2.35.

Serges join the ranks!
The "revision downward" of men's suit prices now includes thousands of blue and black serges as well as mixture suits.
$15, $20 and $25 now.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

ESTABLISHED 1857
G.B. SEELY'S SON
SARSAPARILLA
331 W. 15TH ST. NEW YORK
SEELY'S
SODA WATER
WHOLESOME
REFRESHING
PURE
FOR SALE AT
GROCERS, CONFECTIONERS
DELICATESSENS, FRUIT STORES
GET THE GENUINE
G.B. SEELY'S SON
CARBONATED BEVERAGES

New Jersey Central
POPULAR
ONE-DAY
OUTINGS
ATLANTIC CITY
TO-MORROW $2.50
Leave W. 23d St. 7.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.

Grape-Nuts
FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

The New York Times

INDEX PROHIBITORUM.

1. Fraudulent or doubtful financial offerings,
2. Bucket shops,
3. Attacks of a personal character,
4. Large guaranteed dividends,
5. Offers of something for nothing,
6. Guaranteed cures,
7. Massage,
8. Matrimonial offers,
9. Fortune tellers, palmists, etc.,
10. Suggestive books,
11. Objectionable medical advertising,
12. Offers of large salaries,
13. Want advertisements which request money for samples or articles.

Readers can depend on the advertisements in The New York Times Want Columns.

WILSON IN HIDING TO WRITE SPEECH

Surrenders Little White House to Handshakers and Will Prepare His Acceptance in Seclusion.

SEES MISSOURI SENATORS

And the Original Wilson Man of the House of Representatives—May Not Return to Sea Girt for Five Days.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 22.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson held political conferences to-day with the original Wilson man of the House of Representatives and two ardent Clark men from Missouri.

When his visitors left at 3:30 P. M., he came out on his lawn attired in a natty gray coat of an Atlantic City boardwalk design. An automobile was waiting for him at the end of the walk.

At his left and right on the walk as he sped along were scores of Jerseymen employed in their usual afternoon diversion of waiting for their daily handshake with their candidate. They exacted their toll of handshakes before they would let him pass and poured upon his patient shoulders their usual gallons of advice.

The reason for his going was simple. The Governor's good neighbors had seized possession of his home. He had to work on his speech of acceptance. If his good neighbors would persist in seizing his home, then—well, he could surrender so completely that it would amount to an evacuation of the premises.

"Where are you going, Governor?" asked a persistent Jerseyman, as Gov. Wilson was permitting the forty-seventh handshake.

"Oh, away from here," he replied.

"And are you going to rest up? You need it."

"No. I am going away to work."

By that time Gov. Wilson had tunneled an opening to his waiting automobile.

"Now for the speech of acceptance," he called out, and told the chauffeur to turn on the speed lever.

Answers Hungarian Critics.

Before leaving the Little White House, Gov. Wilson had a long talk with Gezea Kende, editor of the Amerikar-Magyar Nepszava, a Hungarian paper published in New York. Mr. Kende came to ask him to answer W. R. Hearst's exploitation of the phrase "Men of the meaner sort from the South of Europe," taken from his historical writings.

Mr. Kende told him thousands of Hungarians considered him their enemy and were withholding their support until they could learn more about his view of them as immigrants.

Gov. Wilson received the editor and chatted with him for some time. Afterward on a railroad train headed away from Sea Girt a friend of the editor received and made public the substance of the interview and a signed statement furnished by Gov. Wilson for publication in Mr. Kende's paper.

The Hungarian editor came here, he said, to sound the Governor on immigration matters largely because he wished to come out for him and did not dare to do so in the face of the opposition to the Governor among his constituents.

Gov. Wilson assured him that he would be indeed an ignorant person if he were not well aware of the vast service done by the Hungarians in Europe for the cause of European freedom. He said he had stepped from a scholastic life into politics in a very natural manner and found his new environment not at all strange, since he had taught politics to his students for many years. The editor asked Gov. Wilson if he did not think the question of immigration was the most important one before the people at this time.

Gov. Wilson said he thought it was one of the greatest questions, and said he was in sympathy with "sound" immigration, and that he was in favor of "only such regulations and restrictions of immigration as would help the health and moral conditions of the United States."

In response to a question as to the exact scope of the word "sound" Gov. Wilson dictated this statement for publication, signing it after his stenographer had written it out:

> I believe in the reasonable restrictions of immigration, but not in any restrictions which will exclude from the country honest, industrious men who are seeking what America has always offered—an asylum for those who seek a free field. The whole question is a very difficult one, but, I think, can be solved with justice and generosity. Any one who has the least knowledge of Hungarian history must feel that stock to have proved itself for liberty and opportunity.

Gov. Wilson promised Mr. Kende that he would take up very fully the question of immigration either in his speech accepting the nomination or in a speech to be delivered later.

O'Gorman's Son-in-Law with Him.

Gov. Wilson went away in the front seat of the automobile. In the rear seat of the car was his trusted friend at whose home he makes his retreats when he surrenders the Little White House to the throngs, and Dudley Field Malone, son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman.

Mr. Malone was not taken along as a prospective participant in the seclusion of Gov. Wilson. He was merely carried as a passenger to a railroad station a few miles away, and at the station he caught a train for New York.

Only the Governor's most intimate friends know where he went. He carried with him two large books for shorthand notes. The speech that he will read to the Democratic Committee on Notification on Aug. 7 he will write out entirely in shorthand, and afterward he will dictate his shorthand draft to a stenographer.

The Governor's secretaries were left at Sea Girt and were told they could take a two-day vacation. Enough is known of the Governor's favorite campaign ideas to make it certain that he wishes to have his speech reach a high-water mark that no other campaign effort will need to approach.

He May Be Gone Five Days.

No time had been fixed for the Governor's return from his retreat. It will be when his speech is finished, and that may be within two days or within five days, as circumstances may suggest.

To-morrow Gov. Wilson, in the ordinary course of events, should be at the State House in Trenton attending to State business as Chairman of a number of State boards scheduled to hold meetings. He has issued instructions that the business of the various boards go over for a week, in cases where this is practicable, and that the other members of the boards act upon it in case of any emergency.

Of his visitors this morning Gov. Wilson made the most decided impression upon Congressman Robert S. Henry of Texas. Mr. Henry came out of the Governor's study with eyes bulging.

"Well, I never," he gushed upon the first Jerseyman he met. "There was I down in Congress making a specialty of certain lines of work. I thought I knew these things better than any competitors. I wanted to tell this man Wilson my conclusions about them. And what do you think happened? Why, he knew all that I knew about everything I know about. I was perfectly astonished at his intimate knowledge of things. He is a fine man in every possible way."

Congressman Henry was the original Wilson man, and he recalled days in which he was hooted by his fellow-members for his faith in the Wilson cause.

"But they've all come to camp now," he declared. "Those Congressmen who came up with me the other day on that long pilgrimage went back to Washington with all the zeal of converts. You are going to hear from Congressmen in this campaign. They have made the Wilson cause their cause."

Congressman Henry's visit was made in order that he might talk over with the Governor the bills now pending in the House whose course he can expedite if this should seem to be good tactics. He left for Washington early in the afternoon.

Missouri Senators See Wilson.

The two other visitors of the Governor were Senators Stone and Reed of Missouri. They came to talk politics in the terms of chances for a victory.

"Governor," said Senator Reed in presenting his colleague from Champ Clark's State, "I want to introduce to you a confirmed political pessimist. He always underestimates his chances, and he has been giving me down-hearted election figures all afternoon."

"And, Governor," put in the alleged pessimist, "I want to tell you that you will have at least 230 votes in the Electoral College. And by way of pessimism I am leaving out the votes of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Ohio. These States I class for the purposes of my estimates as doubtful."

Gov. Wilson smiled at Senator Stone's slate of his chances.

Senator Reed came on to take his place as a member of the Campaign Committee and Senator Stone came with him for a get-acquainted conference with the new leader.

"Will Champ Clark really get into the game for Wilson?" repeated Senator Reed, who nominated Clark at Baltimore and stuck to him to the last ballot. "Well, now, if you knew us Missourians you would not ask that question.

"And about Missouri the rest of the news of momentary interest is that Wilson will carry the State by a huge majority. There can be no other outcome. The fun of the campaign we can leave to Teddy and Taft. When Taft gets off some of his typical staff and Teddy gets to going there will then be nothing left to the Republican Party. It will use itself up."

Party Textbook Being Prepared.

The textbook of the Democratic campaign, from which the young speakers of the party will draw their ammunition, is already in process of composition, according to a letter received here to-night from Josephus Daniels. The editors of the textbook are Mr. Daniels, William Bayard Hale, author of a biography of Gov. Wilson, and Walter Page, editor of World's Work. The textbook will contain the platform, the speech of acceptance of Gov. Wilson, a number of preconvention speeches of the candidate, a statement of the legislative programme, and an attack on President Taft's vetoes of Democratic tariff measures. It will be ready for distribution in about three weeks.

TAFT'S ISSUE THE TARIFF.

President Unexpectedly Decides to Sidetrack His Record in Trust Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Taft is hard at work these days in an effort to make his speech of acceptance strike a more ringing note than the platform adopted by his party leaders at Chicago. His speech will be delivered to the visiting committee in the White House on Aug. 1.

The President closed his offices to-day to all callers and settled down to his task. He remained in the library of the main building for this purpose and put in many hours of steady toil. At present it is Mr. Taft's purpose to lay stress on the tariff issue for the coming campaign. Apparently he has lost faith in the effectiveness before the people of his record of trust prosecution. That record, built up by himself and Attorney General Wickersham, has been generally considered the most important chapter of his administration. Certainly it has aroused the bitterest antagonism in Wall Street, and bankers with New York connections have been unanimous in their report that before Col. Roosevelt put himself outside the pale at Columbus the financial interests feared Mr. Taft and Mr. Wickersham, whom they always mentioned in a single breath, more than they feared Col. Roosevelt and all his lieutenants combined.

Exactly what headway Mr. Taft expects to make with his rather melancholy record on the tariff is not apparent, but such callers at the White House as have seen him since he began drafting the opening speech of his campaign have said that by predicting general business disaster should the Democratic tariff plank adopted at Baltimore be enacted into legislation he hopes to force back into the Republican fold those who heretofore have not been entirely satisfied with Republican tariff achievements.

If Mr. Taft possibly can do so he will make this part of his campaign on a clear-cut issue between protection and a tariff for revenue only. He will inevitably endeavor to show that the platform promises for tariff revision of 1908 have been faithfully performed. But his sweeping defeat in the Congressional elections of 1910 have persuaded even Mr. Taft that the country does not believe that. Since that time his record has not materially changed save in his sincere fight for enactment of reciprocity with Canada, but that effort, courageous as it was from a parliamentary view, seems to have brought down upon him more resentment in rural communities than any other feature of his tariff record. The President, therefore, in discussing the tariff, will pass as quickly as possible to the future, and he will show the need, as well as he can, to the American workman for the protection of his present wage scale.

Police Auction Off a Horse.

Acting Captain Albert Mason of the East 126th Street Station auctioned off a horse yesterday from the steps of the station. The bidding started at $5, but under the prodding of the Captain the bidders finally got the price up to $71, and the horse was knocked down to Wenzel C. Urban, of 125 East 129th Street. The horse was found on June 22 by Patrolman Fairclaugh and taken to the station. It was held a month, and as no one came to claim it it was ordered to be sold.

PERKINS GAVE $15,000 IN 1904 CAMPAIGN

Senator Scott Says Personal Friendship for Roosevelt Was the Motive.

NO CORPORATION GIFTS

Senator Paynter Asks About Perkins's Intercedence with Roosevelt Concerning Tennessee Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Not a single corporation contributed to the Republican campaign fund of 1904, according to the testimony of former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to-day before the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures.

Mr. Scott told the committee that neither Henry Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust nor any representatives of the Harvester Trust, as far as he knew, had contributed a penny toward that campaign.

George W. Perkins, he said, contributed $15,000, but that sum had gone through the hands of the National Committee. The contribution of Mr. Perkins, according to Mr. Scott, was used chiefly in West Virginia.

Mr. Scott testified that the largest contribution of which he had knowledge, made to the National Committees in 1904, was his own, amounting to $30,000 or $40,000, which also was used in the West Virginia State campaign.

"In October, 1904," Mr. Scott said, "Mr. Perkins asked me about the situation in West Virginia, and I told him we had a very hard fight on for Governor and that it was doubtful whether we could elect William O. Dawson. Mr. Perkins said, as a friend of President Roosevelt, he would be very sorry to see the State go Democratic, and made the contribution."

Mr. Scott said none of the "Harvester people" had contributed to the 1904 campaign.

"How about the Perkins contribution?" asked Senator Clapp.

"Well, I understand that Mr. Perkins's contributions was a personal matter of his own," said Mr. Scott, "because of the personal relations that existed between him and President Roosevelt."

"Was Mr. Perkins at that time a member of J. P. Morgan & Co.?" asked Senator Jones.

Mr. Scott did not know.

"Do you know whether Mr. Perkins interceded with the President as to the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company?" asked Senator Paynter.

"I don't know anything about that matter," said the witness.

Mr. Scott said he knew of no one connected with the Steel, Oil, or Beef Trusts who had given anything to the campaign. It had been the settled policy of George B. Cortelyou and Cornelius N. Bliss, as the heads of the committee, to make it known that no such contributions would be received, he said.

"My own corporation never gave a dollar to the campaign," he added. Mr. Scott was then a glass manufacturer.

Asked about any activities of the American Protective Tariff League in the campaign, Mr. Scott said the league had furnished some campaign material, but it had been paid in cash for its work, and had never contributed directly or indirectly to the campaign.

George R. Sheldon, Treasurer of the National Committee in 1908, is to testify on Thursday. It is expected the books of the Republican committee for that campaign will be submitted to the committee this week.

WADSWORTH FOR GOVERNOR.

Will Announce His Candidacy Before the Week Has Expired.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 22.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Geneseo, in an interview denied that his visit to Rochester to-day had any political significance and that he intended to have any conference with politicians. He said it was simply a pleasure trip.

Mr. Wadsworth, however, allowed it to be announced that before the week was ended he would announce that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State of New York.

Preacher Helps Taft $50 Worth.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At the White House to-day a fifty dollar bill for President Taft's campaign was received from a preacher in Galveston, Texas, who wrote: "I find things given in secret reach heaven, therefore I prefer my name remain obscure."

Smith Opens Bull Moose Labors.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—Herbert Knox Smith, former Commissioner of Corporations, who resigned recently to join the Roosevelt third party movement, began work here to-day at the State headquarters of the new party. He will make addresses in a number of cities in the State during the campaign.

DENEEN IS FOR TAFT.

Illinois Governor Declares His Loyalty to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—Asked to declare his preference between President Taft or Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. Deneen came out openly to-day in favor of the President. His stand was made known in a reply to the committee of five Progressive Republicans appointed recently by Medill McCormick to wait on the Governor and ascertain whom he would support for the presidency. Gov. Deneen said that he considered Mr. Taft the regular nominee of the Republican Party and that as such he felt obligated to support him. In his reply Gov. Deneen also said:

> It is plain to me that there is but one course I can pursue in this situation. Having sought the support of Republicans and having been chosen as their candidate for Governor in this State, there is no opportunity afforded the Republican Electors to change their minds in reference to my nomination as Governor and to nominate another in my stead, and I have no moral right to change my status as their trustee or in any way to alter the terms of the position I hold in trust as their representative.

The Governor added that the putting in the field of a third party State ticket would result only in the success of the Democratic State ticket, and the election of a sufficient number of members of the Legislature to prevent under the cumulative system of voting, any party organizing a majority and assuming the responsibility for legislation and would lead to a bipartisan or tripartisan organization of the general assembly. It would mean, he declared, the election of two United States Senators without responsibility to party or to any political element which could endure during their terms of office, the reapportionment of the State for Congressional and Senatorial purposes by an organization and alliances that could not endure and a reversal of the progress which had been made in legislation in the State the last eight years. The predatory influences, he declared, had had no influence whatever under his administration, but on the contrary he has suffered during both terms of office from the persistent attacks of the interest which had sought undue advantages and special privileges in law and administration.

Secretary of State Doyle, Auditor of Public Accounts McCollough, and Attorney General Stead were waited on by the committee, and gave the same answer as did Gov. Deneen. Andrew Russell, candidate for State Treasurer, told Chairman McCormick he would send him an answer by mail.

Lieut. Gov. Oglesby, who is at Elkhart, has made no answer as yet.

Following the interviews with the State officials, the Progressive Committee held a conference at the end of which Chairman McCormick announced that the Progressives would put a third party State ticket in the field but that there would probably be no new County tickets.

CHICAGO, July 22.—When Gov. Deneen's announcement that he would support President Taft was shown to Senator Dixon he said::

"It simply means that Gov. Deneen is not in the Progressive Party and that a third-party candidate against him will be put out."

"It would be folly for Col. Roosevelt to attempt to run on a ticket merely for the electoral vote," Senator Dixon added. "That would be only a moral protest and not a campaign. As for putting Taft and Roosevelt both at the head of the Republican ticket in Illinois, that is silly.

"The Illinois atmosphere is strange to me. I thought there had been no question of a third State ticket.

"Anything like a compromise between the Republicans and the Progressives, such as having a candidate for Governor running on the Republican ticket while he was supporting the third-party candidate for President would be undesirable to Col. Roosevelt and inconsistent with the Progressive ideas. Pussy-foot politics might go in times of peace, but not in these days."

Senator Dixon said he would remain in Chicago several days to talk over arrangements for the National Convention on Aug. 5.

TAFT BAIT FOR PROGRESSIVES.

Hilles Hopes to Add Three to His Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Word comes to Washington that the Republican National Committee is preparing to execute a move that it expects will strengthen the hold on the Progressives of the country who refuse to follow Col. Theodore Roosevelt into a third party and who, the committee hopes, will line up behind President Taft and work for his re-election.

According to this plan the Advisory Compaign Committee, recently selected by a sub-committee of the National Committee at a meeting in New York, will be increased from nine to twelve. The three men to be added will be chosen from among the Progressives who opposed the renomination of President Taft at Chicago, but who are still within the Republican fold. An effort will be made to get men of prominence in the Progressive wing to take these places, and leaders here expressed the belief to-night that it would be successful.

According to the reports, no Progressives have been definitely settled upon, but it is possible that Chairman Hilles of the National Committee will discuss names with Carmi A. Thompson, Secretary to the President, to-morrow in New York. Mr. Thompson left to-night and will return to Washington on Wednesday. While he is away from the White House he will take up many matters that Mr. Hilles left unfinished when he became Chairman.

Among the men mentioned to-night for places on the committee was Gov. Hadley of Missouri. The membership of the Advisory Committee probably will be announced within a few days, when the men approached will have been heard from.

NO THIRD TICKET IN IOWA.

Progressive Chairman Doesn't See the Necessity for One.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 22.—John MacVicar, Provisional Secretary of the Iowa Progressives, whose State convention is to be held here on Wednesday, said to-day he did not expect that Senator Dixon or Col. Roosevelt would insist on the nomination of a third party ticket in Iowa.

Discussing Senator Dixon's statement in relation to the Illinois situation, Mr. MacVicar said similar issues were not involved in Iowa.

"The recent Republican Convention enthusiastically indorsed Roosevelt progressivism. We will name a full Electoral ticket for Col. Roosevelt, however," Mr. MacVicar said.

KANSAS ELECTORAL DECISION.

Both Roosevelt and Taft Men on Primary Ticket, Court Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—The question or whether Roosevelt or Taft Presidential electors shall go on the Republican ballot in November must be left to the voters of Kansas and not taken into the courts, and the names of the Roosevelt electors must remain on the primary election ballot, according to the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, announced to-day in the mandamus action brought by the Attorney General at the reguest of Gov. Stubbs. The court held that the whole question of Presidential electors should be left to the voters and that no legal questions were involved. The action of Judge Branine of the District Court of Harvey County in taking jurisdiction of the case brought by the regular Republican attorneys to keep the names of the Roosevelt electors off the primary ballot was not wrong, but the Taft attorneys had no cause of action and the injunction proceedings should be dismissed.

The decision follows the contentions of the Progressive Republicans that the question of whether Taft or Roosevelt should be held to be the Republican nominees in Kansas should be left strictly to the voters of the State to decide.

Too Busy to Indulge in Politics.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 22.—Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia said to-day that he was not a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee as announced. He had not been appointed to that committee, Mr Brooker said, because he had given notice that he would be unable to serve, owing to the exactions of business.

BEVERIDGE FOR GOVERNOR.

Indiana Progressives Hope to Persuade Him to Run.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Leaders of the Progressive Party in Indiana said to-day that ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge would surely accept the nomination for Governor of this State. At the party headquarters to-day, friends of Mr. Beveridge said he would probably make an announcement before the end of the month outlining his views with regard to the third party, and indicating his disposition toward the nomination. The Progressive convention in this State will be held on Aug. 1. Mr. eBveridge is now in the Maine woods.

The Roosevelt leaders base their confidence on persuading the ex-Senator to run on the stand which he took in a speech which he made just before the last Republican State Convention, when he said: "First, last, and always, I am for Theodore Roosevelt."

Chairman Edwin M. Lee and his assistants are awaiting definite word from Mr. Beveridge, and they all agree that his presence on the ticket in this State would give strength to the Roosevelt following.

Mr. Lee announced to-night that regardless of any action the Republican Editorial Association may take at their meeting here to-morrow the Progressives would nominate State, Legislative, and Congressional tickets in Indiana. The editors have been called here for a conference as to how the third party movement shall be treated. The regulars are alarmed over the prospect of having many of their county and legislative tickets defeated and the editors are being urged to take a stand in the matter. The editors, it is understood, will protest against the nomination of a third party State ticket.

Chairman Lee said that the Republican editors had nothing whatever to do with the National Progressive Party in Indiana.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL UPHELD

Attorney General Rules Upon Question of Electrical Jurisdiction.

ALBANY, July 22.—Attorney General Carmody, in an opinion to-day, holds that the State Fire Marshal has exclusive legal jurisdiction to name conditions, frame specifications, or supervise the installation of electrical appliances in public or private buildings. The opinion declares that neither the New York State Board of Fire Underwriters nor any other unofficial body has any such power.

"This does not mean that the State Board of Fire Underwriters or any other similar corporation may not exercise the powers of inspecting such electrical appliances and certifying thereto for purposes of insurance or otherwise," the opinion continues, "but merely that the State law has vested in the Fire Marshal the duty of directing that buildings 'be placed in such condition as to lessen the danger of fire,' and has given him the right to make orders accordingly."

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$25, $22, $20, $18 and $15 Suits
Now Reduced to
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Blue Serge Suits, Gray Serge Suits
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At seashore, mountain, lake, or, best of all, at home, the call is C. & C.

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Note: To those using spirits add half a wine-glass of Burke's *** Irish Whiskey to a Bottle of C. & C.

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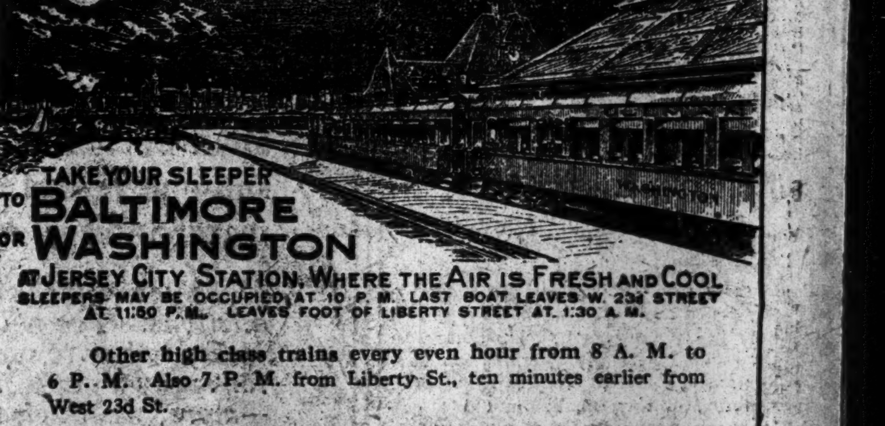

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MAXIMUM SERVICE. MINIMUM TIME.

JEROME BRIEF CALLS THAW'S PLEA BRAZEN

Says His Counsel and Experts Now Contend That He Was Never Insane.

ATTACKS MEYER'S TESTIMONY

And Declares Record Shows "Shiftiness" of Thaw's Alienist—Decision Expected Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 22.—William Travers Jerome, as Special Attorney General representing the State of New York in opposition to the release of Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, from the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, submitted his brief in the case to Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh this morning. A decision as to whether Thaw shall be freed or shall be returned to the asylum to which he was committed by Justice Dowling in 1908 is expected the latter part of this week, probably next Friday or Saturday.

In his brief Mr. Jerome contends that Thaw at the time he killed White was suffering from paronoia, an incurable form of insanity, and that his release from custody would be a menace to the peace and safety of the general public. The brief is in two volumes, making nearly 300 pages, in addition to many photographic reproductions of the exhibits that figure in the case.

"Harry K. Thaw, the prisoner in this case," Mr. Jerome says in the beginning of his brief, "whose life, as revealed by the testimony in this proceeding, had been a desultory, worthless, and dissipated one, walked down in front of White and shot him three times, killing him instantly."

Mr. Jerome then brings out the testimony of the many alienists who have figured in the Thaw case and who have pronounced Thaw to be an insane person, among them Dr. William Mabon, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Dr. William Hirsch, Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, Dr. William B. Pritchard, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, and Dr. Allen Ross Diefendorf, who testified that in their opinion Thaw was a paranoiac.

"Three alienists," Mr. Jerome continues, "called for the defense upon the first trial, namely, Drs. Evans, Wagner, and Jelliffe, had each examined Thaw eight, six, and five times, respectively. Thaw now comes into court and contends that he is of sound mind and never has been insane, even when he killed White; that the killing of White was only a vulgar murder, and that on a state of facts substantially the same as those now before the court fifteen allenists were deceived and misled, and not only fifteen alienists but a jury of twelve men, and in addition to that Justice Morschauser and Justice Mills, after elaborate hearings upon the merits, were deceived and mistaken. Neither Thaw nor his counsel nor his experts claim in this proceeding that Thaw was insane and has recovered, but the evidence given by them tends to support only one contention—that he never was insane.

"It is respectfully submitted that a claim so audacious and brazen as this can only be entertained upon evidence so overwhelmingly clear and satisfactory as to leave no reasonable doubt in the mind of any man that Thaw is sane. Again it is respectfully submitted that in view of the evidence in this hearing, subsequently analyzed in this brief, no man, either lay or professional, can reach the conclusion that the contention of Thaw has been successfully maintained."

Mr. Jerome then refers at length to the testimony regarding insanity given by doctors employed by Thaw, the neuropathic childhood of Thaw, Thaw's psycopathic heredity, and Thaw's private life and alleged perversities, his contention being that the evidence in the case is such as to "make it clear that Thaw's career was in many respects an abnormal and perverted one."

Then follow excerpts from the testimony of the State's alienists and also of Dr. John W. Russell, the Superintendent of Matteawan, and Dr. Russell's assistant, Dr. Roy Leak, both of whom at the recent hearing before Justice Keogh stated unqualifiedly that Thaw was inferior.

Referring to Dr. Adolph Meyer, the leading Thaw alienist, Mr. Jerome says that his method of dealing with the case was "to reach the conclusion from an examination of Thaw that Thaw was sane, and either reject all evidence looking the opposite direction or else to evolve some explanation of it, and in evolving such explanation his own testimony shows that without any apparent investigation he accepted Thaw's statements as being the truth, although as to many of them they were in direct opposition to the sworn evidence of Dr. Wagner. The shiftiness of this witness is well shown by a perusal of the record from Page 2,584 onward."

Mr. Jerome, after referring to the more important of the exhibits in the case, concludes his brief by pointing out that he has made no effort to summarize or set forth all the testimony, and that he has selected only the more striking and salient features.

"The court," Mr. Jerome concludes, "gave close attention to the testimony, is in possession of a copy of the testimony, and it is respectfully submitted that when all the testimony and exhibits are considered together the mind is irresistibly led to the conclusion that Thaw is at present insane, and that it would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the community to release him."

The brief is signed by Attorney General Thomas Carmody, Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy, Assistant District Attorney James O'Malley of New York County, and Mr. Jerome.

MEDALS FOR SIX POLICEMEN.

Waldo Presents Them with Money Gifts for Bravery.

Six policemen were called to Headquarters yesterday morning, and, in the presence of a number of the officials of the department, were presented with medals and gold coins for acts of bravery during the last year. The awards were made by the Life Saving Benevolent Association for saving life.

The six men who earned the awards were Sergt. Mulhal of the Tottenville (S. I.) Station, who received a gold medal and $25, and the following men, who each received a bronze medal and $25 in gold: Sergt. John A. Hamill, West 125th Street Station; Patrolmen William Nelson, Sixth Avenue Station, Brooklyn; William H. McSweeney, Harbor Squad; James P. Byrnes, East Twenty-second Street Station, and Max L. Sigel, Old Slip Station.

Commissioner Waldo presented the awards. He handed the men the gold coin and then pinned on each a medal. He made a short talk, in which he said he was glad to have the honor of officiating at such a ceremony and that the Police Department was proud of the men.

BOY SCOUTS CLEAN STREETS.

Will Work in Congested Districts with Edwards's Men.

Beginning on Monday 1,500 Boy Scouts with the co-operation of the Street Cleaning Department and the Department of Health, will undertake the work of clearing bits of paper, garbage, and refuse from the streets of the east side and other congested neighborhoods of the city.

The work was suggested by the Brooklyn Tenement House Committee, of which James Jenkins is the head, and was readily approved of by the New York Tenement House Committee, which promised to take a hand in the work. Commissioner Edwards was consulted and said that he would do his best to make it a success, through the assistance of the Street Cleaning Department. It is expected that the work will be repeated at intervals throughout the hot season, promoting good health in the sections which suffer most from the heat.

ACHELIS WORTH $3,196,460.

Second Report Shows Big Undervaluation in Estate's First Appraisal.

A supplemental report of the appraisal of the estate of Thomas Achelis, a member of the firm of Friederick Vietor & Achelis, dry goods commissioners, who died in Bremen, Germany, April 6, 1911, was filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax office of the Surrogates' Court by Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser.

The valuation placed on the estate by the former appraisal was $1,880,661.55, but this report shows an addition of property worth $1,315,798.61, which makes the total net estate now $3,196,460.16. Former Appraiser Frank K. Bowers, who has since been removed, filed the other report on Feb. 19. The estate was undervalued because property in Germany, where Mr. Achelis spent most of his time as foreign representative of the firm, was not taken into account. Other stocks and bonds were recently found in safety deposits vaults in London. They were not accounted by Appraiser Bowers among Mr. Achelis's New York estate. It was due to the rigid examination that these estate appraisals are put through at the Surrogates' office before being stamped with the "O. K." that the mistake was detected.

Mr. Achelis's estate consists entirely of personalty. His fortune was invested in various enterprises and includes securities of American as well as German and English concerns. His largest securities, not among those printed in THE TIMES at the filing of the other appraisal, include 10,333 shares of the common stock of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railway Company, an English company, worth $160,290.68, and 12,116 shares of the preferred stock of the concern, worth $117,929.

The estate is divided among three sisters and three brothers, who receive $515,552.16 each, according to this report, which is made by Appraiser Percival E. Nagle. The loss to the State had the rest of the estate been overlooked would probably have been upward of $10,000.

HARKNESS HELD FOR INQUEST

Father's Property in Brooklyn Refused as Bail, Prisoner Locked Up.

George Raymond Harkness, the Sea Cliff real estate operator, who shot and killed Mrs. Florence C. Hopp in the Hotel York on Saturday morning while, as he says, he was explaining to her the operation of an automatic pistol, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by Coroner Winterbottom to await the inquest.

At the hearing before the Coroner Harkness again told of the shooting, repeating his story of Saturday, with one or two minor changes. He said that Mrs. Hopp had handled the pistol herself about five minutes before the accident.

In reply to a question by Coroner Winterbottom Harkness said that it had been his intention to marry Mrs. Hopp when he had made a satisfactory settlement with his wife.

"What were you going to do with Mrs. Harkness?" asked the Coroner.

"I expected my wife would get a divorce," Harkness replied. "I was infatuated with Mrs. Hopp," he continued, "and I don't suppose I would ever have given her up, or she me."

"Did Mrs. Hopp's parents know of your relations with their daughter," asked the Coroner.

"Her mother did, but I don't believe her father knew," replied Harkness.

Dr. Weston, Coroner's physician, said that in his opinion the bruises he found on Mrs. Hopp's arm and face were not more than twenty-four hours old.

George A. Harkness, father of the prisoner, offered property in Brooklyn as bail. This the Coroner would not accept, and the prisoner was remanded back to the Tombs.

CHICAGO'S WEALTH GROWS.

Cook County, Ill., Has a Year of Enormous Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Figures compiled by Paul P. Welde, Chief Clerk of the Board of Assessors, record the growing prosperity of Cook County, in which is located the City of Chicago. The wealth of the county, as shown by the books of the Board of Assessors, has increased more than $150,000,000 in a year. The assessed real estate value for 1912 is $2,198,572,440, and the personal assessment is $675,263,304, a total of $2,873,835,744.

The gains over the final figures of the Board of Review last year are: Personal gain, $84,392,931; realty gain, $66,409,203, a total gain of $150,802,224. These figures are exclusive of capital stock holdings.

There has been an increase of more than $19,000,0000 in the valuation of realty holdings in the business heart of Chicago—the district bounded upon the north by the river, the south by Twelfth Street, the east by the lake, and the west by the river. In this section the figures computed by the Assessors for 1912 give it a realty valuation of $557,995,053. The valuation of this district by the Board of Review was given as $538,208,301. The gains in realty valuations are due entirely to improvements, as the ground valuation is fixed every four years, and last year was the quadrennial year when rates were fixed and property valuations increased.

Next year, it is predicted, will see another great advance, for the present returns came in before April 1, and there are a number of large buildings that were not technically completed at that time. There are also other big improvements in prospect. As it is, the figures tell of the wonderful advance made in Chicago, and all this in spite of destruction by fire and depreciation by age. The figures of the Board of Assessors show that every town in the county gained over 1911 excepting Schaumberg.

PRISONER TWICE ESCAPES.

Fred Harvey, in Handcuffs, Dives from Train Through Window.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—Breaking away from Sheriff Hansen of Grant County at South Haven, Minn., while his hands were handcuffed, Fred Harvey made his second spectactular escape to-day since the robbery early last Friday of a passenger on a Great Northern train.

Harvey, with another man, was charged with the robbery. When the train was nearing Minneapolis he escaped by diving through a car window. He was recaptured and brought to Minneapolis, but on his way back to Grant County again escaped through a train window.

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The cool, delightful
SILVER FIZ
Is always perfect when you insist upon having
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THE EXTRA PURE GIN
Distilled in London, England, and shipped in bottles only.
For Sale by
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
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and all high-class cafes and wine merchants.

LE MOULT, FLORIST, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Despondent After Wife's Death, He Cuts His Wrist and Then Turns on the Gas.

KNEW FLOWERS' LANGUAGE

Invented Many Ideas for Floral Decoration, Opening Bowery Shop in the Sixties.

Adolphe Le Moult, who for nearly fifty years sold flowers at a little shop in the Bowery near Broome Street, playing a part in many weddings and funerals that have passed into history, took his life yesterday morning at his home, 240 Echo Place, the Bronx. Le Moult was 65 years old. He had prospered in his business and had gained the friendship of many famous and interesting people.

But two months ago his wife, Mary, whom he married forty years ago, died. He did not recover his normal state of mind after her death, and yesterday morning when he did not come down to breakfast, a servant in the house went to look for him, and found him lying dead on the floor of his bathroom, his left wrist cut by a razor and a flood of gas in the room.

Adolphe Le Moult first sold flowers in this city in the '60s. He was a German who came to America when a young man, bringing with him a deep strain of the German sentiment, and, as well, a certain marked German thrift. These traits turned out to be valuable for the florist. He saw the value of his business in love-making, and in civil war days he played skillfully on the young men who went courting. He was an expert in the once familiar language of flowers, and the lover in doubt of what to send never lacked the advice of Le Moult. He wrote appropriate verses for the young men and later had them published in a little book, and in every bunch of flowers he put a copy. He soon won the patronage and confidence of the fashionable world, and it was no unusual thing to see their carriages lined up before his door.

With sentiment alone Le Moult could not have made himself a great florist. He was the first man in that business who undertook to scan the death notices in the papers and to send out to the bereaved family a small mourning envelope, addressed in a feminine hand, saying that he would be glad to supply such flowers as the family might need for the funeral. If he'd been a doctor, people would have said of him that he had a good "bedside manner."

As time went on Le Moult turned his attention to supplying some new things to society. It was set down to his credit that he was the first man to bring in the water lily. He called it "water nymph" or "queen of the lake," and society of the '60s took enthusiastically to the new flower. Le Moult used to go for them himself. He took long trips into the surrounding country and found his best field at Rockland Lake. With a barrelful of the then rare flowers he used to board the old steamer Chrystenah at Nyack at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and arrive in New York very early the next morning with a bright and dripping supply of water lilies for the day's market.

There were opportunities for the florist in the theatre, this German florist soon discovered. He opened a shop under Wallack's old theatre and sold at high prices and in large quantity to the friends of actresses. He got acquainted with Wallack himself, and in later years used to say that he furnished the great actor his boutonnière every day. Clara Morris he learned to know, and he furnished to her many little knots of flowers that were popular in those days. And when the ancestor of modern musical shows, the "Black Crook," came in, Le Moult turned the adoration of the "Johnnies" to fine account. He said once that he saw the first performance of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden, and no one ever doubted that he did. Certainly for these festive occasions he furnished most of the expensive flowers that went over the footlights.

It is said of him that he received an offer of $500 if he could make a figure of Harrigan the actor out of flowers so true to the living Harrigan that it would fool the audience. The design was made, and at the proper moment it was shot up through the trap door on to the stage. It was said that the house cheered so long and loud that whether the figure was actually taken for Harrigan or not, Le Moult received his large reward.

Of the great dances, and the funerals of the great, Le Moult knew a vast lot. He would talk of the ball given for the Grand Duke Alexis in 1871, and the funeral of Gen. McClellan. He knew all the politicians, and all occasions, of sorrow or of joy, were grist to his mill.

There are two other stores owned by the Le Moult family now, but the old Bowery shop has never been abandoned. Adolphe Le Moult, Jr., was informed over the telephone yesterday of his father's death when he had already gone to work in the Bowery salesroom. Mr. Le Moult leaves three married daughters.

TOLD OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

Body of Civil War Telegrapher Is Cremated in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22.—The body of Ransom Phelps, the veteran telegraph operator, who took the first message announcing the surrender of Lee to Grant at the close of the civil war, was cremated at Forest Cemetery, St. Paul, to-day. Phelps died at Crooked Lake, Minn., Saturday.

A copy of the famous message announcing Lee's surrender is among Mr. Phelps's effects. The ashes will be sent to Horton, N. Y., for interment.

LORIMER IS HOME AGAIN.

No Delegation of Admirers to Meet Ousted Senator in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—William Lorimer arrived to-day over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was met by his son, and declared that he had suffered no serious injury in the automobile accident yesterday.

Mr. Lorimer declined to discuss the findings of the Senate against him, and with his son started to his Summer home on Pistakee Bay. Contrary to the expectations of many, there was no delegation of admirers to welcome him.

$62,000 FROM AN OLD DUMP.

Gold, Silver, and Other Metals Found in an Ancient Kansas Smelter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Gold, silver, and other valuable metals from an old smelter dump at Argentine, Kan., have yielded $62,000 in the last thirteen months. The site is now occupied by a structural steel company. Officers of the steel company to-day said they believed $25,000 more in metal is in the dump. It is said that the company paid $45,000 for the property.

In the years of the old Argentine smelter the metal splashed from the ladles and escaped through crevices in the floors of the buildings. The smelter suspended operations fifteen years ago.

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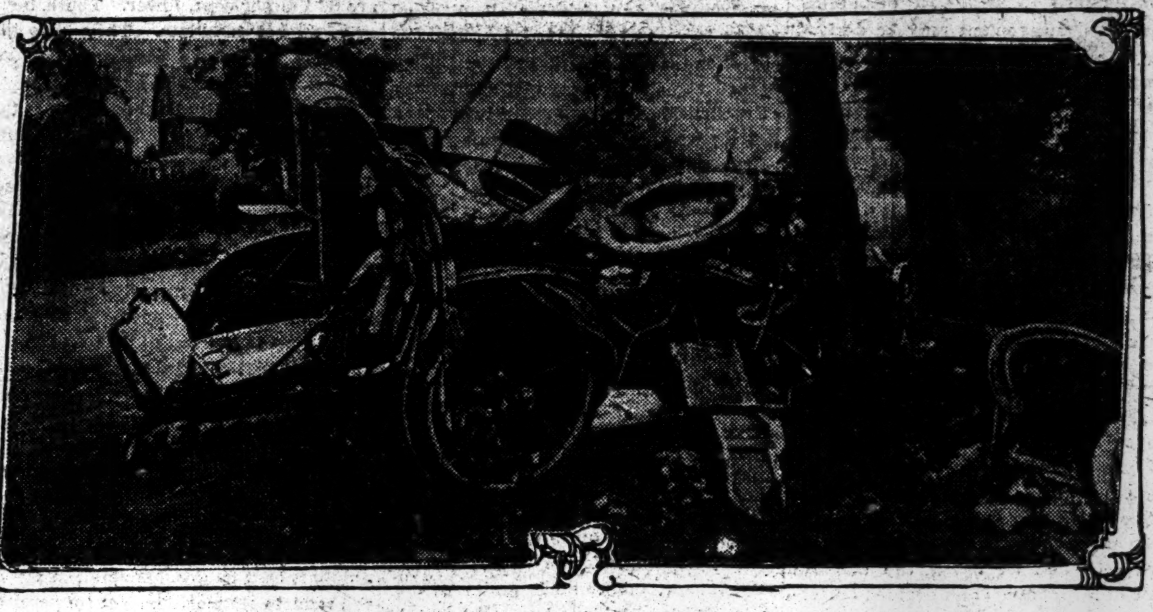

Photograph of one of the automobiles wrecked in last Sunday's numerous skidding accidents. Caused by muddy roads, wet pavements and foolish dependence on rubber.

The list of the most serious accidents is as follows:

Millionaire Morris H. Rothschild's car skids and turns turtle on the Merrick Road at St. Albans, in Queens. All of its occupants were caught under the machine and injured.

Ex-Senator William Lorimer's automobile wrecked in skidding accident 25 miles from Pittsburgh during rain storm.

Pierce A. Johnson, a well known contractor of Hartford, Conn., is dead; his widow, Mrs. Amanda Johnson, has severe scalp wounds and may die; his daughter Victoria has a broken leg; his son Walter has a broken arm, and another son, Carl, has minor injuries, as the result of an automobile accident near Newington, when the automobile in which they were riding skidded on the slippery road and then turned over. Mr. Johnson was almost instantly killed.

These accidents could not have happened had the cars been equipped with tire chains on all four wheels.

Could such an accident come to you and yours? In other words, do you carry Weed Anti-Skid Chain Insurance against skidding? This is the insurance that **saves** lives and property. If you could look over the reports of deaths and injuries due to skidding accidents that pour into our office you would stop at the nearest dealer and you would have your car equipped with Weed Chains on all four tires.

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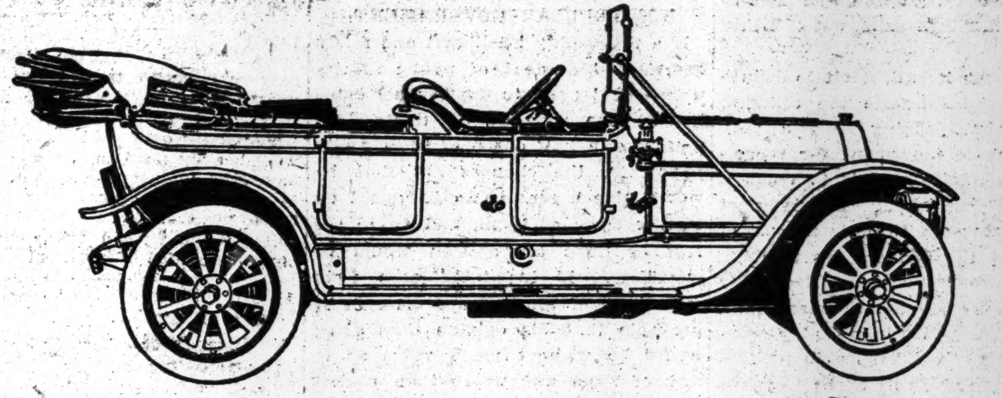

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Fiats..$500, $700, $1,600; Hupmobiles..$300-$600
Benz Raceabouts...$850 to $1,200; Stoddard..$475
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1912.

THE DUTY OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor GAYNOR must see that something like a crisis, and a very serious one, for his administration is involved in the present police situation. No one can know it better than he, and none can feel more deeply the necessity of meeting it with every resource at his command.

It has been generally understood that Mayor GAYNOR was more particularly concerned for the purity and integrity of police management than for anything else, that, for example, it was not of so much consequence, in his opinion, that gambling should be done away with as that gamblers should not gain protection, for a consideration, from the police. The events and disclosures of the past week bring that matter startlingly to the attention, the amazed and indignant attention, of the people of New York. A gambler who has given information as to alleged police protection and who is known to be about to give more is murdered, and the murderers are allowed to get away in circumstances that make police intervention and effective action apparently easy. Whatever the actual facts, the opinion of the class to which the murderers and their victim belong is that the murderers felt in no serious danger from the police. The arrests that have since been made, and the stories that have become public, connect the crime more or less remotely with a prominent member of the police force, who has been relieved from his responsible duties and detailed to an outlying police station.

This is a very ugly condition of things. It does not stand alone. It is but one of a number of indications that the criminal classes of the city, growing in number with the growth of the city, and constantly recruited from the younger part of the population, are getting out of hand. There is not in the minds of those prone to lawlessness the definite fear of the police that there should be. There is not in the minds of the decent and orderly citizens the sense of security that there should be. Suspicion and apprehension are spreading, and with only too much reason. In these circumstances, we have no doubt that the Mayor sees that it is his plain duty to go to the bottom of this last affair, and especially to follow relentlessly traces of complicity among the police. It is encouraging to know that he has at length exerted his influence to expedite the work of his subordinates. We are aware that his powers in that direction are not all that would be useful, but if he exhausts them and convinces the people that he has done so, and especially if he sees to the punishment of those found responsible, his powers will undoubtedly be increased as need demands.

One point we beg to call to his careful attention. He has a deep dislike to anything approaching persecution by the police, to any abuse of their powers to the harm of innocent persons. It has been generally felt, and felt particularly in the police force, that he has carried this sentiment too far, and that his known inclination has to some degree hampered the energy and enterprise of the police. There is an opportunity now, and a very urgent need, for him to show that he is at heart more concerned with rooting out evil than with protecting innocence. The situation that exists is not of yesterday or the day before. It has taken time to develop it, and in the course of its development it has involved necessarily men of importance, conspicuous men whom it should now be possible to detect and to punish. The people of the city look to the Mayor to do this. He is a man of extraordinary ability. He has had long experience in public life. He has been many years on the bench, and his mind is highly trained. He is fitted for the task, and the task confronts him.

WILSON REPUBLICANS.

It is not surprising that Gov. WILSON is receiving assurance of support from a number of Republicans. Dissatisfaction with the conduct of the party and with some phases of the conduct of its candidate has existed for a long time. Republicans who are disgusted with the tariff policy of the party, and who feel that Mr. TAFT committed himself needlessly and wrongly to that policy, would naturally turn to Mr. WILSON. Many, also, who were sorely tried by the spectacle of Messrs. TAFT and ROOSEVELT disputing before the public see in Mr. WILSON one whom they can trust not to descend to that level.

There are also, it must be added, a good many former Republicans who are resentful at the manner in which the Administration has conducted suits under the Anti-Trust act, and whose resentment inclines them, rather unreasonably, toward Gov. WILSON. And it cannot be denied that Mr. WILSON has borne his part in politics, since the campaign for the nomination opened, with a dignity, candor, and self-respect that are very winning to the souls of tired Republicans.

PROSPERITY IN SPITE OF POLITICS.

Much encouragement may be derived from the authoritative interviews with leading men of business reported in yesterday's TIMES. It is their common idea that the Fall trade will approach the banner records of 1907. Of course, there are some who are dissatisfied if every year is not a record year. Even that may yet prove the case with this Presidential year. Confining statements of facts to existing conditions, it seems sure that this Presidential year, like all other Presidential years since 1896, is to witness a gradual and sure upward price movement of securities. There is not the same basis of prediction regarding commodity prices, they being less subject to every wind that blows, and therefore less useful in indicating which way it blows.

The campaigns of 1900, 1904, and 1908 were all alike as being the starting point of a prolonged and decided betterment in the stock market. The indications are better now for a repetition of those repeated incidents than they were at the time when those experiences were still uncertain future events. The only doubtful factor about this deduction is that in all those cases there was a better indication of a continuance of the established administration policy than may now seem clear to all. A change of administration policy is always an unsettling influence, apart from the merits of the change. Even a change for the better is disturbing to those accustomed to what they are familiar with, and prejudiced in its favor. We therefore have the paradox that the election of a Republican Administration would be more stimulating to security prices than a popular mandate for a change, even though the change were for the better. Upon this the obvious remark is that even so the change for the better would be worth the price if it were for the better, and that if there is to be no change, it is because conditions are not so bad as to make a change necessary. It would be hard to make anything depressing out of either alternative.

But although it is difficult to deduce what financial interests are thinking about politics, judging from a very restricted price movement for securities, it is simplicity itself to reach a sure conclusion about something of more importance. There is no sort of doubt what the farmers are thinking about the growing season. Every day that passes is adding to the strength of the foundation which justifies the country's apparent indifference to politics. There is a promise now that this year's wheat crop will be much greater than last year's. We may have a record corn crop, and a wheat crop ranking near the best, and will have hay enough to make meat for most if not all meat eaters. If nature continues its kindly promise, the politicians will do their worst in vain. An improving agricultural season like this is a sustaining force such as it is difficult to measure, and impossible to resist. The present prospect is that instead of having a declining trade we shall have a trade which will tax all our resources to carry on as it should be carried on, owing to the unremedied defects of our currency system, and the inability of railways to make such preparations as they would have liked if allowed either an advance of rates or a reduction of costs. The longer the security market remains within its present range the greater the prospect that the end of the deadlock will be more agreeable than the beginning. The modification of this anticipation of an unknown event is dependent more on intrinsic conditions than on politics; plainly it is losing influence daily, and politics are likelier to change for the better than intrinsic conditions to change for the worse.

THE BRONX AND PASSAIC SEWERS.

Ground was broken for the Passaic sewer last week on almost the very day that the agreement was reached for the completion of the Bronx sewer. It is hardly too much to say that the Bronx sewer would never have been begun if it had been foreseen that it could be operated only under the agreement signed on Wednesday imposing certain specific restrictions, and all subject to the general requirement to do hereafter "whatever may be necessary for the "restoration and maintenance of the "waters of the Hudson River to and in "such degree of purity as will render "them adequate for the support of "shad and major fish."

This stipulation controls the Passaic matter also, since it established a Federal standard of purity for navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. New Jersey, therefore, will not be allowed to defile the Harbor of New York, which belongs to the Nation as much as it belongs to either of the abutting States. By not foreseeing this end of the matter when the beginning was made the Bronx sewer has run up a bill of four millions instead of two millions, and must provide disposal works before the sewer can be used.

These details are of special interest to the Bronx assessment area, it is true, but they have a bearing on the New Jersey project as well. Since the disposal works are indispensable if the Passaic sewer is ever to be used, it follows that it is good judgment to plan for placing them where they will shorten the sewer. There could be no reason why the Bronx sewer should not have discharged clean effluent into the Sound, and therefore it might have been built for half instead of double the original estimates. In the case of the Passaic sewer the figures are larger. If the sewer is made as long as possible, in the interest of those who profit by the construction, and if, after all, disposal works have to be erected to meet the objections of New York and the United States, the final figure will attract the attention of the New Jersey taxpayers, if they now do not take notice of the warnings first given them some years ago.

NO LIGHT YET.

Yesterday was another day of conference and discussion in the Rosenthal murder case. So far as the police are concerned no perceptible advance was made. The transfer to a remote and undesirable post of that member of the force against whom charges were made by the murdered gambler, who is, in fact, believed by many persons wont to form opinions on insufficient evidence to be a confederate of the murderers, is not quite understandable. Clearly the transfer is in the way of punishment, but if he is guilty of collusion with gamblers he ought not to be kept on duty at any post, and if there is any clear evidence that he was in collusion with the murderers of ROSENTHAL he ought to be behind prison bars.

But this proceeding is in keeping with the whole work of the police in the matter. It was vainly hoped on Sunday night that the arrests then made were the preliminaries to the seizure of the whole gang of murderers. It seems this morning that those arrests were not of very great significance. All the officers of the law, as usual, have abundant knowledge of the perpetrators of the crime. They are just waiting. Waiting! That is the traditional position of the people of New York. The law's delays here are not confined to the courts. The District Attorney's office and the Police Department may be assured that the people are getting very impatient, and with reason. The Rosenthal case may turn out to be the last straw. Why is not ex-City Chamberlain HYDE brought to trial?

NON-POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

If a thoroughly intelligent and fairly experienced student of public affairs were called upon to express his opinion at one moment on thirty-eight measures, a half dozen of them really important, the chances are that he would give a reasonable judgment on two or three of them, and as to the rest of them his opinion would be worthless. If his intelligence were only that of an average voter it is probable that his opinion thus given would be without much value as to any of them and worse than useless as to most of them.

Yet this is the task that will be submitted to the voters of Oregon in November. The Springfield Republican has gone to the trouble of analyzing the list of acts on which the Oregonians must pass. Most of them are local, or relate to minor matters about which the voter knows little and cares less. It says:

> These are obviously measures which a Legislature should be permitted to deal with. Why should the electorate of an entire State be asked to vote on the question whether the State printer should be paid a "flat salary," or whether hotels should have certain kinds of fire escapes and extinguishers? This is democracy in a primitive and ridiculous aspect.

And all this confusing mass of decisions is thrown on the attention of the voters in the name of "popular" government. It is in effect a device to rob the people of a really decisive voice in the management of their own affairs. To compel a voter to pass on questions which he does not and can not understand, instead of voting for representatives able and willing to pass upon them with knowledge, is simply to deprive his vote of all value. And it is to be noted that in Oregon the notion that the direct vote is to be used only rarely, as a "gun behind the door," does not work out. They began eight years ago with two cases of referendum, and they have increased the number until now it is, as we have said, thirty-eight. The people of Oregon are getting the referendum habit and are becoming befuddled by it.

NOTEWORTHY ALTRUISM.

To judge from the frequently iterated statements of caterers, the business of feeding large numbers of people is always unprofitable. The latest testimony to this effect comes from the railroads. The dining cars, it is said, are invariably "losers." Hotel keepers, we have been told so often that the tale has become monotonous, may make money renting lodgings and selling liquor at their bars, but their profits are shamefully curtailed by the losses they sustain in their dining rooms and restaurants. It is a fact so often and so vigorously stated as to defy contradiction that club restaurants are always conducted at a money loss. Yet people must eat, and do eat, and the prices they pay for the means of sustenance in clubs, restaurants, and dining cars seem sufficiently high. Food costs much more than it used to cost, of course, but a caterer who charges 30 cents for half a pint of beef soup, 70 or 80 cents for a moderate portion of fish, and a like sum for a slice of roast beef, with two small boiled potatoes for 20 or 25 cents, and sets forth also a modicum of salad and cheese and a small cup of black coffee at prices that represent at least five profits over the cost price of the material, ought to be making his fortune, if he has enough customers.

To be sure, there are eating places where the prices are higher than those we have named, but they, too, feel the awful pinch of poverty. On the other hand, there are many cheap restaurants where the prices, in some cases, are 66 2-3 per cent. lower. These, however, do not complain. They keep going, and they have plenty of custom. The matter is unaccountable.

The marvel is that there are so many public benefactors willing to sink money in providing cooked provender for their fellow-beings. If a tailor or a shoemaker lost money at his trade, like the caterers do, he would stop making clothes or shoes and try to earn his living in some less expensive way. But the caterer never stops. If financial embarrassment causes him to leave one neighborhood, he is presently established in another with signs out to entice folks to come in and feed to his further pecuniary embarrassment. He knows when he splits up a ten-cent can of alleged sardines into five "portions" and sells each, with two small slices of toasted bread, for a quarter of a dollar, that he and his children are on the road to starvation. Yet he persists, for the good of humanity. It is the one notable exhibition of altruism the modern world affords, but it is so conspicuous and so persistent that it serves to keep alive our faith in the inherent goodness of humanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Loan Sharks on a Six Per Cent. Basis.

Those concerns that make a business of lending money on salaries have capitulated to the extent of assuring Assistant District Attorney BROOKS that, without respect to notes held by them for higher percentages, they will accept payment of the actual sums received by the chattel mortgageors, plus 6 per cent. interest. Many of the "loan sharks'" places have been raided, many of the rapacious creatures are being prosecuted, and several are subject to conviction. It is suggested that promises of immunity be made to those under arrest if they will agree to settle upon the 6 per cent. basis.

That, we think, would be a mistake. Of what use is it for the District Attorney to appeal to those who have received "loan shark" circulars or advertisements or know of usurers who have begun to torture their customers by threats of suits, exposure to employers, and so on, that they make formal complaints if the upshot of it all is that the "loan sharks" agree merely to treat those particular unfortunates as the law requires that they shall treat all customers? The "sharks" would still flourish if they were heavily fined in the cases that can be proved against them. The best way is to give them no quarter when caught, but to put them in jail. Then their associates would have a wholesome fear of complaints filed with the authorities.

Gov. Blease's Opinion of Detective Burns.

The fact that Gov. COLE L. BLEASE of South Carolina has often forgotten that he is the head of one of the American Commonwealths, and bound by every consideration of honor to respect its dignity, is probably responsible, to go no further, for the charges preferred against him by his Legislature of selling pardons and collecting bribe money from the "blind tigers" of the State. An instance is his published imputation against Detective WILLIAM J. BURNS, employed by the investigating committee, that BURNS and his associates are a "set of men who are always on the "lookout for the dishonorable task of "blackguarding the good reputation of "some honest man or woman, and black-"mailing even their own employers." That is the business, alas! of too many private detectives, but not of BURNS. Moreover, the Governor accuses the legislative committee of instructing the Burns Detective Bureau, if it could find nothing against the Governor, to "make it appear that wrong had been found."

The charges against Gov. BLEASE have not been proved. But they have been made regularly, according to law. Mr. BURNS will probably not sue the Governor for libel, nor even quote the lines about the wretch who feels the halter draw. He is probably too busy drawing halters.

A New Definition of Health.

Health, according to the dictionaries, is a condition of wholeness, of bodily soundness. The discoveries by Prof. METCHNIKOFF and Sir ALMROTH WRIGHT that reveal the office of the white corpuscles in the blood and of secretions destructive of germs permit the framing of a new definition, namely, that health is the "measure of resistance to germal invasion." That is, when the esprit de corps of the garrison of white corpuscles is lowered, and the specific secretions against invading germs diminished, the body is at once surrendered to disease.

It will be objected that certain organic diseases have not hitherto been associated with bacterial infection. But the list of them is growing smaller, as patient investigation shows the origin in inflammatory conditions of one organic lesion after another. Dr. SIMON FLEXNER of the Rockefeller Institute recently expressed the opinion that all the so-called organic diseases might be prevented by guarding the body against initial infections. If his conjecture is correct, Sir ALMROTH WRIGHT has signalized by his new definition an advance in the knowledge of disease.

A Saver of Eighty-nine Lives.

Capt. PATRICK GRACE, aged 73, skipper for fifty-eight years of the boat that plies between this city and the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, deserved something more upon his retirement in June than the loving cup, medals, and flag he had won as mementos of the eighty-nine lives saved by him during his career. It is very nearly, if not quite, a world's record. If his faithful and long-continued service did not merit a pension, these many special acts, performed at the risk of his life, would warrant a substantial token of the appreciation of this city and State.

Suppose Capt. GRACE had enlisted in the Union Army at the close of the civil war. Representative CALLAWAY sorted out from the Congressional pension bills last March, while they were being passed in batches of hundreds, one granting an increase to a THOMAS BROWN, who had already drawn $3,312 for four months' Summer service in 1864, who had never been in battle and was never injured. Congress passed this bill over Mr. CALLAWAY's protest. But for Skipper GRACE's fifty-eight years of hardship and heroism there is no pension.

LONELINESS OF THE CITY.

Woman Reader Finds No Opportunity for Social Intercourse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a woman living in a room in an uptown apartment. My work keeps me tied to books and manuscripts and my typewriter in this room. When work is over for the day I crave social intercourse sufficiently stimulating to change my thought and refresh my brain.

Even during the Winter I am practically deprived of this, and absolutely deprived of it at this season. Since it may be supposed that some lack of social qualifications is the cause of my plight, I may be pardoned for saying that I have no trouble in keeping up my end of a conversation, and on the rare occasions when I am present at a social gathering it is not unusual for my hostess to thank me for what she considers I have done for the pleasure of her guests. The people I know, however, are not in the habit of entertaining, nor would they be able to gather about them interesting, thinking people such as I have all my life been hoping to know.

Neither religion nor the practice of religio-therapeutic systems will take the place of common human joys. The brain worker especially needs at least a sprinkling of good comradeship and "good times" in order to "make good." If any one will tell me how to achieve these in New York I will joyfully pass the word along.

HOPEFUL.

New York, July 22, 1912.

HANDSHAKING JURYMEN.

Not All of Them Willing to Congratulate Acquitted Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often wondered whether a custom, which appears to me pernicious, is defensible on the ground of common sense or any other score whatever, to wit: The farcical handshaking of jurymen at the close of a trial by an accused person just acquitted of a serious criminal charge. (I am not aware that it happens in civil causes.) In my view, an acquitted prisoner has no more right thus to approach a jury in open court than a convicted one has to abuse the jury on an adverse verdict being handed down against him or her.

The custom, besides detracting from the dignity usually associated with courts of law, is obnoxious to many a juryman, who, while firmly convinced of the guilt of the accused, yields ultimately to the opinion of the majority of his colleagues in order to have a unanimous verdict, and so end the matter by obviating a new trial and consequent expense, delay, and uncertainty.

A woman was accused of killing her husband. The issue was a direct one—murder or suicide. The jury "deliberated" for several hours, thus showing the condition of their minds about the matter. The verdict, however, freed the woman, and immediately there started the grotesque and nauseous handshaking. I have no doubt several members of the jury, as well as thousands who read the report of the trial, would have preferred this display omitted.

I think that these exhibitions should not only be absolutely forbidden, but should be classed as very serious contempts of court. May I venture to suggest that jurymen themselves be the first to protest openly against the custom?

OBSERVER.

New York, July 20, 1912.

Careless Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to reply to Mr. Bowman's letter in to-day's TIMES, wherein he attempts to excuse or to justify the slaughter of pedestrians by automobilists in our streets by saying, in effect, that they are to blame in not getting out of the way. I find it difficult to be patient and moderate in discussing the daily outrages perpetrated upon innocent people by chauffeurs and other automobile drivers. The spectacle of women, the aged, and children of our city fleeing for their lives over the street crossings at the hideous toot of the horn of a brutal driver is apt to stir to resentment and even to rage.

OLD LAWYER.

New York, July 21, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your correspondent, who says that pedestrians are careless, I would say that it is only necessary to stand and study the terrified expressions on the faces of nine-tenths of them. Then study the reckless, irresponsible faces of nine-tenths of those driving automobiles. I think nothing more need be said.

NOT CARELESS.

New York, July 21, 1912.

A Correction from Mr. Connors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been reported in your paper that owing to my being unable during the past three weeks to return to my place of employment I have lost my position. In justice to my employers I wish to correct this misstatement and to say that I have not only held my position at full pay, but have been allowed to remain away from my work as long as necessary.

EDWARD J. CONNORS,
Father of Julia Connors.

New York July 22, 1912.

In view of Mr. Connors's letter, contributions amounting to $11 from "J. H. S.," "A. E. S.," "Cash," and "Mrs. S. S.," sent to THE TIMES for the benefit of the Connors family in the belief that it was destitute, will be returned to the donors.

Bolivian Natives Not Tortured.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated that atrocities have been committed in the rubber growing regions of Bolivia, (my country,) and I beg to say that such information is unfounded, and, in any case, of an exaggerated nature.

The natives and the laborers employed in the rubber industry in Bolivia are amply protected by especial laws and regulations, and if in some cases this protection may not result effectively, it may be due to the partial failure of some subaltern officials in the fulfillment of their duties, a thing which unfortunately occurs even in the highest centres of American and European civilization.

L. MACHICADO.

New York, July 22, 1912.

Ultimate Bull Moose Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the call has been heard throughout the land for a convention of the mighty Bull Moose forces at Chicago to nominate a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to such chaff as Taft and Wilson, bets are in order as to who will be the ultimate choice of the delegates, for these will naturally be of a free and open mind, and there is bound to be a scramble for the coveted honor, with the result at this time in doubt. The uncertainty might to a large extent be removed if the hermit of Oyster Bay would only come out in the open and declare himself an aspirant for the job.

R. A. W.

Brooklyn, July 22, 1912.

Asks Prayers for the Mikado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In such critical point of the great Emperor of Japan, whose influence is not only Japan but throughout the world, all the lovers of Mikado on earth, those who are religious people, can offer honest prayer. But those who are not religious, but lovers of the Emperor and patriotic people, are so sorry, and seek comfort in their tears. How sweet if religious people would all offer prayer. As I am a Christian, I pray through name of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Let us pray for him. What can you offer to this beloved Emperor of Japan?

PAISUKE KOJIMA.

New York, July 22, 1912.

WOULD DISCIPLINE MEXICO.

Senator Fall Declares Country Has Been Too Lenient with Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In a strong arraignment of the United States Government for its failure to obtain redress for injuries to American citizens and property resulting from the Mexican insurrections and revolution, Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico declared in the Senate to-day that this country would not regain its prestige in Mexico in fifty years.

He declared that China, Germany, and other countries had forced Mexico to make restitution for the damages inflicted on their citizens. Thus far, he said, the United States had done nothing. He added that because of the course of the State Department, the people of Mexico believed that this country was behind the Madero Government, and that it was responsible for the overthrow of President Diaz, in the interest of Madero.

"If the people of the United States knew all the facts," declared Senator Fall, "not all the soldiers in the country would be able to prevent the crossing of the border, because of the indignation that would be aroused. And yet nothing has been done to relieve the most intolerable condition that American citizens were ever compelled to undergo."

Senator Fall urged the adoption of the resolution instructing the War Department to ascertain the extent of the damage caused by Mexican bullets fired across the American line during the engagements last year at Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, Texas. He declared the resolution did not "go far enough." He said there had been no word of protest from the American Government, although its citizens had been killed and more than $500,000,000 worth of property destroyed by Mexicans.

The New Mexican Senator further declared that intervention on the part of the United States was not needed, and that this country could control the situation by a "firm stand." He admited he had not taken the question up with the State Department, but asserted that both the President and Secretary of State had been informed of the conditions.

The Senator gave many instances of the injuries and loss inflicted on American citizens. Senator Swanson of Virginia declared the State Department should be urged to act.

"If the story is true," he said, "we should hang our heads in shame and disgrace."

Senator Fall declared that the American State Department had refused persistently to make representations concerning the injuries inflicted, but had referred all claimants to the Mexican authorities themselves—"to the men who inflicted the injuries."

This course he contrasted with the courses of China and Germany. Germany, he said, had collected $100,000 on account of the murder of four German citizens in Mexico, while China had compelled the payment of 3,000,000 pesos by Mexico on account of the killing of Chinese.

Attributing Madero's success to the aid of Gen. Orozco, who now opposes him, Senator Fall said his followers did not understand the changed conditions.

"They could get American arms to drive out President Diaz, who did protect Americans," he said, "but when they sought to procure them for use against the men who betrayed them, they found the ports closed and they were refused."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 22.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez was released under $10,000 temporary bond here to-day, when he appeared to answer a Federal charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws. His hearing was set for next Monday.

MADERA, Mexico, July 22.—Nearly two hundred and fifty American women and children left Madera over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad to-day for El Paso as the result of the tense situation created by a band of 500 rebels quartered here. Several private homes have been looted in the last two days.

JUAREZ, Mexico, July 22.—To receive from Gen. Orozco final instructions regarding his part in the invasion of Sonora, Col. Alfonso Castenada arrived here to-day from Madera. He expects to-morrow to rejoin his column of 800 men, now distributed along the line of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad. The rebel artillery was shipped from Juarez to Casas Grandes to-day in order to have it safely away when the rebels evacuate this town.

Castenada, who has been Orozco's Chief of Staff since he assumed command of rebels, was accompanied by his own staff, most of whom are men of military experience and culture. They frankly profess chagrin over the predatory methods used by Gen. Rojas's men in the vicinity of Madera.

To Raise Customs Limit to Tourists.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Levy of New York introduced a bill to-day increasing from $100 to $300 the value of merchandise returning tourists may bring into the United States free of duty. This amendment of the revenue laws has the approval of the Treasury Department.

Protecting the Railroad Cup.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just returned from Europe I notice with satisfaction that the cars of the great railroads leading out of New York City have banished the public drinking cup and substituted individual drinking cups. But in in making four trips to and from New York City I have counted eleven individuals, who, either not seeing or entirely disregarding the notice, applied their mouths directly to the faucet. Thus the effect of a good law is entirely lost. In fact the present condition is worse than before, for those of us who formerly carried individual drinking cups are now exposed to infection. I should suggest arranging a cage around the faucet, enabling one to place a cup under the stream but effectually keeping any object as large as the human head away from the orifice.

HOSPITAL CORPS, (Non-com.)

New York, July 19, 1912.

CAP'N BOGGS AND ANNABELLA.

(A Perfectly Tremendous Love Poem.)

When Captain Alexander Boggs put forth to sea one day
He told his Annabella: "I shall think of you alway,
To look upon another, love, will somehow bring you near."
And Annabella blubbered: "Alexander, ditto here."

And Captain Alexander Boggs went sailing to Hongkong
While thoughts of Annabella filled his bosom all day long,
And there he held another's hand and whispered, soft and low:
"You look like Annabella; you remind me of her so!"

And Captain Alexander Boggs did likewise in Nippon,
And Captain Alexander Boggs did likewise in Canton,
And Captain Alexander Boggs did likewise in Saigon,
And Captain Alexander Boggs did likewise in Ceylon.

Meanwhile his Annabella, sitting sadly on the logs
Of wharves, kept sobbing "Aleck!" or vociferating "Boggs!"
She thought of Aleck only—of his stride and manner grand,
(A fact she told the multitude of men who held her hand.)

She told it to Ned Eaton and she told it to Bill Wayne,
She told it to Ted Wheaton and she told it to Phil Crane,
She told it to Fred Smeaton and she told it to Gil Swain,
She told it to Ed Heaton and she told it to Will Payne.

And Captain Alexander Boggs came sailing home one day
And asked his Annabella: "Did you think of me alway?"
"I did," said she, "and what of you?" He fervently declared:
"Same here." Then they were married. Was there ever love like theirs?

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

FLINN FIGHTING TO SAVE HIS OWN STATE MACHINE

Why He Wants the Same Set of Electors on the Taft and Republican Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—"The Chairman of this convention has been given authority to direct its deliberations and preserve order. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will take his seat. The police will remove him from that if he does not sit down. Sit down, Sir."

It was in something like these words that Senator Elihu Root, Chairman of the Republican Convention at Chicago, told William Flinn, the new Bull Moose boss of Pennsylvania, that he had to behave himself, and ever since William has been as gentle as lambkin ever was in a political meadow; not because William is afraid of Root or any other man, but because he is prudent. What happened at Oyster Bay to-day nobody here knows—it is doubtful that Flinn himself knows—but whatever it was it was important at least from the high moral point of view in politics.

⁂

It may be said without contradiction that Flinn agrees with Dr. Lyman Abbott and Col. Roosevelt (see The Outlook, July 20) that "the function of political leaders is to initiate, to suggest general principles, and to permit the delegates of a genuine popular convention to deliberate and to determine upon the application of these principles." Any boss would agree to that, and the people know that such is the underlying principle of the Bull Moose Party. William Flinn is one of the political leaders, however, who keeps his eye on local conditions and thinketh in his heart that it is really almost as important for the Republicans to carry Pennsylvania in November for the State ticket as it is for Col. Roosevelt to secure the Electoral vote of this State.

He has been saying that he "was out of it," but the fact that he violated the Sabbath Day by traveling to Oyster Bay for conference and instructions shows that he is still very much in it. At least he has sundry friends here who are very much concerned just now about the question of regularity. The State Republican ticket is Flinn's ticket. If there is a break on the question of regularity as affecting the Electoral ticket, which in all good morals and according to well-established precedent, if not according to the letter of the law, (which, indeed, is silent,) the regular Republicans do not see how regularity can be pleaded effectively against the abandonment of the regular Republican ticket for State and local offices.

⁂

Roosevelt carried the State at the primary election by a large majority, and most of the Republicans named in this State were Roosevelt partisans. The convention at Chicago nominated Taft, and it is held by the Taft people that the Electors in Pennsylvania are bound to vote for him. This is denied by the Bull Moose Party. The Electors are not bound by law. They could vote for Wilson if they chose to do so, or for Debs or any other candidate for President; but if they should do so their conduct would shock the civilized sense of the country, if there be any of it left to be shocked. Nominated as Republicans, they would be false to their party and false to themselves should they vote for the candidate of any other party. This much would doubtless be conceded by them.

Mr. Roosevelt is the candidate of another party. He has cut loose from the Republican Party, in so many words, and can be voted for by no Elector who would retain his status as a Republican. State Chairman Wasson is to meet the Chairmen of the central counties of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Thursday to conclude his plans for the Presidential campaign. He has suggested that the Electors nominated at the primary run on the Taft ticket and on the Roosevelt ticket also. Roosevelt will not permit such a thing to be done. He will take the whole cheese or none. That is why Flinn went to Oyster Bay to see him about it, and to talk it over, and that is why everybody on both sides is nervous and unsettled.

As to just exactly where anybody or anything is at, there is no way that the Republican Electors already nominated can be thrown off the regular ticket, so far as the sharp politicians and legal heavyweights here can see, and there is no way by which they can be compelled to vote for Mr. Taft, the regular Republican candidate for President. It could not be done by force, of course, and it cannot be done by law. It can very well be understood that if these Electors should vote against the regular Republican candidate for President they would be canonized by The Outlook as possessing the right sort of moral fibre; but that is not what William Flinn and his coadjutors are after. They are working for results much nearer home, for the success of the regular Republican ticket in State matters, and with them it is a question of whether it would not be better to cast out one of their members into purgatory than to have the whole party go to Gehenna or wherever it is going.

This is the way it looks just now. The situation may be changed somewhat by what happened at Oyster Bay to-day. There is a suspicion, that is growing steadily, that Mr. Roosevelt is demanding rather more of his associate bosses than a reasonable prudence in intimate political matters would justify them in granting.

In the meantime the Democrats of Pennsylvania are much encouraged by the present conditions. Why not make the Keystone State unanimous for Wilson? Thus the plague would rest equally on both Republican houses; "and the Star-Spangled Banner"—and so on.

J. C. H.

BEAL MAY SUCCEED WILEY.

A Half Dozen Names Still Before Taft, with Ohio Man Leading.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Members of the Ohio Congressional delegation were confident to-night that President Taft within a few days will nominate Dr. James H. Beal of Scio, Ohio, to be Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, succeeding Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

White House officials would not confirm the report that Dr. Beal had been chosen for the post, but it was admitted that he was more prominent in the President's mind than any other man.

A field of forty that confronted the President several months ago has been narrowed down to less than half a dozen. Among others mentioned are Dr. H. E. Barnard of the Indian Department of Health and Lucius P. Brown Pure Food Inspector for Tennessee.

May Be Taft's Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Thomas W. Brahany of Wisconsin, a former newspaper man here and for the last year Secretary to the Tariff Board, probably will be appointed by President Taft to-morrow as assistant secretary to the President, succeeding Sherman P. Allen, recently made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

LOTS OF AGILITY IN WINTER GARDEN SKIT

Helter-Skelter Order of Fooling in the Satirical Review, "Passing Show of 1912."

BATHING GIRLS IN HAREM

Brilliant Music, Bright Book, and Handsome Costumes—"Ballet of 1830" Well Executed.

THE BALLET OF 1830, a mimo-dramatic ballet in three scenes, scenario by Maurice Volnay, music adapted by George Bing. The Winter Garden.

Rodolphe	Emile Agoust
Mariette	Nellie Brown
The Vampire Girl	Greville Moore
The Baron	E. Zanfretta
The Flower Girl	Emil Zajah

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912, a satirical review in two acts and six scenes, book and lyrics by George Bronson Howard and Harold Atteridge, music by Louis A. Hirsch.

Lady Fluff-Bored 'un	Jobyna Howland
Porters	Moon and Morris
Collector of the Port	Eugene Howard
A Johnnie	Roger Davis
Zorah Tourraine	Shirley Kellogg
Tony, alias Lord Arthur Pantaget Pantalette	Harry Fox
Boldenstein	Willie Howard
Bunty	Shirley Kellogg
Weelum	Oscar Schwarz
The Strenuous Citizen	Charles J. Ross
Carnegie	Clarence Harvey
The Quaker Girl	Anna Wheaton
Customs Inspector	Edward Cutler
Officer 666	Ernest Hare
Jimmy Gilley	Sydney Grant
Fanny Silly	Charlotte Greenwood
First Eunuch	Ernest Hare
Zarah, a dancing girl	L'Aerolia
Ferusah	Jobyna Howland
Amarsah	Shirley Kellogg
Chief Eunuch	Sydney Grant
Mahaba	J. J. Hughes
Nypah, the favorite dancer	Adelaide
What-Fur	Oscar Schwarz
The Oldest Eunuch	Edward Cutler
Maid of the Harem	Charlotte Greenwood
Sewer-Man	Albert S. Howson
Keokuk	Trixie Friganza
Peter Grimm	Willie Howard
David Belasco	Eugene Howard
A Japanese Valet	Willie Howard
Miss Taken	Kitty Kyle
Miss Fortune	Fanny Kidston
Miss Deed	Helen Claggette
Miss Believe	Clara Lloyd
Miss Understood	May Dealy
Miss Demeanor	Florence Cable
Miss Informed	Olga Hempstone
Miss Calculate	Winona Wilkins
Bridget	Isabelle Jason
Julia Scream	Trixie Friganza
The Cabaret Manager	Eugene Howard
A Waiter	Willie Howard
Mutt	Daniel Morris
Jeff	George Moon
Guests of Honor	Adelaide and Hughes
Nancy Sykes	Trixie Friganza
Bill Sykes	Charles J. Ross
A Cabaret Dancer	Hilarion Ceballos
His Partner	Rosalie Ceballos

A new pace was set for the Winter Garden last night when the latest entertainment, "The Passing Show of 1912" and "The Ballet of 1830" was shown for the first time. Many pretty girls and many popular players romped through a jumble of things politic, theatric, and social, leaping from comedy scenes to elaborate musical numbers with an agility inspired by an unusually energetic stage director, and keeping the audience either constantly amused or constantly interested. It was all fooling of a helter-skelter order, and there was no question about its success.

The performance began with "The Ballet of 1830," a three-scene mimo-drama from the Alhambra, London, with some of the original London dancers and many American dancers to fill up the big pictures. The first scene shows the interior of a garret studio in Paris.

Rudolphe, in love with Mariette, sells a picture to a wealthy Baron, who proceeds to steal Mariette, while Rudolphe is enticed by a Vampire Girl. The scene changes to the Restaurant de Nuit, patronized by a crowd of high-collared men and crinoline-skirted women. There are several dances, a pas deux between Rudolphe and the Vampire Girl, and another between the Baron and Mariette. The last scene shows the Jardin des Amoureux. Here Rudolphe and Mariette are reconciled and the Baron is satisfied with the Flower Girl.

Rudolphe is played by Emile Agoust, Mariette by Nellie Brown, the Vampire Girl by Greville Moore, the Baron by Z. Zanfrette, and the Flower Girl by Emil Zajah. The whole ballet is prettily conceived and extremely well executed and the audience last night liked it.

Then came the first act of "The Passing Show of 1912." This proved to be a satirical musical comedy, somewhat without form, but by no means void. Something was happening from the rise of the curtain until the end of the play, way after 11 o'clock. Just what the audience liked best, whether the bathing girls in the harem scene from "Kismet," the rag-time wedding of Bunty and Weelum, or what, could not be judged. Every number was liked to the limit of applause.

"The Passing Show of 1912" is in two acts with three scenes each. It begins with a steamship pier, moves to the front of a department store in Greeley Square, thence to the interior of the harem of the Sewer-Man, where remarkable events take place, then to the "Bought and Paid For House," to the exterior of a hotel, and then to a roof garden which transforms itself into a view into the twenty-first century.

Through these scenes passed at a rapid gait a bit of society represented by Lady Fluff-Bored 'un, the stage illustrated by Zorah Tourraine, "Bunty Pulls the Strings," the recent Republican Convention, Andrew Carnegie, "The Quaker Girl," "Officer 666," "Kismet," "The Return of Peter Grimm," "Bought and Paid For," "Oliver Twist," "The Pirates of Penzance," and numerous things not before seen or heard of. And it would be difficult to pick out a spot where the action dragged. There are fifty characters in the review, and that is sufficient to indicate that the pace had to be fast to give them all an opportunity within three hours. And, besides, there are twenty-six musical numbers.

The fun of "The Passing Show" begins at the very start with Moon and Morris in the characters of two steamship porters with a tendency toward hornpipes. Then Harry Fox (without his once inevitable Millership Sisters) appears as a pseudo English Lord with Willie Howard as his valet, and announces to the customs inspector that he has been engaged to help out when the show becomes quiet. Willie Howard does a number called "The Ragtime Jockey Man," with the assistance of the smaller chorus girls.

Shirley Kellogg as Bunty and Oscar Schwarz as Willum appear in search of a minister, and Charles J. Ross as the Strenuous Citizen awakes from his nap on a pile of bags and discovers that he is Teddy Hajj, the beggar. Clarence Harvey as Carnegie, his money refused by the customs officers, endows Teddy with enough "siller" to become king for a day, and sings about it, with the aid of a Scotch chorus that has adopted the recent fashion of half-hose in Summertime.

Incidentally this fashion is used throughout the play, except in the harem scene, where no hose at all seems to be the style. Then Anna Wheaton, as the Quaker Girl, is captured by "The Pirates of Penzance" and rescued by the Strenuous Citizen in Rough Rider uniform. That scene winds up with the ragtime marriage of Bunty and Willum.

Sydney Grant and an angular young woman named Charlotte Greenwood have the rôles of Jimmy Gilley and Fanny Silly and do a specialty. And then comes the harem scene, a picture in soft blues. Ernest Hare sings a song and a lot of pretty girls in meagre costume go in bathing in the tank to the accompaniment of some fancy diving by a skilled young woman.

Adelaide and J. J. Hughes appear in a dancing fantasy they call "The Spark of Life," which aroused much enthusiasm. Trixie Friganza has a burlesque dance in which she impersonates an Apache dancer, with the assistance of Moon, of Moon and Morris; Gertrude Hoffmann in "The Spring Song," aided by some girls, and Pavlowa, assisted by Morris. She makes a misstep and concludes the dance with a splashing dive into the pool.

Peter Grimm tries to get some one to hear him and finally calls Belasco from the back of the house. Willie Howard is Grimm and Eugene Howard the Belasco of the occasion. The Strenuous Citizen rescues the Quaker Girl from Albert S. Howson, the Sewer Man, and drowns that gentleman in the tank. The first act concludes with the Bacchanale, set to rag time, and danced by Anna Wheaton, Willie Howard, and twelve couple of Bacchantes.

"Officer 666" and "Bought and Paid For" are inextricably mixed in the first scene of the second act, which has several lively chorus numbers and concludes with a turkey trot, in which the furniture takes part. Anna Wheaton has a song called "O You Dream," during which a number of girls posed in E. Coles Phillips style of drawing and copies from cover pages of Life are shown. There are several cabaret specialties in this scene, including a dance by Moon and Morris, dances by Adelaide and J. J. Hughes, a waltz by Hilarion and Rosalie Ceballos, numbers by Sidney Grand and Charlotte Greenwood, and several chorus numbers, concluding with an elaborate march and a transformation scene.

The production was staged by Ned Wayburn, the costumes were designed by Melville Ellis, and the book by George Bronson Howard and Harold Atteridge is full of bright spots. The music by Louis A. Hirsch deserves special mention for its brilliancy and cleverness. There is much of it that will be whistled soon.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian McCarty Little of Newport are at the Plaza for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsland of 22 Bois de Boulogne, Paris, are also at this hotel for a stay of two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Sherlock are sailing on the Cleveland on Thursday, and will motor through England and France, returning the latter part of September to their residence, 316 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Charles Park Requa has left his camp in the Adirondacks and is visiting Benjamin Thaw at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bell are at the Gables, Belgrade Lakes, Me., to remain through August.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens of Washington, who have been making a tour of the European cities, have returned from abroad, and are at the Hotel Gotham for a few days.

The retiring Minister of Denmark and Countess Moltke, who were registered at the Ritz-Carlton, will sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to spend the remainder of the Summer in Denmark. Countess Moltke was formerly Miss Cornelia Thayer of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., (Miss Edith B. Kane,) are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their country place on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins are booked to sail on the Mauretania and will spend the rest of the Summer in Europe.

Mrs. Fordyce Barker, who has leased the South Drew cottage at Southampton, will go down the end of the month to occupy it.

Miss Maria de Barril will leave town on July 31 for Newport and will be at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee and Miss Evelyn S. Witherbee are occupying their estate, Ledgeside, at Port Henry, N. Y.

Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff will open her house and grounds at Southampton on Aug. 1 for an open-air bazaar in aid of the Fresh Air Fund for Crippled Children.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis de Milhau are entertaining Miss Zella de Milhau at their Murray Bay cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Steinbrugge have left Paris for Biarritz to spend the Summer there.

Mr. and Mrs. Rae H. Rogers and Mr. and Mrs Joseph Walker, Jr., motored to Long Beach from Garrison, N. Y., and are at the Nassau for a brief visit. Stephen B. Elkins and Reginald Ronalds are also at the Nassau.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Congelton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Osborn Congelton of this city, to Harris S. Bartholomew of Indianapolis, Ind., will take place this evening in the Intercession Chapel of Trinity Parish.

American Girl Weds in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 22.—Miss Edith Lee of Chicago was married to-day to Henry Charles Chapiot, a member of the Paris bar. The religious ceremony will be performed to-morrow in the English Church at Neuilly.

VINCENT ASTOR TO SAIL.

Leaves To-morrow to Join His Mother and Sister in London.

Vincent Astor is sailing for Europe on the Mauretania, which leaves at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will occupy a suite on the B deck. He plans to join his mother, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, and his sister, Miss Muriel Astor, in London, and at the close of the London season they will go to the Continent for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are also leaving for Europe on the same steamer. They have been visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney's mother, at the Breakers, at Newport, and looking over their estate, which they will probably occupy next Summer after considerable improvements have been made. After a short stay in London Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will go to their lodge in Yorkshire for grouse shooting. Count Szechenyi will join them there the latter part of August.

COSTUME BALL FOR CHARITY.

Long Island Society to Aid Southampton Hospital at The Orchard.

Society on Long Island is interested in the annual costume ball which is to be given for the benefit of the Southampton Hospital on Friday evening, Aug. 9, at The Orchard, the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Jr., Bonnie Bourne, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Asher House, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, The Mallows, all at Southampton, or at the Meadow Club.

The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mrs. Sydney Breese, Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Le Grand Griswold, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. Frank Schoonmaker, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Hoadley, Mrs. McVickar and Mrs. Van Ingen.

The patronesses include Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. H. Kirke Porter, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Horace Russell, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, and Mrs. Gallatin.

J. R. DIMOND ON HONEYMOON.

His Second Marriage a Surprise to Many of His Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Renwick Dimond who were married at Saranac Lake on July 11, are spending their honeymoon in the White Mountains. Mr. Dimond is the son of Thomas Dimond of 20 West Seventy-third Street, and his first wife, who obtained a divorce from him more than two years ago, was married on Oct. 21 last to Daniel S. Horton, son of Loton Horton of this city.

Many of Mr. Dimond's friends did not know of his second marriage until the wedding notice appeared in THE TIMES. His bride was Miss Lillian Wright Kerr of New York. The Rev. Milton Smith performed the ceremony.

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GARDEN BEAUTIFUL CONTEST WINNERS

Silver Cups Awarded to Mesdames Stephens and Van Vleck of Montclair.

MANY HIGHLY COMMENDED

Residents of Other Cities Interested in James N. Jarvie's Plan to Beautify a Suburb.

Montclair's annual garden contest has just been decided. The report of the judges—Walter Cook, President of the American Institute of Architects, and H. A. Caparn, President of the American Society of Landscape Architects — was announced yesterday. The winners of the two silver cups for the most attractive landscape effects were Mrs. N. S. Stephens of 287 Upper Mountain Avenue and Mrs. Charles E. Van Vleck of 37 North Mountain Avenue. In addition, four prizes of $25 each were awarded for the best flower gardens, and these honors went to L. V. Hubbard, L. A. Cerf, S. V. Hill, and E. P. Earle.

This is the third year that the garden contest has been held, and it brought out a larger number of competitors than ever before, nearly thirty garden enthusiasts of Montclair entering the lists. The judges made their inspection last week, and Mr. Caparn said yesterday it had been no easy task to award the trophies, as so many of the gardens showed such a high degree of excellence in the method of planting and the selecting of blooms and shrubs for the most artistic effects.

The contest was instituted three years ago by James N. Jarvie, a New York capitalist and Director in several banking and trust companies. Mr. Jarvie has one of the largest places in Montclair, and, having made landscape gardening a hobby, he conceived the idea of stimulating the interest of his Montclair neighbors in the subject. One result which has been clearly shown this season has been a more scientific treatment of both the large and small places.

A characteristic of Montclair private grounds, say the judges in their report, "is the stately and restful effect of front lawn set in and adorned with large trees and bushes planted with discretion and restraint. Most of the houses were well placed, usually to one side, which admits of a more advantageous treatment than a central location."

The judges speak highly of Mrs. Rogghe's garden at 674 Valley Road, as showing, despite the fact that it is a long, narrow piece of land, what excellent results may be obtained with a practical and well-managed layout and the exercise of due care in keeping it in perfect condition. Others who were honorably mentioned for artistic treatment were A. Schroeder, Mrs. J. Philbrick, Charles W. Baker, John B. Hawes, and H. Susman.

Since the garden beautiful contest has been started in Montclair several inquiries have been made to the committee in charge of the affair, consisting of Michael M. Le Brun, Arthur Underhill, and Julian R. Tinkham, by residents in other cities, who would like to know how the garden awards are made, but thus far Montclair stands alone in this interesting and helpful means of beautifying a suburban town.

An Isidor Straus Lodge.

In memory of Isidor Straus, who went down with the Titanic, the Home Protective Order will install an Isidor Straus Lodge at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Oscar and Nathan Straus and other members of the family have been invited, and a letter will be read from Col. Archibald Gracie, the last passenger on the Titanic to speak to Mr. Straus.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KAISER WILHELM II. (Bremen)—John H. Atheson, Miss Mabel Ambler, O. F. Andrews, Robert Andrews, Frank W. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Barnes, Paul Barringer, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Betts, Rustam Bey, Mrs. Rustam Maja Khairy Bey, Mustapha Bey, Dr. Birdsall, Capt. Beverly F. Browne, U. S. A.; Mrs. Rodney D. Chipp, Miss Julie Chipp, A. C. Cobb, Miss Helen Cobb, I. V. Cox, Mrs. H. H. Cox, the Rev. and Mrs. George L. Curtis, John P. Daninger, Thomas Burt Dilworth, Mrs. A. A. Drake, Mrs. Helen Drake, J. Strathing Dunn, Miss Sadie Dwyer, Dr. and Mrs. William S. Elkin, T. S. Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. Owen H. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gale, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. A. E. Gifford, C. C. Goodrich, H. G. Grimley, Mrs. G. Demster Hamlin, D. C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Higgins, Edgar S. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Housman, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, R. S. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, Robert M. Kastor, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kastens, Mr. and Mrs. Crammond Kennedy, Z. B. Ladd, Hubbard Litchfield, Mrs. M. B. Metcalf, Count Moltke, Danish Minister to the United States; Countess Moltke, Count C. A. Moltke, Mrs. G. F. Parker, G. H. Partridge, Ernest Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Ponvert, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Edward R. Rice, Miss Helen F. Rice, Miss M. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sill, Miss Winifred Smith, Mrs. C. H. Steinway, Miss N. Stevens, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, G. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Werner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Woolley.

NOORDAM (Rotterdam)—Lewis F. Brown, Dr. E. N. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chase, J. G. Cramer, J. S. Crandall, Mrs. Harry B. Downing, Mrs. Allen Edwards, Miss J. Fox, Mrs. L. E. Harvey, Mrs. C. A. Herrmann, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Keith, H. W. Mees, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Montanye, Count A. Dedons de Pierrefew, Mrs. J. Pugh, Miss E. C. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rane, H. J. Rice, Mrs. Camille L. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Seyffert, Miss Bridget I. Shea, J. Duane Taylor, Miss Velay Vallotton, Mrs. E. B. Winner, Miss Gladys L. Winner, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Yarnall.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passsengers were:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (Hamburg)—Miss Bessie Abbot, E. C. Adams, Dr. and W. Herbert Adams, Walter C. Allen, Mrs. Luice C. Allen, William M. Anderson, Miss Nancy Bates, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. G. Bell, M. E. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Braham, Harrison Bridge, Mrs. C. G. Bridge, Mrs. Martha E. Brown, Mrs. Katherine Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bryan, Howard H. Bunos, Mrs. Ida B. Cameron, M. D.; Miss Dora M. Cary, W. S. Cheney, Mrs. C. Coleman, Dr. M. L. Collins, J. B. Copt, Mrs. F. W. Corson, Dr. G. W. Crile, Miss J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Elliot, Mrs. A. Elkin, Albert Fisher, Miss Virginia Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Swan Frick, F. W. Gregory, F. J. Green, Miss H. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Emily M. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Holmes, Miss Marie E. Jeffries, Mrs. Mary C. Johnstone, Mrs. G. E. Junius, Mrs. A. M. Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kerr, E. King, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mrs. B. J. Knox, Miss H. Lambert, Miss Agnes C. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Langley, Frank W. Laron, Mr. and Mrs. James Leary, John Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Davison Lloyd, Lady Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Mayl, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Miller, W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. B. Morris, A. B. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moll, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Otis, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Richardson, W. J. Robson, Miss Ellen Cuthbert Roberts, Mrs. M. A. Sanderson, A. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr-Miller, Mrs. C. M. Stephens, T. Shong, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thayer, Mrs. F. Foster Thompson, J. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilder.

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Black, Miss Malalie Black, Miss M. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Caldwell, F. H. Conger, S. G. Denpore, the Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Dunning, Miss M. Elaine, G. B. Findley, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Goldsmith, Mrs. E. P. Grey, Mrs. W. H. Hynes, Miss I. Lovett, Miss May Moran, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Nichols, Miss Gertrude Osborn, H. V. Porter, Miss B. E. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ritchie, F. Lorenz Smith, Mrs. Amy M. Smith, G. F. A. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Turner, Richard Varick, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Wood, W. W. Daniells, Miss A. Gill, Frank Page, Count and Countess de Robigly, J. M. Tonely, and Mrs. Grace Tonely.

OLYMPIC WINNER TO WED.

Charles D. Reidpath to Marry Miss Sarah Pratt of Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Charles D. Reidpath, winner of the 400-meter event at the Olympic games, Stockholm, and Miss Sarah Pratt, daughter of a Buffalo rubber goods salesman, will be married early this Fall, according to an announcement to-day by Miss Pratt's mother. The date for the wedding will be set soon after the arrival of Mr. Reidpath, who is expected to reach Buffalo on Aug. 2.

The Olympic winner and his bride-elect attended Lafayette High School and first met during their junior year. In 1908 both were graduated. Reidpath went to Syracuse University to complete his education, and Miss Pratt remained in Buffalo as a kindergarten teacher. Reidpath is coming home on the Vaderland and plans are being discussed to have a committee from Lafayette meet him.

BESSIE ABOTT ARRIVES.

Returns to Sing in "Robin Hood"—Plans for Opera Comique.

Miss Bessie Abott, the American prima donna, arrived yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to play the part of Maid Marion in "Robin Hood," which the De Koven Opera Company is to produce again at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Aug. 12. This will be the first time that Miss Abott has appeared in comic opera. During last Winter's opera season she appeared at Vienna, Budapest, Lisbon, and Monte Carlo, singing the soprano rôles in her répertoire, "La Bohème," "Madama Butterfly," "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Romeo and Juliet," and other operas.

"I am pleased to appear in 'Robin Hood' here with the De Koven Opera Company," said Miss Abott, "because I am informed by some of the directors in Paris that it is the intention to start an opera comique in New York on the same lines as the famous house in Paris and perform "Louise," "La Bohème," "Tales of Hoffman," and other light operas."

ARNOLD DALY RETURNS.

Will Produce "Shakespeare," a Play, and Act the Bard of Avon.

Arnold Daly returned from Europe yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria with several new plays, including one by the Italian poet Sembenelli called "Lorenzo the Magnificent," in which the actor will play the part of the Duke of Florence.

He will also produce a play entitled "Shakespeare," in which he will take the rôle of the Bard of Avon. The drama was written by two Americans. Mr. Daly said another play is called "The Deluge," written by Hennin Berger.

Volpe Symphony Orchestra Concerts.

The second week of the concerts by the Volpe Symphony Orchestra at the Hotel Astor Roof Garden began last night. Marie Stillwell Hager was the vocal soloist and Maximilian Pilzer gave a violin solo. The programme for to-night will consist of the overture from "Mignon," a fantasie from "Huguenots," Norwegian dances by Greig, a waltz by Waldteufel, the overture from "Mansaniello," a fantasie from "Manon," Bizet's "Carmen" Suite No. 1, and the Bacchanale from "Samson and Delila." Marie Stillwell Hager and Maximilian Pilzer will be the soloists.

Orchestra in the Moulin Rouge.

An orchestra of sixteen pieces played at the Moulin Rouge last night, conducted by Raymond Hubbell, in the absence of Frank Darling, who was attending a meeting of the musical conductors. This orchestra was made up of independent players. Nothing would be told about the meeting of the conductors last night. There is to be another meeting to-day, and a statement is promised for this afternoon.

Auto Smash Kills Police Justice.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 22.—Police Justice Charles W. Johnson of Perry was killed and three guests were injured when his automobile turned turtle to-night about a mile from Perry. The rear axle is believed to have broken while the car was making high speed. Charles W. Smith, manager for a Perry telephone exchange, was seriously hurt. William Harford of Chicago sustained a fractured collarbone and Mrs. Harford suffered a broken leg.

One Killed When Tire Burst.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 22.—William T. Morrison, a merchant of this city, died this morning of injuries sustained on Friday evening when six members of an automobile party were hurled from the machine by the bursting of a front tire while coasting down Tribes Hill. Mr. Morrison was internally hurt by striking against a culvert wall. The others escaped with bruises.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

Priscilla Knowles made her first appearance with the Corse Payton stock company at the West End Theatre yesterday, appearing in "The Easiest Way," which will be the bill for the rest of the week.

Don, the talking dog, began his second week at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday, and Houdini began his fourth week at this house. Others on the programme were the Courtney sisters, Isabelle d'Armond and Frank Carter, Max's Comedy Circus, Max Hart's Six Steppers, Lane and O'Donnell, the Apollo Trio, the Azard brothers, Lewis and Gonne, Lester and Miller, and Creatore's Band.

Nat Wills headed the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre, and J. C. Nugent and company offered a new one-act sketch called "The Regular." Included in the rest of the programme were Rita Gould, Sammy Burns and Alice Fulton, Mae Melville and Alice Higgins, the Frey Twins, the Victoria Four, and Adonis and his dog.

"The Girl from Milwaukee," a new singer, headed the bill at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, S. Miller Kent and company appeared in "The Real Q," and the rest of the programme included Walter Percival and Harrington Reynolds, Weston, Fields and Carroll, Morris and Allen, Dale and Boyle, Doc O'Neill, the Four Onetti sisters, and Archie Onri and Dolly.

The programme at the New Brighton Theatre, Brighton Beach, included Josie Heather, Sidney Drew and company, Sam Mann and company, Tempest and Sunshine, Willie Weston, O'Brien, Havel and company, the Three Lyres, Linden Beckwith, Bert Melrose, and Tom and Edith Almond.

At the Brighton Beach Music Hall the programme consisted of Gus Edwards and his "Song Revue," Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball, the Charles Ahearn troupe, Cliff Gordon, Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker, the Old Homestead Octet, Van Hoven, and the Juggling Burkes.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William A. Brady has engaged William Norris for the principal male role in "Little Miss Brown," the new comedy by Philip Bartholomae, author of "Over Night."

The chorus for the forthcoming production of the Ziegfeld "Follies" began rehearsals at the Moulin Rouge yesterday.

The chorus that is to appear with Gertrude Hoffmann in her new revue began rehearsals at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday.

The Hess sisters, singers and dancers, have been added to "A Winsome Widow" at the Moulin Rouge, joining the company last night.

Grace Clarke, a scenic artist, has been engaged by Annie Russell to design the scenery for Miss Russell's old English comedy company that is to appear at the new Princess Theatre in Thirty-ninth Street in November. Miss Clarke is now with Miss Russell at her Summer home, The Ledges, Pemaquid Harbor, Me.

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FOR PEDDLERS' SEGREGATION

Harlem Association Votes in Favor of the Mayor's Proposal.

Five hundred members of the Harlem Citizens' Peddlers' Association met in the New Harlem Hall, 80 East 110th Street, last night and voted in favor of Mayor Gaynor's plan for the segregation of the peddlers in various parts of the city.

Joseph Barondess, of the Board of Education, urged the peddlers to adopt the suggestion reported by the Mayor's market commission, which would give them stands under the Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges, under the Third Avenue Elevated structure from Third to Fourteenth Street, and under the New York Central Viaduct on Park Avenue, from 111th to 124th Street.

The commission has found that 3,000 peddlers can be accommodated under the Manhattan Bridge and 1,500 under the Williamsburg Bridge, while 500 can be given room under the Third Avenue elevated between Third and Fourteenth Streets, and 1,000 under the viaduct from 111th to 124th Street.

Rev. Dr. James Boyd Brady.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—The Rev. Dr. James Boyd Brady, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, who died Saturday night in Melrose, following an operation, was 67 years of age. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1867, and began his ministerials career in this country at Newark, N. J. For a number of years he served Methodist churches in Summit, Hoboken, Jersey City, and Passaic, N. J., and came to New England in 1894, where for five years he was Pastor of the People's Temple. During all of his career he had done much writing and a little before his death he completed a work on "The Essentials of Christianity." In 1887 Dr. Brady made a tour of the world.

Ex-Congressman Charles H. Page.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Ex-Congressman Charles H. Page, one of the best known attorneys in Rhode Island, is dead at his home, 60 Congdon Street, this city, aged 69 years. Mr. Page, who was a veteran of the civil war and who fought in the Fredericksburg and Vicksburg campaigns, had been in ill health for several months. Mr. Page was well known as a war horse of the Democratic Party for 25 years, and was three times elected Representative in Congress by his party for the Second District of the State.

Louis F. Dommerich.

Louis F. Dommerich, a private banker with establishments at 817 Broadway and 57 Greene Street, died at his home, 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday morning. He was 72 years of age. Death was due to heart disease. He is survived by a brother, O. L. Dommerich, with whom he was engaged in business. Mr. Dommerich will be buried from the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and West Seventy-seventh Street, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Ransom Phelps Dies in Minnesota.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 22.—Ransom Phelps, a wealthy land owner and former banker of New York City, is dead at his Summer home at Crooked Lake, 25 miles north of this city. Pneumonia was the cause of his death. Mr. Phelps came to Minnesota from New York several years ago and had acquired large property interests throughout this State.

Mrs. Tenney Fisher Bullard.

Mrs. Tenney Fisher Bullard, of one of the oldest families of Long Island, died on Sunday at her Summer home at Port Jefferson, L. I. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Her city home was at 50 Morningside Drive. Mrs. Bullard was a member of the Daughters of Holland Dames, being a direct descendant of Capt. Peter Pra of Colonial times.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. DAVID C. BALENTINE, who for many years was with the internal revenue service, died in Washington on Sunday. His body will be taken to Springfield, Ohio, his old home, for burial.

GEORGE J. TYDEMAN, a Democratic leader of Hempstead, L. I., died on Sunday at Kings Park. He was 48 years old, and was well known as a dog fancier.

LEVY DILLON, a well-known horse breeder of Illinois, is dead in Los Angeles, Cal. He was the uncle of Clark Griffith, the baseball manager, and the father of Frank Dillon, manager of the Los Angeles baseball club. Mr. Dillon imported the first Norman draught horses into this country.

Major L. J. HAWLEY of the Confederate Army died on last Saturday at his home in Washington, D. C., at the age of 91. Major Hawley had distinct recollections of many famous events in American history. He said that he dropped his father's ballot for Andrew Jackson for President in 1824, and could recall Haley's comet of 1836.

The Rev. Father DUCKGEISCHELL, pastor of St. Mark's Church in Rahway, N. J., for nine years, died in Rahway on Sunday night.

Mrs. MARIE RICHARDS, well known in civil war times as a friend of Abraham Lincoln's family, is dead in West Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. ANGELINE VALENTINE, who baked bread for the Union Army when it was encamped at Gettysburg, is dead in her eighty-seventh year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William J. S. Miller, 856 West North Avenue, Baltimore. She was the widow of Levi Valentine, for many years a steamboat inspector of Baltimore.

PAUL C. BAAR, 56 years old, who had lived in Hackensack, N. J., for the last twenty-five years, died Sunday night from a carbuncle at the base of his brain, with which he had suffered for the last three weeks. Mr. Baar was a jeweler in New York City. He is survived by his widow.

The Rev. C. G. SNOW, born in New York ninety-five years ago, who was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and other men prominent in State and National affairs, and who was the oldest school teacher in Illinois, died in Jacksonville yesterday. For nearly seventy years he had taught school. He was ordained a preacher in 1848.

Dr. HENEAGE GIBBS, a physician who was one of the leaders in the fight against tuberculosis, is dead at McAlister, Okla. He was once a member of the Faculty of the University of Michigan.

HANNAH T. LUYSTER, the widow of Peter Luyster, died on Sunday at the home of her niece, Miss Anna Purdy, 155 West 117th Street. She was 88 years old.

JAN JOHANNA KENZEL, the widow of John S. Kenzel, and the mother of the Rev. F. J. Kenzel, died on last Friday at her home, 566 Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn. She was 86 years old.

WILLIAM KREUGER, who fought in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war, died on last Saturday at his home, 1,238 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of many German societies.

EMMA LATHAM HODGSON, a widow, died on Sunday of heart disease at her home, 509 West 121st Street. She was 64 years old, and is survived by a daughter.

IRVIN NEAR, 78 years old, President of the Hornell Bar Association, former District Attorney of Steuben County and former Mayor of Hornell, died Sunday night at the home of his daughter in Watertown, N. Y.

MARTIN B. MADDEN, long one of the labor leaders of Chicago, died of tuberculosis yesterday at Lake Villa, Ill., where he had been in retirement for nearly a year. For years Mr. Madden was at the head of the Associated Building Trades and was a prominent figure in many labor disputes. He lost his influence after he had been convicted of blackmailing in connection with the calling of strikes.

LEOPOLD MAGNUS, who was in the military supplies business in New York City many years ago, died from the effects of old age, Sunday, at his residence, 191 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. He was born in Germany in 1829. Mr. Magnus was in business in London for several years, and came to New York City in 1859, and started in business at 710 Broadway. Among his customers were Gen. U. S. Grant and Gen. Ben Butler. In 1891 he removed to New Rochelle.

Dr. FREDERICK L. CONDICT of New Brunswick, N. J., an officer in the National Guard, died suddenly Sunday night at the Lebanon (Penn.) Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis at the hospital, whither he had been taken from the camp of the New Jersey National Guard at Mount Gretna.

EDWARD I. LOWENSTEIN, son of S. Charles Lowenstein and Lillie Israel Lowenstein, died last Saturday evening after a short illness, in his 26th year. He was a member of the firm of Lowenstein Brothers, silk and lace importers, of 79 Fifth Avenue, and lived with his parents at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Lowenstein was a graduate of Dr. Sheck's School for Boys.

CHARLES WILFRED CHAGNON, leading man of the American Theatre Stock Company, Philadelphia, is dead at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hannon, 186 Park Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I. He was 32 years old.

Col. FRANK M. JOYCE, 51 years old, First Vice President of the American Automobile Association, died yesterday at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., after an illness of a month.

NEW MAXIM TORPEDO BOAT.

Inventor Has Craft Which Sinks Until One Gun Is Left Out.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—A high-speed, lightly protected and heavily gunned cruiser that will sink until only a big gun platform remains above, is the invention which Hudson Maxim is perfecting, according to a statement he made here to-day.

His idea is a further development of a patent he has obtained for a new torpedo boat which dives from the dock, taking on water momentum like a railway locomotive on land.

"The water tank," said the inventor to-day, "is inclined toward the stern, so that when the stern valves are opened the water is discharged as quickly as it is taken on.

"At present when the high power gun can penetrate almost anything on the horizon, a semi-submergable torpedo boat in place of the vulnerable torpedo craft, becomes very desirable. The semi-submergable torpedo boat can cruise above the water until going into action, taking on water for submergance when it gets within gun range of the enemy.

"I also have a new system for driving torpedoes. These topedoes are self-propelled and are of much greater speed and range than the present. I have come to believe that the best way to protect our swift, lightly armored heavily-gunned vessels is by using the water for submergance, making them mere floating semi-masked batteries.

"I do not by any means recommend that we should stop building dreadnoughts. I think we should build four a year from now on. With Russia and Japan in fighting alliance, the only way the United States can hold its own against them is by building more war ships than both of them combined."

Swift & Company's Sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 20, averaged 11.35 cents per pound. —Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LAW—PAYN.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Haviland of 59 Plymouth St., Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Payn, to Mr. Charles Taylor Law of New York.

Married.

MARR—TENNER.—On Thursday, July 18, by Dr. D. S. Muzzey, Alice Marr to Leo Tenner.

MITCHELL—BURROUGHS.—On Monday, July 22, 1912, at 570 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, by the Rev. John Dixon, D. D., Ada M. Burroughs to Edward P. Mitchell of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Died.

ADNEY.—Harry Adney, aged 24. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

BULLARD.—On July 21, 1912, after a brief illness, at Port Jefferson, N. Y., Mary Clay, wife of Fisher Tenney Bullard and daughter of George E. and Margaret Hunter Clay. Funeral service private Tuesday morning at the residence of her parents, 167 11th St., Long Island City, New York. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

BULLARD.—The Society of Daughters of Holland Dames announce with deep regret the death of its member, Mrs. Fisher Tenny Bullard.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,
Director General.
ALICE HALL NEAFIE,
Recording Secretary.

BURDETT.—Frederick Tolman, on Saturday, in his 51st year. Funeral services at 44 Harvard Av., Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

COIT.—On Saturday, July 20, at Corbett's Pond, New Hampshire, by drowning, Bertha, daughter of the late Henry R. and Frances Olmsted Coit of Litchfield, Conn.

DOMMERICH.—On Monday morning, July 22, 1912, Louis F. Dommerich, in his 72d year. Funeral services from West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ENSLEY.—Charles Lemuel, beloved husband of Thyra De L. Ensley, died July 22, aged 82 years 7 months 4 days. Services at his late home, 305 West 150th St., on Wednesday, July 24, 10 A. M.

FERRIS.—On Sunday, July 21, Seymour Ferris, eldest son of Mary Hanford and the late Joseph S. Ferris, in his 32d year. Funeral service at his late residence, Westfield, N. J., at 4 P. M. Train leaves Liberty St., New York, 3 P. M.

HODGSON.—At her home, July 21, 1912, Emma Latham Hodgson, widow of Nathaniel Hull Hodgson. Funeral services from her late residence, "The Bancroft," 509 West 121st St., on Tuesday, July 23, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

HUSTED.—In Paris, France, on July 7, Julia Alice Thompson, beloved wife of Theodore Irving Husted. Funeral services at chapel of Broadway Tabernacle on July 24, at 4 P. M. Interment at Warwick, N. Y.

KETCHAM.—On Monday, July 22, 1912, John L. Ketcham. Funeral service at the residence of his son, Francis I. Ketcham, Glenhead, L. I., Wednesday, July 24, 1912, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at "The Evergreens," Brooklyn, N. Y., at 4 P. M. the same day.

LOWENSTEIN.—July 20, after a short illness, Edward I. Lowenstein, dearly beloved son of S. C. Lowenstein and Lillie Israel Lowenstein. Funeral convenience of family.

MUIR.—Suddenly, on Saturday, James Muir. Relatives, friends, and members of Myrtle Lodge, No. 323, I. O. O. F., respectfully invited to attend funeral services from his late residence, 365 1st St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

RAMSDELL.—Entered into rest, Harriet Matilda, widow of the late Dr. Edwin D. Ramsdell, on July 22, 1912. Funeral services at the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 219 East 27th St., on Wednesday, July 24, at 11 A. M.

RICHARDS.—At West Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1912, Maria M. C. Richards, widow of Lucas Richards, daughter of the late David A. Hall of Washington, D. C., and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Lewis Condict, M. D., of Morristown, N. J. Funeral at West Hartford, Conn. Interment at New Rochelle.

SHIEL.—On July 20, after a short illness, Thomas F., brother of James, Jerome, Patrick, Alfred, Maria, Jennie, and the late Joseph B., native of Shargarry, County Galway, Ireland. Funeral from 444 West 34th St., thence to St. Michael's Church, West 34th St., on Tuesday, July 23, at 9 A. M. sharp. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

STEVENS.—Suddenly, at Boston, July 21, Morris Deckor Stevens, son of the late Daniel T. and Harriet Emmons Stevens. Funeral services at Woodlawn Cemetery Wednesday, July 24, at 4 o'clock. Williamsport, Penn., and Sullivan County, N. Y., papers please copy.

TRUSDELL.—At Summit, N. J., on Saturday, July 20, 1912, Anna Elizabeth Campbell, beloved wife of Warren N. Trusdell. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 19 Washington St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 24, at 11 o'clock.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, at the Presbyterian Hospital, William B. Wheeler, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 23, at 12, noon. Train leaves for Pawling from the Grand Central Station at 8:47 A. M.

WIRSING.—On July 21, Charles J. Wirsing, the beloved son of Josephine and the late William Wirsing, at his late residence, 55 East 76th St. Requiem mass at St. John the Evangelist's Church, 55th St., and 1st Av., on Tuesday, July 23, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WOOLVERTON.—On July 22, at Valatie, N. Y., in her 82d year, Harriet F. Woolverton, widow of Charles F. Woolverton, and daughter of the late William White of Albany, N. Y.

BERGHORN.—Henry F. W., 2,330 1st Av., July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BETZ.—Joseph, 432 East 9th St., July 21. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

BRAIK.—James M., 956 8th Av., July 21. Funeral notice later.

COTTIER.—Jane S., 152 West 4th St., July 21. Funeral private.

CUNNINGHAM.—Daniel, 832 East 152d St., July 20. Funeral to-day.

DALY.—William, 946 6th Av., July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

HARRINGTON.—Christopher, 1,832 3d Av., July 21, aged 11. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

JUSTA.—Clara L., 1,498 Bryant Av., Bronx, July 21. Funeral private.

KEENA.—John J., S. I., 249 West 131st St., July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 9:45 A. M.

KELLEY.—George H., July 21, aged 55. Funeral 171 8th Av.

KING.—Stephen, 327 East 88th St., July 20. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

LEMMON.—John H., 163 West 129th St., July 21, aged 53. Funeral service to-day.

LEVY.—Jennie, 1,858 7th Av., July 21, aged 54. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

McPARTLIN.—Mary E., 177 East 108th St., July 21. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

McVEY.—Margaret, 68 Morton St., July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

Died.

MANNION.—Mary, 914 8th Av., July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

QUAID.—Alice, 389 Park Av., July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Charles, July 20, aged 25. Funeral 223 8th Av.

THOMPSON.—Anna L., 245 East 57th St., July 21. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ALBERT.—Charles, Long Island College Hospital, July 20, aged 51. Funeral to-day.

APPLETON.—James W., 141 Madison St., July 22, aged 90. Funeral private.

BURKE.—Bridget, 93 2d Place, July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

BURNS.—Mary A., 267 East 45th St., July 20. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CLARKE.—Rose, 183 Gold St., July 20. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

CLAY.—John W., 758 Nostrand Av., July 21, aged 28. Funeral private.

DETHLOFF.—Christian, 432 Evergreen Av., July 20, aged 57.

FROELEIGH.—Malvina, 245 Macon St., July 21.

GALLAGHER.—Catherine, Lawrence Av., July 21. Funeral private.

GIEFERS.—Marie, 4 Spencer Court, July 21. Funeral to-morrow.

GREEN.—Elizabeth, 180 Sumner Av., July 20. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

HUMBERG.—Elise, 786 Hancock St., July 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KEENAN.—Mary, 321 42d St., July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

KELLY.—Andrew F., 411 Clermont Av., July 21.

KOLL.—Henry, 565 Warren St., July 21, aged 58. Funeral to-morrow.

KOSCHNICK.—Franklin A., 30 Hicks St., July 21.

McARDLE.—Michael, 217 50th St., July 20. Funeral to-day.

MUELLER.—Caroline, 1,258 Hancock St., July 20, aged 67.

NELSON.—Mathilda, 762 Union St., July 21, aged 58. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

NOLAN.—John, 38 Verandah Place, July 21, aged 55. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

PETERSON.—Ingeberg, 187 Harrison St., July 20.

PETO.—Charles A., 9,818 Avenue G, July 21, aged 21. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

PHELAN.—Marie, 146 Myrtle Av., July 21, aged 31.

PRINCE.—Leon, 24 4th St., July 20. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

REHLING.—John D., 91 Suydam St., July 21, aged 63. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

RENNER.—Charles, 50 Grattan St., July 21, aged 38. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SEAMAN.—Alma M., 2,056A Pacific St., July 20.

STUTZER.—Theresa, 23 Tompkins Place, July 21, aged 90. Funeral private.

TRAVERS.—Emma C., 308 Hewes St., July 20.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOWERS.—Jacob E., 146 Jackson St., Newark, July 21, aged 7. Funeral to-day.

BREHENY.—Ellen, 62 Camden St., Newark, July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.

CHALLIS.—Thomas K., 218 Academy St., Newark, July 21.

CUDBIRTH.—Mary E., Newark, July 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DENNING.—Thomas F., 121 South St., Newark, July 20. Funeral to-day.

FERNANE.—Elizabeth, 13 Oakland Av., Jersey City, July 20.

FOSTER.—Minnie, 513 North 3d St., Newark, July 21, aged 23.

FRANKEL.—Isaac, 248 Broad St., Newark, July 22.

GORDON.—Mary J., 9 Howard Place, July 20. Funeral service to-day.

HAESELE.—R. Magdalena, 631 Washington St., Hoboken, July 20, aged 86. Funeral to-day.

HEILIG.—Edmund J., Newark, July 20, aged 44.

HURLEY.—Daniel F., 129 Harrison St., Hoboken, July 20. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

KRAST.—Frank, 4 Shipman St., Newark, July 21, aged 42.

LUDLOW.—Wilbur L., 282 Littleton Av., Newark, July 20, aged 62.

McALANEY.—Bridget, 165 New St., Newark, July 20. Funeral to-day.

McENROL.—James F., 326 Warren St., Newark, July 20. Funeral to-day.

MAERLENDER.—Henry, 918 Washington St., Hoboken, July 20, aged 71. Funeral to-day.

O'DONNELL.—Ellen, 47 Bayview Av., Jersey City, July 21. Funeral to-day.

O'HALLORAN.—Ann, 115 St. Charles St., Newark, July 21.

ROBERTS.—David P., 220 Halladay St., Jersey City, July 22, aged 70.

ROWAN.—Joseph, 413 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, July 20, aged 42.

RUH.—Mary C., 212 9th St., Jersey City, July 21. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

SHEA.—Mary E., 332 Bank St., Newark, July 21. Funeral to-day, 8:15 A. M.

STEHR.—Alicia, 345 8th St., Jersey City, July 22. Funeral notice later.

WEBER.—Elizabeth, Newark, July 20, aged 24. Funeral to-day.

Long Island.

BARROLL.—Robert, Jamaica, July 19, aged 82

BULL.—Joseph R., Corona, July 20, aged 28. Funeral service to-day.

DEVEREAUX.—William, Long Island City, July 19.

EDGE.—Isabelle M., Maspeth, July 19, aged 6 months.

HARTMAN.—Herbert J., Chester Park, July 20, aged 46. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HECHLER.—Charles, Amityville, July 19. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

HILL.—Victor B., Morris Park, July 19, aged 2.

MURRAY.—Natalie, Jamaica, July 19, aged 17.

Westchester County.

BRADY.—Rose, Ossining, July 19.

GARDNER.—Richard L., Yonkers, July 19, aged 24.

HARRIS.—Mary J., Croton-on-the-Hudson, July 21. Funeral to-day.

TURNER.—Robert J., 26 North Broadway, Yonkers, July 20, aged 50.

In Memoriam.

DUNCAN.—The Pilgrims of the United States desire to record their profound sorrow for the loss of their late President, William Butler Duncan, one of the Founders of the society, and from the beginning an active member of its Executive Committee, and since February, 1907, its President.

Mr. Duncan was at all times a most zealous and strenuous Anglo-American. Born in America, but of notable Scotch descent, and educated in both countries; having throughout his life strong family ties on both sides of the water, he always appreciated the great importance of maintaining not only friendly, but cordial relations between the two countries, and did all he could to contribute to this result. He hailed with exultation the formation of this society and of its kindred association of the same name in London as tending practically to promote perpetual friendship and peace between the two branches of the English-speaking race.

At his delightful home in New York he was constantly entertaining celebrated Englishmen, as well as those of lesser note, and his election in 1907 as President of The Pilgrims was recognized in London, as well as in New York, as the choice of the right man for the right place, for he was equally at home in both.

To the discharge of the duties of this office, which he accepted with sincerity, he brought a generous enthusiasm and devotion, which contributed largely to the success of the society, and of the objects which it was formed to promote.

His distinguished social position—his eminence as a man of business and his genial and lovable disposition admirably qualified him for the important post, and to the day of his death he devoted himself with a truly patriotic spirit to everything that tended to bring England and America into bonds of closer union.

His position with us was exactly like that of Lord Roberts as President of The Pilgrims of Great Britain and the two men were very similar in public spirit and in faithful allegiance to the cause of peace and good will. While each was a noble example of loyalty to his own Government and country, the two worked harmoniously together for the mutual object which they loved to cherish and advance.

Mr. Duncan was a splendid example of American citizenship. He rejoiced in everything that tended to maintain at the highest standard its honor and glory in the front rank of the nations, and deprecated and despised everything that could possibly bring it into public ridicule or contempt. He believed that no public official, however exalted, no American, however famous, had the right to resort to any measures or indulge in any conduct that would cast a cloud on our National character.

And so in private life his conduct was ever guided by the highest sense of honor and responsibility. His manly courtesy, his sweetness of temper, his uniform willingness to serve and his reluctance to assume any appearance of leadership, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and made him especially dear to all who were associated with him in the good work of this society. We all loved him and the simple dignity of his character commanded universal esteem and reverence.

In his death a great and familiar figure and a bright ornament has disappeared from the business and social life of New York. Let us honor his memory by striving always to be true to his principles and his example, that the noble standard of civic virtue which he so fitly represented may not perish or decline in the city, which he loved and the country of which he was so proud. This will be indeed a worthy crown of his long and honorable life.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
ALTON B. PARKER,
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE,
JAMES SPEYER,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
GEORGE T. WILSON,
Committee.

STRAUSS.—In sad yet loving remembrance of my devoted wife, Bolmeir, who died July 23, 1911.

BURKE.—Helen, in memory of, died July 23, 1911.

DONNELLY.—Bridget, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., to-morrow, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 West 23d.
John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 89 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.
CEMETERIES.
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., N. Y.

MATTY SHOWS HIS OLD-TIME FORM

Cincinnati Reds Find Giants' Great Pitcher as Invincible as Ever.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, rf.	5	0	3	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	0	1	4	1
Becker, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	1	2	13	1	0
Murray, lf.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Shafer, 3b.	4	1	1	1	5	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	2	1	0	0
Hartley, c.	0	0	0	3	0	0
Fletcher, ss.	4	1	2	2	4	1
Mathewson, p.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Total	37	4	12	27	17	2

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Bates, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.	4	0	0	11	2	1
Mitchell, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Phelan, 3b.	3	0	1	3	4	0
Egan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5	0
Esmond, ss.	4	0	0	2	2	0
McLean, c.	4	0	2	1	1	1
Suggs, p.	3	0	1	1	2	0
*McDonald	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	27	16	2

*Batted for Suggs in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—McLean, Bates, Murray. Sacrifice hit—Phelan. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Devore. Double plays—Esmond, Phelan, and Hoblitzel; Egan, Esmond, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Suggs, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Suggs, 1. Wild pitch—Suggs. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—Mathewson is still the king of all pitchers. He is far above all of the other pitchers in the game to-day, and this afternoon he gave further evidence of his great ability when he annexed another victory for the New York Giants in the second contest of the series with the Cincinnati team. The score was 4 to 1.

Matty had all of the old stuff on the ball and a change of pace that was just as bewildering as in the past, and, barring two innings, he was never in trouble. In fact, whenever he had to pitch to prevent the locals from geting any runners across the plate, Matty was there with the goods, and, as in former years, disposed of the batters without any damage being inflicted.

The best exhibition of pitching by Matty came in the third inning when there were runners on third and first bases with no one out and the head of the batting order coming up, but neither Bescher, Bates, nor Hoblitzel could get the ball out of the infield, and as a consequence not a runner crossed the plate. Again, in the ninth round the first two batters singled, but Egan and Esmond fanned. Then McLean obtained his second safe hit of the game and sent over the Reds lone run while the final hitter also retired via the fan route.

Opposed to the New Yorkers was Suggs, and these two pitchers had a great battle for six rounds. While Suggs was hard hit, he received the support that wins ball games, and twice fast plays spoiled chances of the Giants scoring runs. These resulted in double plays, one of them being a great play by Phelan. In fact, the third sacker of the Reds was pretty nearly the whole show in the fielding line and spoiled a couple of hits for the Gothamites by his fielding.

After going along for six innings without allowing a score an infield single started all of the trouble and before the round had been finished two runners crossed the rubber for the Giants and the game was won then and there.

The Giants made twelve hits off Suggs, seven of these in the last three innings and six of these figured in the scoring of the runs.

During the nine rounds the Red legs managed to garner eight safeties off Big Six, but until the ninth inning they could not get a run.

When the head of the bating order failed to come through with even a fly to the outfield that would have scored a runner from third base in the third inning, the Cincinnati team lost their main chance.

Both teams were retired in order in their first round, but the Giants threatened to count in the second. Merkle led off with a single to left centre and went to second on a wild pitch. On Murray's fast grounder to Esmond, Merkle was caught between the bases and tagged out by Phelan a few feet from second base. In the meantime Murray had overran first base and Phelan chased him also. When within a short distance of first base Phelan tossed to Hobby and Murray was out.

The best chance the Red legs had to score, barring the ninth inning, came in the third round. McLean led off with a double down the left field line and Suggs "crossed" the Giant infielders and singled to centre field. With two runners on the bases and no one out Bescher grounded to Merkle, McLean holding third base while Suggs reached second. Bates also failed to get the ball out of the infield, Fletcher grabbing his short fly. Hoblitzel ended the game with a grounder to short field.

Another double play in the fourth by Egan, Esmond, and Hoblitzel killed the Giants, and they did not have another chance until the seventh inning. With one man out Merkle bounded one to Esmond. The latter waited for the ball and when he made his throw to first base the runner had crossed the bag. Murray then connected for a double down the right field line and Merkle came home. Shafer flied to second base and Meyers was purposely given his base on balls. Fletcher proved to have the goods in the pinch and a single to centre sent Murray over the plate. Fletcher stole second, but Matty flied to Bescher.

The trouble broke out afresh in the ninth inning. One man was down when Hoblitzel muffed McLean's throw on Shafer's bunt and the runner was safe. Meyers singled to right and Shafer went to third. Another single by Fletcher to centre field permitted Shafer to reach the plate, but Meyers was held at second. After Mathewson had forced Meyers at third on his grounder to Suggs, Devore singled over Esmond's head and Fletcher counted. Doyle grounded to Hoblitzel for the third out.

Mitchell led off with a bounder in the ninth to Matty that he beat out, and Phelan followed with a safe one to left field. Egan and Esmond both fanned, but McLean, with his second safe hit of the game, scored Mitchell. McDonald was sent up to bat for Suggs but fanned, ending the game.

Pirates Beat Boston Quickly.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—In a game played in one hour and fifteen minutes Pittsburgh today defeated Boston, 2 to 0. Only two Boston players reached third base. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Menzor, rf.	4	1	3	2	0	McD'ld, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Carey, lf.	2	0	1	2	0	C'pbell, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Wilson, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Sw'ney, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	0	4	2	J'kson, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	2	8	2	Titus, rf.	3	0	0	4	0
Viox, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2	Devlin, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
M'C'thy, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2	O'R'ke, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	7	0	*Houser	1	0	0	0	0
Camnitz, p.	3	0	1	1	0	Rariden, c.	3	0	2	3	1
						Brown, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	29	2	9	27	8	Total	32	0	6	†23	10

*Batted for O'Rourke in the ninth inning.
†Camnitz out; hit by batted ball.

Errors—Menzor, Sweeney.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Miller, Viox, McCarthy. Three-base hits—Wilson, Sweeney. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Viox. Stolen bases—Miller, (2,) Jackson. Double play—Wagner and Miller. First base on balls—Off Camnitz, 1; off Brown, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Camnitz, (Titus.) Struck out—By Camnitz, 6; by Brown, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

Cubs Win Again from Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Chicago made it three straight from Brooklyn by winning to-day's game, 10 to 3. Barger was wild, and Chicago bunched the hits off his delivery. Evers's batting featured. Zimmerman was sent to the clubhouse by Umpire Brennan for disputing a decision. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheck'd, lf.	5	0	2	0	0	Moran, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Schulte, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	North'n, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
Tinker, ss.	3	1	1	5	4	Smith, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Zim'm'n, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4	Daub't, 1b.	4	1	2	11	2
Downs, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	C'tsh'w, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Leach, cf.	5	1	2	2	0	Hum'l, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0	Fisher, ss.	4	1	1	3	1
Evers, 2b.	3	3	3	2	4	Miller, c.	4	0	2	3	2
Needh'm, c.	4	2	3	3	2	Barger, p.	4	0	0	2	3
Richie, p.	3	0	0	0	4						
Total	34	10	14	27	18	Total	33	3	10	24	15

Errors—Tinker, Richie, Miller.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	2	.	—10
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Daubert, Evers, Needham, Miller, Leach, Northen, Hummel, Schulte. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Evers. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, Smith, Richie, Saier. Double plays—Tinker and Saier; Tinker, Evers, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Barger, 5; off Richie, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Barger, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Barger, 2; by Richie, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 13; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 15; St. Louis, 4.
Washington, 5; Detroit, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 10; Jersey City, 5.
Jersey City, 7; Buffalo, 6.
Rochester, 7; Newark, 5.
Baltimore, 10; Montreal, 5.
Providence, 6; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	62	27	.697
Washington	55	34	.618
Philadelphia	51	38	.573
Chicago	45	41	.523
Cleveland	43	47	.478
Detroit	43	47	.478
New York	26	56	.317
St. Louis	25	60	.294

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	63	21	.750
Chicago	52	32	.619
Pittsburgh	48	34	.585
Cincinnati	44	43	.506
Philadelphia	40	40	.500
St. Louis	38	51	.427
Brooklyn	31	55	.360
Boston	23	63	.267

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	52	38	.578
Baltimore	48	37	.565
Toronto	47	41	.534
Jersey City	47	44	.516
Newark	44	42	.512
Providence	40	48	.455
Buffalo	38	47	.447
Montreal	35	54	.393

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Newark at Rochester.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

Phillies Walk and Win.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Gene Dale, to-day pitching for St. Louis, walked nine Philadelphia players, and made one wild pitch, Philadelphia winning, 6 to 2. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.	4	1	1	4	0	H'gins, 2b.	5	0	1	5	2
Lobert, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	L. Magee, lf.	5	1	4	5	0
S. Magee, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	Mowrey, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1
Crav'th, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	K'tchy, 1b.	4	0	0	4	0
Lud'us, 1b.	5	0	2	6	0	Evans, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	Houser, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Doolan, ss.	4	1	3	2	2	Oakes, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Killifer, c.	4	1	0	10	1	Bres'h'n, c.	4	0	1	7	2
Brennan, p.	3	1	0	0	0	Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	0
						*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	10	27	5	Total	38	2	12	27	8

*Batted for Dale in ninth inning.

Error—Konetchy.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Stolen bases—Lobert, 2; S. Magee. Wild pitch—Dale. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 9. Struck out—By Dale, 5; by Brennan, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 11. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Montreal.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	—10	15	2
Montreal	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	—5	7	2

Batteries—Smith, Vickers, and Bergen; Carroll, Mattern, and Murphy.

At Rochester.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—5	11	0
Rochester	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	.	—7	11	0

Batteries—Lee, Dent, and Higgins; Holmes, Wilhelm, and Blair.

At Buffalo.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—5	9	3
Buffalo	0	0	3	2	1	0	4	0	.	—10	8	1

Batteries—McHale, Manser, and Rondeau; Jameson and Mitchell, Stroud and Curtis.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	—7	12	4
Buffalo	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—6	5	1

Batteries—Frill and Rondeau; Stroud, Fullenwider, and Stang.

At Toronto.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6	9	2
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2	10	2

Batteries—Lafitte and Schmidt; Maxwell, Rudolph, and Bemis.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Binghamton, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Scranton, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Elmira, 2.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Toledo, 5; Kansas City, 3.
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 8; Milwaukee, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
Louisville at Minneapolis—rain.

New England League.

At Lynn—Lynn, 4; Haverhill, 0. Lynn, 2; Haverhill, 2, (called in ninth, darkness.)
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 1; Brockton, 0.
At Fall River—Lowell, 6; Fall River, 5.
At New Bedford—Worcester 4; New Bedford, 2.

Connecticut League.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 7; Holyoke, 2.

Tri-State League.

At Trenton—Allentown, 8; Trenton, 5.
At Reading—Harrisburg, 3; Reading, 2.
At York—York, 5; Johnstown, 0.
At Wilmington—Atlantic City, 3; Wilmington, 1, (sixteen innings.)

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Atlanta, 5; Montgomery, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 4; Nashville, 3.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 6; Chattanooga, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Memphis, 3

Faust Sticks with the Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—Charley Faust, the eccentric Kansan who was mascot for the Giants last season, is still sticking to the New York Club and refuses to be shaken. He is at the ball park every day, and, although Manager McGraw has not given him back a uniform, he practices with the players every day. Every chance Faust gets he talks with Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission, begging him to take some action in his case. Faust now wants a year's salary from the Giants. Herrmann has told him repeatedly that he has nothing whatever to do with his case, but this doesn't in the least affect Charley's frequent appeals for aid.

YANKS LAND HARD ON SOX PITCHERS

Chicago Gets Bad 13 to 3 Beating from Rejuvenated Hilltoppers.

THE SCORE.

New York	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	5	.	—13
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf.	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Chase, 1b.	5	2	2	0	1	10	1	0
Sterrett, cf.	5	1	3	0	1	4	0	0
Zinn, rf.	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Simmons, 2b.	5	1	1	0	0	2	5	0
Hartzell, 3b.	4	3	3	0	0	2	0	0
Martin, ss.	3	3	3	1	0	2	4	0
Sweeney, c.	4	1	1	0	0	4	1	0
Fisher, p.	4	0	1	0	1	2	3	0
Total	39	13	14	2	4	27	15	0

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Roth, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	1
Zeider, 1b.	4	1	3	0	0	14	1	1
Collins, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ford, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	0
Callahan, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Bodie, rf.	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Weaver, ss.	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Kuhn, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sullivan, c.	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0
Peters, p.	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
†McIntyre	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	29	3	6	4	3	*23	14	4

*Daniels out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Peters in the eighth inning.

Three-base hits—Simmons, Weaver, Zeider, Sterrett. Home run—Lord. Stolen bases—Martin, Hartzell, (2,) Chase. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 3. Double plays—Martin and Chase, Simmons and Chase. Struck out—By Peters, 3; by Bell, 1; by Fisher, 3. Bases on balls—Off Peters, 1; off Bell, 1; off Fisher, 4. Wild pitch—Peters. Hits—Off Peters, 10 in seven innings, (at bat 31;) off Bell, 4 in one inning, (at bat 8.) Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

The Yankees hopped away with a 13 to 3 victory over the Chicago White Sox on the hilltop yesterday with a delightful ease that gave Jimmy Callahan a large pain. When the Sox were here last they were leading the procession and panned the Yanks hard, but a few weeks makes a big difference. The situation is just reversed, and yesterday saw the Yanks doing all the spanking. It's a good thing that Boston's got a big lead in the race.

Wolverton's present crew of Hilltoppers is far from the troupe of cripples who have been limping through games all season. Not a Yankee has broken a leg or a wishbone for nearly a week. The bevy of trained nurses and doctors who have been hovering around to catch the poor players as they caved into unconsciousness have all been fired, and it looks like an awful poor season ahead for the crutch factories.

The Yanks showed about as much kindness for the ball as a Subway guard does for a man in a hurry as he slams the door in his face. They whaled the horsehide with cruelty and made two Sox flingers, Peters and Bell, feel as if they had been hit by an automobile. Sterrett, Hartzell, and Martin waved the furniture for three safe whacks apiece. The New Yorks raced the bases with much intelligence and played a game in the field that was as smooth as satin.

Ray Fisher won his first victory of the season and had the Sox hitters in the palm of his lily white fin. Of the six hits propelled by the Chicago team only Lord's homer and Zeider's and Weaver's three-sack drives amounted to anything. Zeider was the only Sox who could tickle Fisher, and he got three hits. Fisher, just like the other members of the Yankee club, seems to be just about arriving.

Weaver tried to stretch his three-bagger into a home run and he slid home to find Sweeney waiting to kiss him with the ball. Weaver jumped a mile high when Umpire Egan called him out, and Jimmy Callahan jumped higher. Weaver grabbed Egan by the back of the coat and pulled it so badly out of shape that it had to be sent to a coat garage to be fixed up for use to-day. Callahan jumped around like a barefooted man stepping on tacks. He said Sweeney didn't tag Weaver the first time he tried, but slapped the ball on him on the second try.

Mr. Callahan, in discussing the matter with Mr. Egan, said that Mr. Egan's eyesight was about as clear as a bottle of black ink. So just take that, Mr. Egan, and suffer.

Hal Chase played the game with one hand yesterday, that's how good he's getting to be. He made a couple of reaches for one-handed stabs of wide balls that made his arm look like a giraffe's neck. Charley Sterrett boldly robbed the Sox of a couple of runs in the sixth when he won a swift race with the ball and pickled the pill as it was about to nestle on the carpet.

The Yanks perforated Peters's flings in the first. Daniels walked and went to third on a hit-and-run play as Chase bingled to left. Sterrett rapped to third, the bouncer winging Daniels for an out. Zinn forced Chase at third base. Ping Bodie lost Simmons's drive in the sun and it went for three sacks, Sterrett and Zinn counting. Hartzell's single scored Simmons. Martin singled and then Hartzell scored on a double steal with Martin.

Callahan singled in the second with one out and scored on Weaver's drive to right. Weaver tried to make the circuit and was nipped at the pan, but not till he put up a holler that could be heard in Yonkers, by jingo. Chase was safe in the second inning on Zeider's muff, stole second, and scored on Sterrett's single.

The Yankees executed the squeeze neatly in the third. Hartzell singled and Martin did the same thing, but Callahan and Collins played croquet with the ball and Martin went around to third. Martin squeezed home just as Sweeney tapped to Peters to be tossed out at first base.

Zeider larruped a three-bagger to right in the fourth inning, and, after Collins demised at first, Lord hit a home run to the side of the centre field stand. That'll be all for the Sox.

Martin's single, Sweeney's out, and a single by Fisher gave the Yanks another run in the sixth. Peters was taken out in the seventh inning, and what the Yanks did to Bell, who succeeded him, was a shame. He's ringing yet. Hartzell got a single, Martin a pass, Sweeney a single, and Sterrett a blazing triple to right, all of which, aided by wide-awake sack racing, gave the Yankees five more runs.

Browns Easy for Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Philadelphia batted hard here this afternoon and defeated St. Louis by 15 to 4. Allison was knocked off the rubber in six innings. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mag'rt, lf.	5	3	3	3	0	Shotten, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Lord, rf.	3	4	1	0	0	Austin, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Collins, 2b.	3	4	3	3	5	C'pton, lf.	3	0	1	5	0
Baker, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0	Laporte, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2
McInnes, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0	Kutina, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Strunk, cf.	5	0	0	3	0	J'tzen, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Barry, ss.	5	2	2	4	4	Daley, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Lapp, c.	4	1	0	6	0	Steph's, c.	3	1	0	5	1
Houck, p.	5	0	0	0	6	Snell, c.	1	0	0	2	1
						Allison, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						C. Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Stovall	1	0	0	0	0
						†Hogan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	15	14	27	13	Total	33	4	6	24	10

*Batted for Allison in the seventh inning.
†Batted for C. Brown in the ninth inning.

Errors—Shotten, Austin, 4; Daley, Snell, Baker, 2.

Philadelphia	3	0	3	1	0	3	4	1	.	—15
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Collins, McInnes, Baker, Maggert, Barry. Three-base hits—Baker, Collins. Home run—Maggert. Sacrifice hit—McInnes. Stolen bases—Austin, Maggert, Lord, 2; Barry, 2; Lapp. Double plays—Barry and McInnes; Barry, Collins, and McInnes. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Allison, 3; off C. Brown, 2; off Houck, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Allison, 2; by C. Brown, 2; by Houck, 2. Pitchers' record—Off Allison, 11 hits and twenty-nine times at bat in six innings; off C. Brown, 3 hits and ten times at bat in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dineen.

Krause Batted Out of Box.

BOSTON, July 22.—Harry Krause, one-time pitcher of the Athletics, on his return to the major league in a Cleveland uniform to-day, was batted out of the box by Boston, and the Red Sox won, 8 to 3. Baskette, who relieved Krause in the fourth inning, was hit freely. Krause was given poor support. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	P'k'p'gh, ss.	5	0	1	1	1
Yerkes, 2b.	5	0	0	5	3	Olson, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	1	1	1	J'kson, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Lewis, lf.	3	1	2	4	0	Griggs, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1
G'dner, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	Turner, 3b.	4	0	3	1	6
Stahl, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0	B'm'h'm, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	Ryan, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Car'gan, c.	4	1	2	3	0	O'Neill, c.	3	0	1	5	0
O'Brien, p.	4	1	1	0	2	Krause, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Bask'te, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Hauger	1	0	0	0	0
						†Nash	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	11	27	11	Total	35	3	9	24	13

*Batted for O'Neill in ninth inning.
†Batted for Baskette in ninth inning.

Errors—Wagner, (2,) Peckinpaugh, Birmingham, (2.)

Boston	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	.	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Stahl, Speaker, Turner. Three-base hits—Hooper, Gardner, Griggs. Hits—Off Krause, 7 in three and one-third innings; off Baskette, 4 in four and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Birmingham, Wagner. Stolen bases—Speaker, Krapp. Sacrifice fly—Griggs. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 7. First base on balls—Off Krause, 2; off Baskette, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 1. Struck out—By Krause, 1; by Baskette, 2; by O'Brien, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Connolly.

BASEBALL To-day, 4 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

Johnson Holds Tigers Safe.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Walter Johnson held Detroit safe to-day and Washington won, 5 to 3. Johnson struck out seven batters in the first three innings and then let up when the locals had a good lead, Crawford hitting him for two doubles to the score board. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	5	0	2	1	0	Jones, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1	Bush, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Cobb, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil, 1b.	2	0	0	12	0	C'ford, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
Sch'fer, 1b.	2	0	1	4	0	Deal, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Morgan, 2b.	4	0	2	0	0	Mor'ty, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
A'smith, c.	4	2	3	10	0	Louden, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
McBride, ss.	3	1	1	2	2	Stanage, c.	4	0	0	5	3
Shanks, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Works, p.	4	0	0	0	3
J'nson, p.	3	1	2	0	3						
Total	35	5	14	27	6	Total	35	3	7	24	16

Errors—Louden, Schaefer, Morgan, McBride.

Washington	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	.	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Moriarty, Shanks, Foster, Crawford, 2. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Stolen base—Moriarty. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off Works, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, Louden. Struck out—By Works, 5; by Johnson, 10. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Evans.

RECEPTION TO OLYMPIANS.

Winning Athletes at Stockholm to be Given Fitting Tribute Here.

Several hundred athletic enthusiasts gathered last night in the Astor House in answer to a call of the Amateur Athletic Union to inquire into the best method and ways and means for a reception to the members of the American Olympic team which recently won world's premier honors at the games in Stockholm.

Among the old-timers noticed at the session, which was presided over by Frederick W. Rubien, Vice President of the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U; Andrew J. Tully, Robert C. Kammerer, Dr. John W. Breen, Dr. Stitt, Hugh J. Quinn, Jacob L. Stumpf, John P. Boyle, F. G. Lawrence, John Deignan, and many others. Most of the clubs in the district were represented, and there was great interest evidenced in the proposed function.

It was the sense of the meeting that as the team had left New York and was fostered mainly by finances subscribed by those of this territory it was up to the Metropolitan Association to forward the arrangements proposed.

A cable from James E. Sullivan stated that the team would all officially be located in New York Aug. 22, so that all acts of the session tended toward the entertainment being arranged for that date.

It was argued that the reception tendered the 1908 team filled the bill as to perfection of arrangements, &c. Hugh S. Quinn proposed that Mayor Gaynor be conferred with in order that the city be officially identified with the proposed celebration.

For the playground and Public School sides Dr. Stitt made the proposition that boys representing the forty-eight States of the Union be made into a committee to help promote the demonstration.

Upon motion by John J. Deignan and seconded by Dr. John M. Breen, it was agreed that the Chairman appoint a committee to arrange for a session with Mayor Gaynor to plan a reception.

The following were appointed to serve on the committee: F. W. Rubien, P. J. Conway, Dr. E. W. Stitt, Dr. C. W. Crampton, W. J. Lee, Hugh S. Quinn, J. J. Deignan, H. Obertubbessing, John P. Boyle, S. Lindenfelser, Andrew J. Tully, J. T. Mahoney, F. J. V. Delaney, Major D. J. Murphy, Bascom Johnson, J. W. Stumpf, John J. Dixon, Robert C. Kammerer, T. Matzukes, P. J. Walsh, Alexander Ferris, G. P. Matthews, John J. Walsh, and M. A. Kline.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

"Duke" Kahanamoku of Hawaii Does 100 Meters in 1:01 1-5 at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, July 22.—A number of the American participants in the swimming competitions at the recent Olympic games at Stockholm took part in a swimming meet here yesterday. The Hawaiian, "Duke" Kahanamoku, won the 100 meters event in the world's record time of 1 minute 1 1-5 seconds. P. C. McGillivray, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, was second.

George Hodgson, Canada, won the Kaiser prize in the 500 meters race, in which his time was 7 minutes 23 seconds. Nicholas P. Nerich of the New York Athletic Club was second.

The German swimmer, Bathe, of Breslau, defeated Michael McDermott of the Chicago Athletic Association in the breast swimming races of 100 and 400 meters.

The American Olympic swimmers defeated both the German teams in the relay swims.

OLYMPIC GAMES END.

Sweden Claims Lead in Whole Series—United States Second.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.—The Olympic games concluded to-day with the finish of the yacht races. With the points gained in the yachting events Sweden leads the nations in the number of points in all events, Sweden's total being 133, only four points ahead of the United States, in spite of the fact that there was no American representative in the yachting competitions and many others in which Sweden competed. Great Britain stands third with a total of 76 points. The United States leads in firsts, with 25 to Sweden's 23.

LONG RACE FOR SPINDRIFT.

Motor Boat Makes 250-Mile Run Around Long Island in 32:08:00.

After a 36-hour run of some 250 miles the power boat Spindrift hailed the committee boat of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, anchored off Echo Bay, New Rochelle, at 2:11 A. M. yesterday, and was the first boat to cross the finish line in what was one of the hardest long-distance races of the year.

Starting at 2 P. M. Saturday off New Rochelle, the three boats that entered the race—Half Moon, Dr. G. W. Van Benschoten of Providence; Spindrift, Vice Commodore C. R. Butler of Albany, and Respite, Dr. V. C. Pedersen of New York—raced down the East River, across New York's upper and lower bays, out to sea, and headed for Montauk and Block Island, 125 miles away.

The Spindrift was the first boat to reach Block Island, at daylight Sunday, where a control was established. She passed in by the breakwater about 7:57 Sunday morning. The Half Moon followed her some forty-eight minutes later, at 8:45, while the Respite made harbor at 10:05.

The yachts were to start on the return trip at 12 o'clock, noon, at which hour the Spindrift got away, running into a heavy southwesterly sea and hard rain outside the breakwater. They had a particularly trying run through the Sound Sunday night, with frequent rain and wind squalls, and it was a tired crew that hailed the committee boat at 2:11 Monday morning. The Half Moon did not leave Block Island on the return race, and the Respite, which developed a leaky stuffing box on the outward trip, had to be hauled out for repairs, and up to a late hour last night had not finished the race.

Spindrift made excellent time through the trying conditions. Her net elapsed time for the run, deducting the control at Block Island, was 32 hours 8 minutes.

ISTALENA FIRST IN LARCHMONT RACE

Skippers Encounter Fine Conditions for Second Day of Race Week.

Weather conditions at the west end of Long Island Sound yesterday were all that racing yachtsmen could desire. There was a clear sky, a sea not over smooth but not rough, and a stiff wind from something between north and northwest; stiff enough to make the Class K boats show their underwater bodies almost to their keels, and to cause many of the skippers of smaller boats to tie in reefs for the preliminary work.

There were two accidents during the day, neither of them serious, excepting in so far as the cost of repairs is concerned. J. L. Mitchell's Essex of Class Q carried away her mast close down to the deck during the race, and Kenosha of the fourth division of the handicap class lost her bowsprit.

The courses sailed were the favorites at Larchmont, known as 1, 3, and 7. All classes went first to the eastward, to mark boats in the middle of the Sound; thence southwestward, diagonally across the Sound, and thence northwestward to the finish line. It was a broad reach on the first leg, a reach on the second, and windward work on the third side of the triangle.

Some time before the start, Istalena, Winsome, and Aurora of Class K came out of the harbor with no topsails set. Winsome was the first to send up a club topsail, and the others quickly followed her example. The three boats were close together at the start, with Winsome in the windward position, Istalena almost blanketed, next to Winsome, and Aurora to leeward, but with her wind clear. Winsome broke out a baby jib topsail as she crossed the line, but the others contented themselves for a time with jib and staysail for headsail, but put on reaching canvas when they were fairly away from the shore and headed for the middle of the Sound. The breeze was not quite as strong in open water as it was inshore, but it was puffy. It was Istalena's day and she won by just a minute.

Medora and Adventuress of Class M made a very pretty start, with the advantage to the first named. Adventuress was particularly well sailed, and to the surprise of many of the experts she held close to the newer boat in reaching, and passed the second mark only twenty seconds astern. When it came to windward work, however, Skipper Johnson of Medora was able to pull away from Adventuress so fast as to make a wide gap between them, and in the end he won by something like nine minutes.

It was quick and snappy work for the helmsmen of all classes at the start, for the boats moved very fast, and a close scrutiny of watches was necessary in order to avoid crossing ahead of the gun. Several miscalculated just enough to get recalled, and thus lost heavily, for in a stiff reaching breeze the boats that are recalled are almost certain to lose a race at the outset.

The winners, others than those mentioned, were: Class P, Joyant; New York thirty-foot class, Rowdy; Buzzard's Bay class, Mashner; Class Q, Alice; Sound schooner class, Alicia; handicap class, first division, Dorinda; handicap class, second division, Amada; handicap class, third division, Amanita IV.; handicap class, fourth division, Grace II.; Gravesend Bay, handicap class, La Cubana; American raceabout class, Maryola; Narraganset Bay class, Morn; Larchmont interclub class, Whiff; Class S, M. & F. II.; Bayside bird class, Loon; Manhasset Bay twenty-foot class, Scylla; Glen Cove, jewel class, Jade; Stamford one-design class, Scamp; Class B, Ogeemah; star class, Cynosure; New Rochelle one-design class, Virginia; Greenwich dory class, Barnacle; Port Washington one-design class, Zip; bug class, Mayfly; American dory class, Alice; Bayside one-design class, Edna J., and Manhasset Bay raceabout class, Pixy. The summaries of the more important classes follow:

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 12:45. Course, 30½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Winsome, E. T. Hall	3:43:05	2:58:05
Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	3:42:45	2:57:45
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	3:41:45	2:56:45

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:50. Course, 23 Miles.

Medora, H. G. S. Noble	3:59:42	3:09:42
Adventuress, F. M. Davies	4:08:57	3:18:57

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 12:55. Course, 15¼ Miles.

Windward, R. A. Monks	2:53:54	1:58:54
Joyant, W. H. Childs	2:50:37	1:55:37
Corinthian, H. C. Smith	2:55:04	2:00:04
Cara Mia, R. L. Cuthbert	2:51:16	1:56:16

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—30 FOOTERS.

Start, 1:00. Course, 15¼ Miles.

Caprice, R. N. Ellis	3:07:31	2:07:31
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.	3:04:17	2:04:17
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	3:01:15	2:01:15
Nepel, J. de Forest	3:03:38	2:03:38
Alera, J. W. and E. P. Alker	3:04:40	2:04:40
Ibis, W. K. Busk	3:06:45	2:06:45
Banzai, G. Piel	3:08:42	2:08:42
Juanita, S. C. Hunter	3:10:19	2:10:19
Lena, O. M. Reid	3:12:35	2:12:35
Carlita, G. B. Kulenkampff	3:04:19	2:04:19
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	3:04:15	2:04:15

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 1:05. Course, 11½ miles.

Alicia, W. M. Baldwin	3:05:40	2:00:40
Helen II., E. Randolph	3:09:29	2:04:29
Daffodil, A. H. Morris	3:09:06	2:04:06
Vandalia, D. Duncan	3:05:42	2:00:42
Alys II., F. Coudert	Did not finish	
Moira, C. Cowl	3:09:50	2:04:50
Algoe, C. L. Poor	3:06:31	2:01:31
Rival, W. H. Judson	3:10:14	2:05:14

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 1:10. Course, 11½ miles.

Suelew, E. F. Luckenbach	3:12:52	2:02:52
More Joy, P. V. Griffin	3:14:50	2:04:50
Edmee, R. J. Schaefer	3:12:53	2:02:53
Alice, G. Davis	3:11:03	2:01:03
Essex, J. L. Mitchell	Disabled	

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:15. Course, 15 miles.

Dorinda, H. L. Dyer	3:18:09	2:03:09
Interim, R. N. Bavier	3:35:19	2:20:19
Sally IX., A. E. Black	3:28:54	2:13:54
Alert, R. B. Budd	3:26:37	2:11:37
Sue, F. Ewing	3:29:51	2:14:51

Corrected Time—Dorinda, 2:01:55; Sue, 2:09:18; Sally IX., 2:09:35; Alert, 2:11:38; Interim, 2:19:42.

SECOND DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 15¼ Miles.

Red Wing, T. T. Grace	3:34:46	2:19:46
Amada, E. R. Stoddard	3:18:01	2:03:01
Veda, A. Schultz	3:34:35	2:19:35
Betty, H. L. Stone	3:42:07	2:27:07

Corrected Time—Amada, 2:03:01; Veda, 2:14:40; Red Wing, 2:17:18, and Betty, 2:17:53.

AMERICAN RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 11 Miles.

Cliphora, C. D. Mallory	3:47:47	2:27:47
Maryola, A. F. Bradley	Did not finish.	

THIRD DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 11 Miles.

Natoma, W. F. Clark	Did not finish.	
Rascal III., S. C. Hopkins	3:36:04	2:16:04
Robin Hood II., G. E. Gartland	3:44:32	2:24:32
Amanita IV., A. E. Fountain	3:35:21	2:15:21

Corrected Time—Amanita IV., 2:13:18; Rascal III., 2:16:04, and Robin Hood II., 2:17:42.

FOURTH DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 11 Miles.

Grace II., J. F. Lambden	3:49:09	2:29:09
Kenosha, W. L. Beith	Disabled.	

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 11 Miles.

Lewanna, L. G. Spence	3:52:22	2:22:22
Festina, A. B. Alley	3:49:49	2:19:49
Yukan, N. D. Weir	3:55:18	2:25:18
Hamburgh II., M. M. Goldschmidt	3:53:35	2:23:35
Babette, R. P. Clarke	3:55:10	2:25:10
Whiff, W. R. Manny	3:48:58	2:18:58
Dagmar, P. J. Tierney	3:54:08	2:24:08
Bella, G. S. Runk, Jr.	3:51:50	2:21:50

GLEN COVE JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Catseye, H. M. Adams	4:11:29	2:36:29
Amethyst, W. R. Truesdale	4:08:09	2:33:09
Jade, E. S. Willard	4:08:02	2:33:02
Topaz, T. Davison	4:12:13	2:37:13
Brilliant, W. W. J. Bucknall	4:09:53	2:34:53
Turquoise, J. S. Magan, Jr.	4:10:45	2:35:45

STAR CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	3:10:35	1:35:35
Twinkle, J. Alley	3:10:50	1:35:50
Cynosure, H. Ford	3:05:57	1:30:57
Argus, L. Parsons	3:15:14	1:40:14
Comet, W. Rand	3:16:04	1:41:04
Mercury, J. S. Hyler	3:17:03	1:42:03
Snake, F. S. Richards	3:11:39	1:36:39
Gemini, W. S. Macintosh	3:18:34	1:43:34
Solikel, M. M. Looreem	3:11:27	1:36:27

Brooklyn Club Gets Decision.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—The National Baseball Commission to-day refused to reverse or qualify its original finding in the case of the Brooklyn Club against the Omaha Club, relative to Player Davidson, and again directs Omaha to forward its check for $750 to Brooklyn and also take $48.98 from the salary of Davidson and remit that. After playing seventy-three games with the Omaha team, the club said Davidson was not in condition as was agreed upon.

Cubs Drop Three Recruits.

CHICAGO, July 22.—President Murphy of the Chicago National League Baseball Club to-day announced the unconditional release of Pitchers Gaffney and Vernon and Infielder Alstrom.

YOUNG BROWN WINS BOUT.

Willie Beecher Outpointed in Main Event at Garden A. C.

Some good fighting was seen last night at the Garden A. C., with a full complement of bouts as the entertainment for the 4,000 spectators. The stellar attraction was the Young Brown-Willie Beecher affair for the so-called championship of the east side, which was, in the language of the fans, "some fight," being won by Brown.

Brown showed the greater science and the better ability to hit when in close, while Beecher showed all of his old-time aggressiveness and slugging ability. Brown weighed in before the go at 136 pounds, and his opponent was about two pounds less.

The semi-final called out Pal Moore and Eddie Smith, who weighed in at 133½ and 133, respectively. The latter started fast and was all over Moore during the first round, the latter being taken by storm. Moore steadied his man in the second with facers, although the latter did the work of leading. Just before the bell Smith went to the floor, aided by a right on the chin. In the third and fourth rounds Smith did the bulk of the work, but was perceptibly tiring because of his fast work, whereas Moore was comparatively fresh.

In the fifth round Smith slipped to his knees through weakness. He had none the worst of the many ludicrous exchanges, made so by virtue of each executing dancing steps for a full minute in their efforts to reach one another. Smith was fairly well in at the bell from his own exertions. Always willing to mix it, Smith fought himself almost to a standstill in the sixth. Smith carried the fight to Moore in the seventh, and made a great showing, despite his apparent weakness of the earlier sessions.

The eighth saw Smith hard at it, giving more than he received. At the end he looked to be having a hard time, but he came through an avalanche of punches and was doing the better work at the end. A similar state of affairs reigned in the ninth, with the honors going to Smith. Moore did his best work in the concluding round after Smith had fought all around him. Moore failed by a long mark in stopping Smith, who earned the decision, despite the fact that a lucky back-hand punch put him down midway during the final session.

The second knockout of the series was seen in the first of the ten-round bouts, which brought together Frankie Fleming of Canada and Tommy Buck of New York. The latter received his quietus in the last half minute of the tenth round, up to which time he had been pretty well beaten up. The punch which started his real downfall was a right to the jaw, which toppled him. He was up almost immediately, but crumpled before another right, which made him dive into the mat. Before he was counted out the sponge was thrown in from his corner. It required five minutes before Buck was again anything like normal.

BOMBARDIER WELLS DINED.

Billy Gibson Host at Feast for English Heavyweight Champion.

Bombardier Wells, the English heavyweight boxer, who will return to England to-day after spending two months in America, was tendered a complimentary dinner at the Hotel St. Denis last night by Billy Gibson, manager of the Garden A. C. During his stay here Wells has engaged in two bouts at Manager Gibson's club and has become exceedingly popular despite the fact that the first of these bouts resulted in his defeat by Al Palzer. About thirty sat down to the dinner, among the number being Senator James J. Frawley, father of the boxing law now in operation in this State.

In the brief period of speechmaking at the close of the dinner Wells was lauded highly for his general demeanor in and out of the ring and was proclaimed a credit to the sport. Wells delivered a short speech, in which he expressed his thanks for the generous display of friendliness which has been shown him since his arrival here, and said that he expected to return again in two or three months and hoped to dispose of all the leading white heavyweights and then force Jack Johnson into a match.

Jim Maloney, manager of Wells, and George McDonald, manager of Matt Wells and other English boxers, also took occasion to express their regard of the American sporting public for the cordial reception which they had given English boxers.

To Investigate Boxer's Death.

The State Boxing Commission held a meeting yesterday to conduct an investigation into the recent death of a boxer after a bout at the Getty Athletic Club of Yonkers, and also to hear the case of Billy Lietch, against whom charges were preferred for disorderly conduct following a bout at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club, but none of the witnesses appeared and no business was transacted. The commission has ordered the officers of the Getty Athletic Club of Yonkers to appear in order to ascertain if the deceased boxer had undergone the prescribed physical examination before entering the ring. Lietch's case grew out of the incident following his bout with Jimmy Howard at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club ten days ago, when he rushed from his corner to attack Howard after the latter had been disqualified. This action precipitated a near-riot.

WEST AGAINST EAST.

McLoughlin, California, in Final Tennis Match with Clothier.

BOSTON, July 22.—Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, the winner of the all-comers' tennis at Newport last year, and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, former National champion, will meet to-morrow in the final match of the Longwood Cricket Club's singles lawn tennis tournament, as a result of the semi-finals played late to-day. McLoughlin worked his way into the final by defeating Karl H. Behr of New York in straight sets, and at the same time Clothier disposed of G. P. Gardner, Jr., of Boston, his champion partner in the Eastern doubles, in four sets.

Gardner earlier in the day provided the biggest upset of the tournament when he defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, the Massachusetts champion and conqueror of Clothier at the Sea Bright tournament ten days ago. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Fifth Round, (Completed)—George P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated Karl H. Behr, New York, 7—5, 6—2, 10—8; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated George P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, 6—2, 8—6, 2—6, 6—2.

Hammett a Victor at Siwanoy.

Alfred D. Hammett, the former New York University champion, put his drives to the test in the third round of the Westchester County championship lawn tennis singles yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club of Mount Vernon. The former collegian was forced to show the best of his game before he defeated Richard Augur, who represented the New Rochelle Tennis Club, at 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

The beginning of the doubles resulted in a victory for the pair of the Siwanoy Country Club, L. R. Sawyer and Harry L. Ghormley. The two rallied prettily, defeating Herbert Foster and R. W. Phelps of Park Hill a 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—A. D. Hammett, Manor Club, defeated E. H. Coughlin, Siwanoy, by default; G. B. Leech, New Rochelle, defeated Charles Smith, Bronxville, by default; Lowell Lamb, New Rochelle, defeated Herbert Foster, Park Hill, 6—2, 6—1; F. P. Fox, Westchester, defeated G. M. Lord, Siwanoy, 6—2, 6—1; H. S. Stiles, New Rochelle, defeated D. T. Gregg, Siwanoy, by default.

Third Round—Allen Tobey, Bronxville, defeated M. S. Clark, Bronxville, by default; A. D. Hammett, Manor Club, defeated Richard Augur, New Rochelle, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3; Lowell Lamb, New Rochelle, defeated G. B. Leech, New Rochelle, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—L. R. Lawyer and H. L. Ghormley, Siwanoy, defeated Herbert Foster and R. W. Phelps, Park Hill, 6—4, 6—2.

Little and Touchard Win.

With defeat staring them in the face, Raymond D. Little and Gustave F. Touchard, the National lawn tennis doubles champions, took long chances in the twilight yesterday on the turf courts of the Country Club of Westchester. They managed to pull out a lucky fifth set victory, but it came after the two title holders had been bullied all over their court by the tremendous playing of Robert Le Roy and Walter M. Hall, a scratch pair, who bravely retired to the score of 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

The other match of the round robin series for the Westchester Cups was won by C. Frederick Watson, Jr., and Charles R. Leonard, the Orange pair, who defeated Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., the American international duo of 1903, to the score of 8—6, 6—4, 6—4. At the beginning of the tournament the pairs entered into an agreement that the matches might be scored as the best two out of three sets or the best three out of five sets, according to the wishes of the competitors.

MEADOW BROOK WINS FROM PIPING ROCK

Waterbury Boys Play Capital Polo Game in Watch Hill Cups Series at Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 22.—F. A. Gill reached the Point Judith Polo Club to-day straight from the Ranelagh Club, London, for his third season as manager. Mallets were already hitting the ball in tournament games, but Gill was in time to referee the bout between Meadow Brook and Piping Rock for the Watch Hill Cups. It was a victory for Meadow Brook in the best style of that famous club. The Waterburys played in their best form, and their associates, Reynal and Loew, were always with them. Meadow Brook conceded eight goals and won by 14½ to 10½.

Stoddard scored only three goals for Piping Rock and had to do most of the work by himself, for his associates seemed to lack cohesion. Belmont Rathborne and Tweed were galloping all over the field.

In the second match for the same trophy the Dedham team upset the ratings of the handicap and in receipt of four goals were unkind enough to defeat the Perroquets by 9¾ to 5. Barring the handicaps it would have been 5¾ to 5.

In the first period Prince, Jr., had a tumble from a stumbling pony and had another later on. It was a period of cross plays, in which Crane's exquisite strokes and placing were prominent and no goals were scored. In the second period Prince, Sr., made a clever goal aided by Agassiz, but after that the team was on the defensive with Dedham always forcing matters. The fourth period was marked by a goal from Crane by a shot from middle field of remarkable accuracy at the angle, and at half time Dedham was 3 to the Perroquets' 2, an indication that the latter could never catch up on the odds given. But the most remarkable stroke of the same period was a backhander by Prince, Jr., that skied the ball and made goal over the head of Crane, who happened to be in front of the posts and ready to return any ordinary ball rolling over the turf. Crane had excellent support from his team, but the Perroquets did not play in as complete harmony.

Balding had an upset from a slipping pony, but was on edge in the closing periods, scoring two goals, but he had begun too late to affect the result. All except Balding had been Bostonians in this match, but in the game for the overture cups all were New Yorkers. Camden, S. C., played against the Point Judith fish catchers. The later received six goals and held their own until the last few periods, when Camden took command. The Fish catchers were exceptionally well mounted, Price having two especially good and fast ponies, Waters a black, Oday one especially clever chestnut, and Gatins had a roan brought from Aiken that was fast and handy, but inexperienced.

To-day's games did not end until nearly dark. To-morrow there are two games on for the Overture Cups. The line-ups and summaries:

WATCH HILL CUPS.

PERROQUETS.	H'cap.	DEDHAM.	H'cap.
No. 1—F. H. Prince, Jr.	3	No. 1—J. A. Amory	3
No. 2—F. H. Prince, Sr.	3	No. 2—R. G. Shaw, 2d	5
No. 3—R. L. Agassiz	8	No. 3—J. Crane	6
Back—A. Balding	7	Back—P. W. Wrenn	3
Total	21	Total	17

Dedham—By handicap, 4; earned, 7; less penalties, 1¼. Total—9¾ goals. Perroquets—Earned, 6; less penalties, 1. Total—5 goals. Individual goals—Prince, Sr., 1; Prince, Jr., 1; Agassiz, 2; Balding, 2; Crane, 2; Amory, 2; Shaw, 2; Wrenn, 1. Fouls against Prince, Sr., Prince, Jr., and Shaw. Safeties—Shaw, 2; Crane, 1. Referee—W. L. Goodwin.

SECOND GAME.

MEADOW BROOK.	H'cap.	PIPING ROCK.	H'cap.
No. 1—E. S. Reynal	4	No. 1—J. C. Rathborne	2
No. 2—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	9	No. 2—R. Belmont	4
No. 3—L. Waterbury	9	No. 3—H. Tweed	5
Back—W. G. Loew	4	Back—L. E. Stoddard	7
Total	26	Total	18

Meadow Brook—Earned, 15; less penalty, ½. Total—14½ goals. Piping Rock—By handicap, 8; earned, 3; less penalty, ½. Total—10½ goals.

Goals—By L. Waterbury, 7; J. M. Waterbury, 4; Reynal, 2; Loew, 2; Stoddard, 3. Foul against J. M. Waterbury. Two safeties against Piping Rock. Referee—F. A. Gill.

OVERTURE CUPS.

CAMDEN.	H'cap.	FISHCATCHERS.	H'cap.
No. 1—J. E. Davis	1	No. 1—B. Gatins	0
No. 2—J. Parks	1	No. 2—J. O'Day	0
No. 3—T. Leboutillier	2	No. 3—B. Waters	0
Back—J. B. Thomas	3	Back—G. Preece	1
Total	7	Total	1

Camden—Earned, 10. Total—10 goals. Fishcatchers—By handicap, 6; earned, 2; less ¼ penalty. Total—7¾ goals.

Goals—By Thomas, 6; Leboutillier, 2; Davis, 2; Gatins, 1; O'Day, 1. Referee—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.

TWO RACES FOR GEERS.

Drives Pee Wee and Dudie Archdale to Victory at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22.—Geers, always the favorite of the crowd, justified the confidence of his admirers at the opening of the Grand Circuit meet at the State Fair Grounds this afternoon by driving his two starters to victory, Pee Wee taking the 2:16 trot and Dudie Archdale the 2:07 trot, both in straight heats. The day's racing was spirited. The fastest time of the year was made, and the horses generally considered best in three of the four events failed to win first money.

A new departure in starting the horses was tried this afternoon for the first time on Grand Circuit tracks, and met with instant approval. About a hundred yards back of the distance stand a wide tape, something like the barrier on a running track, was stretched across the track. Beyond this tape the horses were not allowed to go when preparing for the start. The result was a considerable reduction in the time usually consumed in getting the fields away. The summaries:

2:15 Pace—Purse, $1,000; 3 in 5:

Our Colonel, b. h., by Col. Cochran (Jones)	6	7	1	1	1
Lily Woodford, b. m., (Jamison)	1	2	4	2	2
Trojan, br. g., (Stokes)	7	1	2	6	4
Bownet, b. h., (Murphy)	2	4	3	3	3
Pandora Prince, b. g., (Stein)	4	5	5	4	5
Lou Bullock, b. m., (Millage)	5	6	7	5	dis.
The Burgett, b. g., (Hall)	3	3	6	7	dr.

Time—2:11¼, 2:09¼, 2:07¼, 2:11, 2:10.

2:16 Trot—Purse, $3,000; 3 in 5:

Pee Wee, b. g., by Keystone (Geers)	1	1	1
Arona McKinney, bl. m., (Cox)	3	2	2
Burt Axworthy, ch. h., (Murphy)	2	3	4
Lulu S., b. m., (E. Benyon)	4	4	3
Sadie Colbert, b. m., (Shively)	5	7	6
Ethel Lynne, bl. m., (Lasalle)	6	5	7
Bert Kelly, b. g., (James)	7	6	5
Johnny Medium, b. g., (Hodson)	dis.		

Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:09¾.

2:05 Pace—Purse, $2,500; 2 in 3:

Jim Logan, b. s., by Charles Derby (Montgomery)	2	1	1
C. The Limit, b. h., (Macey)	1	2	6
Branham Baughman, br. g., (Cox)	3	3	2
Don Pronto, bl. h., (Durfee)	5	9	3
Knight Onwardo, b. s., (Gray)	4	5	4
Peter, II., br. s., (Valentine)	8	7	5
Nutmoor, b. s., (Nuckles)	7	6	8
Heir-at-Law, 1st, bl. s., (Shackleton)	9	8	7
Major Brino, bl. g., (Hodson)	6	4	dis.

Time—2:03¾, 2:03¼, 2:05.

2:07 Trot—Purse, $1,000; 2 in 3:

Dudie Archdale, bl. m., by Archdale (Geers)	1	1
Gold Dollar, ch. g., (Macey)	2	2
Nancy Royce, bl. m., (McCarthy)	3	4
Baron May, b. s., (Cox)	4	3
Todd Mac, b. h., (Saunders)	dis	

Time—2:06¼, 2:05¼.

Flanders Yacht Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Flanders Yacht Club was held at the clubhouse, Flanders, L. I., on Saturday evening, and the following officers were elected: A. J. Keogh, Commodore; William A. Miller, Vice Commodore; George F. Bachmann, Rear Commodore; Charles Wirth, Secretary; J. H. Hanan, Treasurer, and Frederick Hallock, Fleet Captain. The one-design class will soon sail for the cup offered by Commodore Worthley.

Billy Lush Dropped as Manager.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 22.—When the Royals took the field at Atwater Park to-day to play Baltimore Joe Yeager was found in the position of player-manager. He was offered the place this morning by President Lichtenheim, and agreed to accept it until other arrangements are made. No announcement was made as to what position Billy Lush will now hold with the team.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

DRESS GOODS SEASON OPENS

Pacific Mills Announced Opening Prices for Spring, 1913.

The Spring, 1913, dress goods season was officially opened yesterday when one of the prominent factors in this market, the Pacific Mills, announced opening prices for the new season through their selling agents, Lawrence & Co., 24 Thomas Street. In view of the extent of the rise in the opening prices quoted on standard lines of staple light weight woolen and worsted fabrics for men's wear by the American Woolen Company last week, the formal opening of the dress goods season was awaited with more than usual interest.

Yesterday's opening figures for cotton-warp fabrics showed an advance of about 7½ per cent. over opening quotations of a year ago, while prices named on all-wool merchandise were advanced from 8 to 10 per cent. The expected issuance of a new price list by the Atlantic Mills, another large factor in this market, selling through Julliard & Co., 70 Worth Street, did not occur, and it was said there yesterday that the list would probably not be issued for the next week or ten days.

While it was thought that the acceptance of the mode for pleated skirts would revive the demand for panamas and other fabrics that press well, it was said yesterday that for the present at least there would be no material change in the market so far as the dominant fabric was concerned. Present indications point to a continuance of the demand for serges that featured the Fall business done in this market, and because of the well-sold condition of the mills for Fall the opinion was held that the Spring production of these fabrics would be necessarily limited. This contention being true, there are possibilities of a shortage developing before the new season is very far advanced. In any case there is said to be little chance of a recession from present values.

BIG SEASON IN NECKWEAR.

Modes in Women's Fall Garments Make It an Important Feature.

Present indications point to one of the biggest seasons in ladies' neckwear ever experienced, and, according to J. Grotta of Rosenthal & Grotta, 573 Broadway, there is every prospect of an unusually active demand for this merchandise between now and the holiday season.

"I am confident that the neckwear trade is now entering one of the biggest seasons it has ever seen," said Mr. Grotta yesterday. "A close study of conditions in the principal French fashion centres while on a recent trip abroad convinced me of that. Neckwear is a prominent feature of the styles over there at the present time, and some unusually natty creations are shown.

"The prevailing mode in women's garments for Fall on this side of the Atlantic is particularly favorable to neckwear, both suits and dresses being designed in a manner that offers splendid opportunity for its use. Imported lines will be particularly popular, and the wise buyer should act at once to prevent himself from being caught by the shortage in these lines which already shows signs of developing.

"Of the imported merchandise, I believe that revere coat sets, Quaker coat sets, and Robespierre collars will be the most widely used. There will be considerable attention paid to Irish crochet neckwear in all shapes. In this line revere coat sets will be a big factor. Hand-made Cluny in round, sailor, and Robespierre collars and various shape sets suitable for either long or short coats will also be generally popular. Side frills are now being worn a great deal in Paris.

"In domestic neckwear it looks as if there will be considerable call for Robespierre collars with attached jabots. Plastron, or V-shaped jabot effects attached to Robespierre collars look particularly good. Tailor-made effects will be worn considerably later in the season, and here high collars will come in for a good share of the attention."

MERCHANTS WARN SHIPPERS.

Say Railroads Are Watching Bills of Lading and Weights.

According to a report just issued by the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York, the common carriers have been collecting evidence of violations of the Inter-State Commerce law on the part of shippers that seriously impair their revenues. Commenting on the extent of the violation, the means adopted by the carriers to detect such violation, and the penalties to which unscrupulous or careless shippers lay themselves open, the report says:

"The Inter-State Commerce Commission forcibly condemns false billing of freight and false statement of weight. Both the shipper and the carrier are amenable to heavy penalties when such illegal acts are knowingly and willfully committed.

"The popular conception that the Inter-State Commerce law applies chiefly to the regulation of the carriers and that, except as to the soliciting and receiving of rebates, the shipper has no particular obligation under the law, is erroneous.

"The common carriers are maintaining bureaus, employing many thousands of inspectors at the principal shipping points at heavy expense for the purpose of protecting their revenues by having packages examined and detecting misdescriptions of contents, or misstatement of weights.

"As the principal can be held for the acts of his agent, it is of the greatest importance that shippers should exercise due care to see that no act contrary to the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law is permitted."

ROCKEFELLER AIDS IN SUIT.

Files Affidavit of Stock Ownership in Waters-Pierce Oil Co.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Affidavits of John D. Rockefeller and fifteen other stockholders of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company were filed in the United States District Court to-day in the suit of H. M. Tilford against H. C. Pierce and the Pierce officers and Board of Directors of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Mr. Tilford is seeking to oust the Pierces and their Directors from control of the company.

The affidavits set up the fact that Rockefeller and fifteen other stockholders owned a certain number of shares of the oil company's stock and had a legal right to vote those shares last February, but that the Pierces, through their election tellers, refused to receive the ballots.

Mr. Tilford's suit is a result of the fight made by the Standard Oil officials and stockholders to regain control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. The Standard interests own a majority of the stock.

The Rockefeller affidavit stated that it was not the purpose to place the Waters-Pierce Company under control of the Standard Oil Company and that there was no understanding that the Waters-Pierce Company was to be conducted so as to violate any law, as the Pierces alleged in their answer in court.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The hand-made lace industry is important in Belgium, but it has been injured of late by the advent of the machine-made product. There are about 50,000 women, mostly working women, in East and West Flanders, who produce lace valued at about $4,825,000 yearly. The wages of these workers is only 20 to 30 cents a day, and their production is usually contracted for in advance by agents of the dealers in the larger cities. The only place in Belgium where lace is made by machinery is Vilvorde.

Seven or eight years ago the automobile trade of the United States with Yucatan was in a flourishing condition, the streets of Merida, the capital of the State, having been well paved with asphalt and brick. However, the high prices for sisal, the chief product of the district, declined, and where formerly over 200 automobiles were owned in Merida, at the end of 1908 only about forty cars were in commission.

Plate glass is one of the most important articles of export from Belgium to the United States. The shipments last year were valued at $568,190, compared with $1,166,025 for the previous year. The large decrease last year was due to the fact that in 1910 one of the principal plate glass factories in the United States was destroyed by fire, thereby increasing the demand for the Belgian product.

1913 DRESS LINENS SELLING.

Belief in Market That These Fabrics Will Maintain Strong Position.

While there was no great show of activity in the New York dry goods market yesterday a fair amount of business was placed in a quiet way, and reports from various representative houses were indicative of normal trading for the opening day of the week. Out-of-town jobbers were active in the primary market in fair numbers, and while no orders of unusual size were placed from all accounts, there was a marked tendency to purchase in a more liberal manner than had been the case for some time. The mails were productive of some excellent orders and materially assisted in keeping the day's business up to the usual Monday levels. In this market there was considerable interest shown in the buying of dress linens for the Spring of 1913, which led to the belief in certain quarters that these fabrics would maintain the strong position they gained in the 1912 season. More activity in fine cotton goods was in evidence, buyers having appeared to be anxious to beat the advance predicted as the result of a prolongation of the weavers' strike at New Bedford. Light-weight hosiery moved well, and reports were current that certain lines were being withdrawn from the market. Underwear for next Spring lagged somewhat, and it was said by a prominent knit goods man that the activity which usually marks the opening of a new season's lines was over. The season's buying is not completed by any means, but business of a more routine nature is looked for from now on.

In the jobbing end of the market there was some nice business placed, considering the season, and there was a belief prevalent that the remainder of the week would witness increased activity.

Buyers from the more remote points are beginning to come in well, and from all accounts the Fall season has officially opened. Both the lighter and heavier grades of dress goods moved well during the day, and while the movement of Fall silks was rather light, better business was promised later in the week. Fall lines of underwear and hosiery did not meet any great demand. Cotton goods of a non-seasonable nature were reported to have received a good share of the attention of buyers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chinese Vase of Khang-Hi Period Comes in Duty Free as Antique.

As the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury had been complied with, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained the protest of E. L. Baylies of New York. The merchandise consisted of a blue Chinese porcelain vase, asserted to belong to the Khang-Hi period, A. D. 1662-1722. It was assessed for duty under Paragraph 93 of the present tariff act, which provides for china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, but was held to be free of duty as an antique under Paragraph 717. Testimony satisfied the board that the article was classifiable as contended.

The American Express Company, B. Altman & Co., and several other importers also asked free entry as antiques for various kinds of articles, but no evidence was offered to sustain the contentions made, and in some instances the protestants did not even appear when the cases were called for hearing. The protests were overruled as unsupported.

Articles composed in chief value of that variety of glass known as paste, in the form of imitation jet or imitation precious stones, was the subject of a protest filed by Gimbel Brothers. The goods had been assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem as cut glass and jewelry under Paragraphs 100 and 434 of the tariff act of 1897, but were held to be dutiable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 112. On the authority of a previous decision the board reversed the Collector.

Because the board had before it no samples or evidence other than the official records, Judge Sharretts was unable to find any error had been made in regard to an importation made by Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn. The merchandise consisted of back combs made of horn mounted with gold-plated metal scroll work, as well as necklaces, hat pins, hair barrettes, and brooches of gilt metal scroll work set with imitation precious stones. These were regarded by the Government as articles of personal adornment "commonly known as jewelry," and were returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Robin Not an Involuntary Bankrupt.

Judge Hand, sitting in the Federal District Court, yesterday, on the report of Stanley W. Dexter, the Special Master, dismissed the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed by the Northern Bank and other creditors on Jan. 16, 1911, against Joseph G. Robin. In the report Mr. Dexter said that at the time of the filing of the petition, the Northern Bank had a provable claim against Robin for $142,606; H. Gerald Chapin a like claim for $300, and the Carnegie Trust Company a claim for $177,900, and that Robin had made payments of $110 to Joseph A. Johnson, $122.38 to the Automobile Club, $159.05 to R. D. Walker, and $1,024.99 to the National Reserve Bank.

While he was vigorously opposing the creditors' petition, Robin filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy a few weeks ago in the United States District Court.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Among the enterprises filing certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day were:

Superior Colliery Company of Manhattan, coal, coke, oil, gas, and mineral products; $1,930,000. H. C. Hill, E. Mellis, F. M. Lyman.

Superior Development Company of Manhattan, mineral products; $100,000. W. G. Mulock, G. L. Haight, C. M. Allaire.

Positive Clutch and Pulley Company of Buffalo, clutches, pulleys, machines, &c.; $125,000. J. H. O'Day, L. B. Culick, D. B. Hellings, H. M. Gear.

Riverside and Estates Company of Rockville Centre, realty; $50,000. G. M. Sacks, R. Webber, S. Brilliant, R. W. Hill.

Maplewood Distilling Company of Buffalo, distilling and rectifying liquors; $25,000. C. D. Grove, J. F. Corcoran, N. Corcoran.

The Stanford Seed Company of Binghamton, seeds, grains, and other products; $25,000. E. O. Stanford, F. S. Canniff, A. R. Cone, J. D. Blaxham.

Baywater Realty Company of Manhattan, realty; $20,000. J. M. Baum, A. A. Bertum, H. Ingber.

The Merchants and Traders' Warehouse Company of New York, storage warehouse; $20,000. J. H. Alvord, E. G. Funk, A. J. Heine.

Humphrey Taylor & Co., Limited, of New York, wines, liquors, and spirits; $10,000. R. Leech, G. R. Allen, R. R. Allen.

Collingwood Realty Company of Manhattan; $10,000. C. S. Guggenheimer, A. J. Dittmar, L. Cohen.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of the Secretary of State to-day:

American and Guatemalan Mahogany Company, Jersey City; $150,000 capital; to deal in mahogany. Incorporators—John Burns, William J. Kelly, and Percy Allen.

Furgeson & Kenyon, Inc., Lambertsville, N. J.; $10,000 capital; to manufacture paper. Incorporators—Joseph Ferguson, Jacob C. Kenyon, and Walter F. Hanhurst.

George Anderson Company of America, Newark; $125,000 capital; brass founders. Incorporators—Charles A. Grice, Hugh B. Reed, and Gertrude Beaver.

Nutmeg Realty Company, Newark; $125,000 capital; to deal in real estate. Incorporators—Samuel A. Herd, Walter MacLear, and J. Edw. Smith.

Trenton Supply Company, Trenton; $100,000 capital; to sell mill supplies. Incorporators—Frank E. Thomas, John R. D. Bower, and Catherine Poppel.

Darby Motor Company, Westfield; $125,000 capital; to sell motor supplies. Incorporators—Levi D., Harry C., and Aaron B. Darby.

SIDE LIGHTS ON SELLING.

Many pretty color effects, especially in plaid top designs, are seen in recent importations of infants' socks.

In keeping with the call for low collars for Summer and Fall costumes, some excellent examples of the epaulet form of sailor collar in embroidered batiste and Plauen lace are shown by a prominent local manufacturing and importing house.

Buyers and sellers are reported to be at sea regarding the future demand for fine printed goods. They are still being generally shown, however.

The vogue for transparent silk fabrics is on the increase. Chiffon and chiffon cloth are consequently growing in favor.

INSPECTING MOFFAT ROAD.

Eastern Bankers May Extend Notes if Snow Sheds Are Built.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 22.—A committee of Eastern bankers, headed by Benjamin Strong, Jr., of New York City, representing holders of notes aggregating $3,500,000 of the Denver Railway Securities Company, placed to cancel the indebtedness of the Moffat road which is now in the hands of receivers, made an inspection trip over the road to-day. They will return to Denver to-morrow morning. They were accompanied by Receivers Perry and Dodge. The trip included a visit to the coal properties of the road.

None of the committee would discuss the plans under consideration, but the feeling prevails among them that a satisfactory adjustment of the company's affairs will be reached.

It is generally understood that the notes will be extended two years, with the provision that the owners of the road shall erect snow sheds and take such other precautions as are necessary to prevent interruption to traffic during the Winter months.

MONEY FOR TRUST CASES.

Attorney General Needs $20,000 More to Aid in Suits.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Attorney General Wickersham has asked Congress for $20,000 as a deficiency appropriation to aid in the enforcement of the Sherman law.

Secretary Nagel has filed an estimate of $57,250 to enable the Census Bureau to issue monthly statements of the visible supply of cotton and the number of spindles in operation. A bill providing for that information has passed both House and Senate.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM JAGGER.—A petition has been filed against William Jagger of 135 Sherman Avenue by the following creditors: Seeman Brothers, $282; Robert Hill, $170, and Charles H. Buymeister & Co., $380.

SAMUEL COHEN.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Cohen, a furrier, of 44 East Tenth Street, by Hoffman Brothers, creditors for $510.

MUTUAL TAXIMETER CAB COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Mutual Taximeter Cab Company of 249 West Eightieth Street by the following creditors: Ducasse & Co., Inc., $118; American Taximeter Company, $699, and Elizabeth Skahill, $5,000. It is said that the alleged bankrupt on or about June 13, 1912, applied for a receiver, and because of its insolvency a receiver of its property was appointed by the Supreme Court and put in charge of the property.

SAMUEL WALD and SAMUEL KELTZ.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Wald and Samuel Keltz, otherwise spelled Kaltz, individually and as copartners as dance hall keepers at 1,364 Fifth Avenue, by the following creditors: Moris Perlman, $495; Harry Cohn, $207, and Nathan A. Lindenauer, $28. The firm's liabilities are said to be about $4,000.

GEORGE E. COHN.—A petition has been filed by George E. Cohn, a real estate and general broker, of 452 Fort Washington Avenue, with liabilities of $23,062 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are the Twenty-third Ward Bank, $7,114; Germania Bank, $3,065, and Lewis G. Davis, $5,000.

NEW HARLEM CASINO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition with the creditors of the New Harlem Casino, a corporation, restaurant, at 105 West 116th Street, at 15 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $17,492.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—Setting forth liabilities of $33,523, the Martin Kelley Company of Danvers, a shoe manufacturing concern, through its Treasurer, Thomas Kelley, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. The assets are scheduled at $6,977. There are claims of $32,628, unsecured. The heaviest creditors are: Ayer Tanning Company of Boston, $3,404; American Leather Company, Salem, $8,593; International Trust Company, Boston, $2,750; Lynn National Bank, Lynn, $1,000, and Clark, Hutchinson & Co., New York, $1,718.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court granted discharges yesterday to twenty bankrupts, among whom were:

JOHN H. RANGER, 331 Madison Avenue, formerly President of a real estate company; liabilities, $135,169.

HENRY E. LONEY, real estate broker, Pelham Manor; liabilities, $6,865.

ABRAHAM H. WOLF, 210 West 107th Street, formerly Vice President of the Sterling Smelting Company, Brooklyn; liabilities, $32,487.

JENNIE KRANZ, 73 Ridge Street; liabilities, $40,999.

HARRIS SHAPIRO, skirts, 129 West Twenty-second Street; liabilities, $20,706.

JACOB GUMPERTZ, furs, 22 East Twenty-first Street; liabilities, $9,985.

JOSEPH B. KISLINGER, diamonds, 37 Liberty Street; liabilities, $15,363.

EMANUEL A. SCHILLER, theatrical manager, 850 Longwood Avenue; liabilities, $23,485.

JACOB CIPES, clerk, Tarrytown, N. Y.; liabilities, $6,811.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

B. P. Casler Co.—E. M. Hydeman and others, $194.
Cohen, Ben—R. P. Greenky, $192.
Draper-Latham Magneto Co.—Sammis & Downer Co., $188.
De Macchi, Clementino—G. Eliero, $143.
Daly, John E.—C. C. Garrett, $312.
Dobrow, Isadore—Temple Court Co., $184.
Dannenbaum, Charles J.—Sammis & Downer Co., $216.
Elchorn, Moses, and Andrew Quinton—Weeks & Parr, $194.
Graubard, Moritz—Fresh Air and Convalescent Home, $133.
Glass, John, Jr.—C. G. Smith, $471.
Gray, William—J. Stein, $184.
Goll, Jacob—A. Blum, Jr.'s, Sons, $118.
Giannone, Frank—D. Coulter and others, $139.
Gabrielle, Alessandro—M. A. Verdi, $126.
Henry W. Grant Co., Inc.—W. M. Cathrall, $603.
Halms, Rebecca—Curtis Blaisdell Co., $319.
Ironside, Augusta—H. W. Northrop, $149.
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Teriagni and others, $1,437.
Same—E. De Gregorius, $155.
Same—P. D'Amario and others, $178.
Same—P. Paris, $109.
Same—P. Fasciano, $357.
Same—D. Di Rito, $357.
John J. Shea Construction Co.—Goodwin Sand and Gravel Co., $1,036.
Klein, Samuel—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $140.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co.—Liebes Electric Mfg. Co., $943.
Lowenthal, Irwin S.—Jump House Wrecking Co., $503.
Marchiom, Lawrence—A. Wertkin, $144.
Myres, Max M.—J. Jonas, $1,233.
Morizio, Nicola—M. Bongiorno, $1,586.
McEwen, Wellington C.—W. B. McEwen, $1,298.
Olsen, Clara—W. W. Astor, $121.
Phillips, John—Thatcher Furnace Co., $456.
Potter, Edward W.—Germania Importing Co., $662.
Pfleider, Fred C.—C. P. Leggett, $218.
Rabinowitz, Jennie—Security Bank of N. Y., $176.
Schaffrodt, Otto—P. Fisk, costs, $129.
Susselman, Wolf—H. Mindlin et al., $148.
Springer, Jay Harwood—A. Cohen, $120.
Schwenker, Wm. B.—Brooks & Wells, $618.
Thermann, Fred P.—I. Marwell, $147.
Vines, Mary A.—M. A. Hill, $170.
Ward, Chas. M.—Haas Soours, $133.
Wolf, Peter—Barrett Co., $113.
William E. Leuchtenberg Co.—G. Grafenstein, $339.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

Bankers' Surety Co.—W. W. Farley, commissioner, June 20, 1912, $1,833.
Adams, Garrison B.—M. Hines, Dec. 20, 1911, $371.
Brookhaven Sand and Gravel Co.—Moran Towing and Transportation Co., May 22, 1912, $168.
Bopp, Magdalena—H. Seligman, Sept. 14, 1911, $259.
Hengerer, John A.—Panmure Realty Co., July 20, 1910, $247.
Miller, William Henry—E. Tribelhorn, June 11, 1907, $202.
Meek, Stuart C.—Renard Co., Inc., June 12, 1911, $172.
Mangels, Henry A.—J. Cregan et al., Nov. 19, 1909, $217.
Rossheim, Mortimer—Electric Contract Co., Nov. 23, 1907, $135.
Rosenthal, Milton—Chariton & Co., July 3, 1912, $176.
Leahy, Michael J.—City of New York, costs, March 5, 1907, reversed, $227.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Commenting in the current issue of The Bakers' Weekly on recent reports of the condition of wheat, James S. Bell, President of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, says: "The crop experts who have been sending in such glowing reports from the Spring wheat country are being well borne out by actual conditions. I believe under present conditions that the wheat yield of the three Northwestern States will be of enormous proportions, and that while there is likely to be a big first run on grain, there will be many bins ready to receive the new wheat."

Dun's list of wholesale quotations of commodities shows an unusual number of fluctuations in last week's prices. No less than eighty changes from prices of the previous week are indicated, forty-six commodities having advanced and thirty-four declined.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, composed of various trade organizations throughout the country, has opened its headquarters in the Riggs Building, Washington. The office of the President of the Chamber, H. A. Wheeler, is 534 Otis Building, Chicago.

10,000 NEW GRAIN CARS.

Northwestern Railroads Need Them to Move the Crops.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—Nearly 10,000 grain cars are being built by roads having headquarters and terminals in the Twin Cities, according to officials of the roads to-day, who declared that the cars would be rushed to grain-producing points in order that there may be no dearth of rolling stock.

Officials say that every one of the new cars will have been distributed throughout the Northwest by Sept. 1.

NEW LINE TO CANADA.

Minneapolis, St. Louis & Canadian Railway Incorporated.

PIERRE, S. D., July 22.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day for the Minneapolis, St. Louis & Canadian Railway, with headquarters at Watertown, S. D., and offices in Minneapolis and New York. The road, which will extend to Canada, is capitalized at $7,000,000.

The incorporators are L. C. Scott, W. G. Bierd, G. W. Severs, W. W. Cole of Minneapolis, and G. W. Case of Watertown, S. D.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Richard H. Swartwout, of Swartwout & Appenzeller has been elected a Director of the United Light and Railways Company.

In accordance with the resolution of the Governing Committee, passed before the Summer adjournment, the Stock Exchange has admitted to trading Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, $5,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, $2,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative second preferred stock, and $8,000,000 stock certificates for common stock. The stock tape abbreviation is LO.

Hawley & Alford, 111 Broadway, are offering the unsold portion of an issue of $500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the McHenry Distilling Company of Benton and Wilkesbarre, Penn., at $92.50 per share, which includes a bonus of 60 per cent. in common stock. This company owns all the assets of the Rohr, McHenry Distilling Company, which has been in operation for over 100 years. The company has no bonded indebtedness.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Fromm & Mandelbaum, Albany, N. Y.; S. Fromm, cloaks; Hermitage.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Dillemuth, dress goods; 1,261 B'way; Navarre.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; H. M. Green, notions, leather goods; 320 Church; York.
Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Marlborough.
Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 3 W. 22d.
Carleton D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. G. Ratcliffe, cloths, dress goods, silks; 56 Worth.
Stix, Boer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; M. Steinfeld, skirts, coats; 71 W. 23d.
B. & M., Peoria, Ill.; L. R. Turner, shoes, muslin underwear, ribbons and leather goods; 215 4th Av.
Mistrot-Munn Co., Houston, Texas; H. M. Garrett, notions, laces, hosiery, ribbons; L. Mistrot, millinery; Somerset.
King, H., Co., Washington, D. C.; general mdse.; Cumberland.
Steiner & Lobman, Montgomery, Ala.; W. Lobman, laces; 43 Leonard.
Hunt, F. S., Goldfield, Nev.; dry goods; Wellington.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, leather goods, 55 White.
Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions, laces; 618 Broadway.
Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Levis, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
Rosendale, S., Providence, R. I.; millinery; Flanders.
Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; G. A. Barnum, carpets, upholstery goods, 19 E. 26th; Flanders.
Guggenheimer, C. H., Lynchburg, Va.; E. H. Crutchfield, dress goods, silks; Cadillac.
Armstrong, Turner Millinery Co., Denver, Col.; J. J. Platfoot, millinery, ribbons; Miss Harris, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Mandell Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. O'Donnell, costumes; Miss J. Hayes, notions; 13 E. 22d.
Kline Cloak Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss R. Easterly, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 20th.
Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, silks; H. D. Hamlin, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 350 Broadway.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. B. Safranka, books; 396 Broadway.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 214 Church.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Garson, clothing; L. W. Garson, clothing, 200 5th Av.; Cadillac.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Stevens, dry goods; 40 East 22d.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. Lebeck, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. C. F. Emmons, ladies' wear; 200 5th Av.
Stine, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.
Brown, L., Bisbee, Ariz.; waists, dresses, cloaks, suits; 16 East 18th.
Kaffin, A., & Son, Hartford, Conn.; M. Kaffin, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Prince George.
Montgomery Cloak Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Rubenstein, Fall coats, dresses; 32 Union Square.
Guinsberg Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Guinsberg, silk petticoats; 3 East 17th.
Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Olsen, dry goods; 51 Leonard.
Freedman, M., & Sons' Cloak Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Freedman, cloaks, suits; 23 W. 24th.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; E. C. Miller, carpets; 220 5th Av.; Latham.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. Vandepyl, furnishing goods, hosiery; 75 Spring.
Hub, The, Baltimore, Md.; G. Rubel, furnishing goods, Latham.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 454 Broome; Broztell.
Callahan Co., North Yakima, Wash.; J. L. Barney, dry goods; Broztell.
Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square; Grand.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. F. Tracy, cloaks, suits, waists; 115 Worth; Grand.
Bieberman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Bieberman, furnishing goods; A. J. Bieberman, furnishing goods; Grand.
Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Collins, ladies' neckwear, ruchings; 334 4th Av.; Holland.
Lumpkin & Marriott, Baltimore, Md.; A. T. Lumpkin, hats, caps; A. B. Marriott, hats, caps; St. Denis.
Beir Bros., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; F. S. Beir, furn. goods; 52 White.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. Thompson, corsets, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Givinier, silks, laces; 621 Broadway.
Goldsmith, J., & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. H. Lee, upholstery goods; 148 W. 23d; Herald Square.
Levy, Julius, Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.; L. S. Levy, furn. goods; Herald Square.
Whitner, C. K., Co., Reading, Penn.; J. H. Servis, cloaks, suits; Victoria.
Wertheimer, M. G., Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. G. Wertheimer, trimmings; Hoffman House.
Goldsmith, J., & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; 148 W. 23d; Broztell.
New York Cloak and Suit House, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. C. Haggerty, cloaks, suits; 129 W. 27th; Vanderbilt.
Plaut Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Plaut, underwear, hosiery; 44 Walker; Knickerbocker.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Edwards, millinery; C. E. Adams, embroideries, veilings; 215 4th Av.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Looby, costumes; Miss Sherman, women's cloaks; R. Gilbert, sporting goods; 71 W. 23d.
Hudson, J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Webber, children's and misses' cloaks, suits, and dresses, furs; 50 Union Square.
Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. Katzenstein, hosiery; L. C. Blum, laces, embroideries; 71 W. 23d.
Fink Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. I. Fink, Jr., misses' and juniors' coats and suits; H. Blauner, ladies' coats, suits; 129 W. 27th.
Goodman Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; A. W. Goodman, cloaks, suits; 129 W. 27th.
Carr, S. E., Co., Spokane, Wash.; F. Humeston, fancy goods; 129 W. 27th.
Capwell, H. C., Co., Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. McKinness, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
Swelldom, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. S. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Standard Cloak and Suit House, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Frank, cloaks, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Hamerslough, R., Mercantile Co., Trinidad, Col.; W. Freirich, coats; 15 E. 26th.
Carley's, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Kerns, cloaks, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Streck, silks, velvets, handkerchiefs, neckwear, veilings; 15 E. 26th.
Schermerhorn, F. T., & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; M. Nixon, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
Schwartz, R., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; M. Nugent, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
Rich, Schwartz & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Rich, ready-to-wear; Mr. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Ackerburg, shoes; 215 4th Av.
Ware & Solomon, Helena, Ark.; J. N. Ware, ladies' garments, laces, dry goods, housefurn. goods; 114 5th Av.
Filene's, W. Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; C. D. Cooper, coats, suits, costumes; A. C. Smith, children's dresses, knit underwear, hosiery; Miss M. L. Lehr, petticoats, corsets, waists, underwear; Miss N. Fitzgibbon, misses' suits, dresses; Mrs. F. Nudd, infants' hab'dy, misses' supplies; 120 W. 32d.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss F. Latarsky, waists, petticoats; 15 E. 22d.
Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. Richie, waists, petticoats, bathing suits; Miss M. B. Watson, laces, neckwear; Miss T. Stark, millinery, (basement;) Mr. Steiner, gen'l buyer; 229 4th Av.
Loewenherz, L., Columbus, Ga.; A. S. Loewenherz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.
Neiman & Marcus Co., Dallas, Texas; M. Neiman, ready-to-wear; Miss Cullen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Swift, furn. goods, trunks, bags; Miss N. Burke, muslin underwear, waists, corsets, petticoats; 114 5th Av.
B. & M., Peoria, Ill.; L. R. Turner, shoes, fancy goods, muslin underwear, ribbons; 215 4th Av.
Berg Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, ready-to-wear; Miss Parness, ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.
Jacoby Bros., Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Mayer, ready-to-wear; G. Grand, ribbons, notions, fancy goods; 41 Union Square.
Muse-Paris-Walker Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; F. Considine, gloves, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; 31 Union Square.
Coulter D. G. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss McGuire, millinery; 69 5th Av.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. M. Fiss, cloaks, suits; J. S. Elmland, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Square.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; R. Reif, carpets, rugs, blankets, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
Walker Bros. D. G. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Findling, notions, laces, embroideries, neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Church.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Kneeland, dresses, suits; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits, shawls; Miss Looby, millinery; Broadway and 32d.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ladies' suits, skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.
Munger, H. G., Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; H. G. Munger, general merchandise; 320 Church.
Wren, Edward, Co., Springfield, Ohio; R. A. Staley, rugs; 320 Church.
Donaldson, L. S., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Amluxen, linens, domestics, linings, flannels; Mr. Heffner, representing; 2 Walker.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. E. Glass, books, stationery, pictures; 2 Walker.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; M. Phillips, books; 2 Walker.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. P. Macduff, notions, leather goods, toilet and fancy goods; Miss Hogan, representing; Miss Hart, representing; 2 Walker.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Schaeffer, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. W. Smith, millinery; J. M. Pitcher, representing; P. C. Ross, representing; Mrs. W. Nelson, representing; 104 Worth.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Holmes, furnishing goods, hats; 115 Worth.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks, suits, furs; 214 Church.
Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; H. Holmes, upholstery and carpets; 214 Church.
Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; C. Wilson, cotton goods; M. Landman, upholstery goods; 15 Mercer.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; R. I. Corpenning, domestics, white goods; H. H. Craft, upholstery goods; 15 Mercer.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Van Hoeinhoff, cloaks, suits; 396 Broadway.
Welch-Cook Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. B. Mills, dry goods; Mr. Plumb, cloaks, suits; F. A. Beals, notions, fancy goods, laces, toys, gloves, hosiery, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. Rust, umbrellas; Knickerbocker; J. W. Kelly, embroideries, art goods, trimmings; W. H. Mann, white goods; 55 White.
Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Stix, prints, ginghams; 377 Broadway.
Hargadine-McKittrick D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. L. Leilich, ginghams; 72 Leonard.
Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 Broadway.
Youngstown D. G. Co., Youngstown, Ohio; M. Goldberg, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
Central Alabama D. G. Co., Selma, Ala.; M. F. Gusdorf, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, and ladies' garments; 43 Leonard.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. L. Chenault, white goods; 55 White.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; G. Johnson, white goods; 55 White.
Robertson-Sutherland Co., Lawrence, Mass.; G. Auld, white goods; 55 White.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, white goods; 55 White.
MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. L. Moran, white goods; 55 White.
Smith & Murray Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; H. B. Kain, white goods; 55 White.
Porteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; A. Mitchell, 4th, white goods; 55 White.
Kahn Bros., Oakland, Cal.; S. Greenberg, hdkfs., notions, gloves; 377 Broadway.
Columbia Outfitting Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Bauer, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.
Keith-O'Brien Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Miss L. M. Fowler, art goods; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
England Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; W. M. Henehy; 320 Church.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; W. H. Bruen, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts; 43 Leonard.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
Lazarus, J., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Joseph, millinery; Mrs. J. T. Carson, millinery; Miss Outcalt, millinery; 640 Broadway.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, furn. goods; E. O. Houtz, furn. goods; M. K. Rodman, hosiery, gloves, underwear; F. Morgan, domestics; 56 Worth.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; Miss L. Bernard, cloaks, suits; Mrs. A. Adler, infants' wear; A. J. Nicholson, jewelry; F. R. Johnson, furn. goods; 438 Broadway.
Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Ore.; C. E. Elkington, ladies' neckwear; 31 Union Square.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Cunningham, millinery, laces; 621 Broadway.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, knit underwear, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
Levy Bros. D. G. Co., Houston, Texas; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits; 148 W. 23d.
Kline Cloak Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Clark, cloaks, suits; 7 E. 20th.
Liebes, H., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. S. Bush, cloaks, suits; 22 W. 26th.
Goldstein & Migel Co., Waco, Texas; S. Hirschberg, silks; 45 E. 17th.
Robinson-Strauss Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss I. Buchanan, hats; 621 Broadway.
Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; W. L. Reynolds, silks; 22 E. 17th.
Hale Bros., San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Moore, dress goods and silks; H. W. Furniss, furn. goods; Miss Gersbacher, ladies' wear; 395 B'way.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; F. E. Shipler, domestics and dress goods; 56 Worth.
Frankenberg Bros. & Newman, Bisbee, Ariz.; S. Frankenberg, dry goods; 100 5th Av.
Prince, Evans & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Z. Prince, muslins; Albert.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss L. M. Beatty, hosiery; Miss A. B. Cashdollo, fancy goods; 214 Church.
Thompson-Hudson Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss M. A. Tea, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 50 Union Square.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 B'way.
Miller, Daniel, Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. M. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, and furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics; 396 B'way.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Halburg, ladies' wear; Miss Weathers, fancy goods; 104 Worth.
Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Harris, ladies' and infants' wear, and corsets; 45 E. 17th; Wolcott.
Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Hardwick, white goods; 377 B'way; Wolcott.
Voorheis-Miller Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Miller, clothing; Holland.
Ascher, T., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss L. Glucksselig, ribbons; 621 B'way.
Crescent, Spokane, Wash.; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, ladies' underwear, and infants' wear; 225 4th Av.
Young, Quinlan & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Gleason, ladies' wear; 156 5th Av.
Kilpatrick, Thomas, Co., Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. J. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; 220 5th Av.
Samuels, J., & Bro., Providence, R. I.; T. Loebenberg, dress goods and silks; Latham.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. V. Cavanna, rugs; 79 5th Av.; Broztell.
Boston Store D. G. Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 71 W. 23d; Broztell.
Wearwell Pants Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Crockin, piece goods; Broztell.
Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas; D. Frank, dry goods; 15 Mercer.
Sanger Bros., Waco, Texas; H. Wheeler, dry goods; 15 Mercer.

SALESMAN.
Pacific Coast, Denver, and West; experienced kimono and shirtwaist salesman who can sell $50,000 to $100,000 per year, to represent one of the strongest lines of popular and medium priced fine lingerie waists, also wash dresses, kimonos, sacques, and house dresses; large bonus in addition to regular commission to the right party. Shapiro Brothers and the American Lady Waist Company, 514-516 Broadway, uptown showrooms, northwest corner 27th St. and Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Salesmen for high-class line of ladies' laundered embroidered collars in local territory throughout the South, also the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Men now selling soft neckwear and other kindred lines preferred. Strictly commission basis. Call or address C. W. Ferguson Collar Co., 381 Fourth Av., N. Y. City, Room 715.

SALESMAN—Wanted for medium-priced line of cotton petticoats and wash top skirts for jobbing trade. Only one who has the trade need apply. R 93 Times.

SALESMEN; well acquainted with the office trade for a medium line of dresses; good opportunity for right party. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St.

WANTED—Salesman on serge dresses as side line on commission basis. Standard Dress Co., 63 East 8th St.

140 WEST 22d ST.
Open for ladies' fancy coats.

AUTOS TO HIRE
Special Summer Rates.
PRIVATE AUTO RENTING CO.
Phone 5052 Columbus.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Lower, Though Oats Hold and Rust Checks Wheat Losses.

Wheat and corn reached new low prices yesterday. Oats showed relative steadiness, although the large crop ideas have not been altered. The partial rally in wheat was due to short covering prompted by export and rust rumors. Beneficial showers were shown in the corn belt. Provisions reacted in sympathy with grain. Cottonseed oil was easier with less inquiry, this restricted by the lowering of cotton and lard values. Cotton declines moderately. The weather on the whole was much better. The foreign market displayed weakness. Spots continue firmly held. Coffee opened at small declines, but developed weakness in spite of rust and strike reports from Brazil.

WHEAT.

The market broke to new low levels, rallying about ⅜c at the close on rumors of a little rust development in the Northwest and some export business. The close was at new low levels, however. Weather conditions were all that could be desired over Sunday both in the Northwest and in the Southwest. The reports on the Spring wheat crop showed no backward development. The estimates for South Dakota are very high, and cutting in the southern sections is expected to begin the end of the week both in South Dakota and Minnesota. Lyle places the South Dakota crop over 50,000,000 bushels. Rumors of rust in a few spots had some late effect, but the weather conditions have been so favorable that there has been very little chance of any spread of the rust. From the Southwest there were further reports of yields better than expected, and claims of 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels for Kansas are becoming more prevalent. Receipts are increasing, amounting to 1,575,000 bushels at interior points, mostly at Kansas City and St. Louis. This was nearly double last week, but still less than last year. The receipts for Tuesday at Chicago were estimated at 237 cars. The domestic visible supply decreased 2,038,000 bushels; bonded stocks increased 123,000 bushels. World's exports were 10,672,000 bushels, against 9,376,000 bushels the previous week and 10,608,000 bushels last year. The Canadian visible decreased 702,000 bushels. The stock of wheat in the United States, including bonded, is 20,400,000 bushels, against 30,400,000 bushels last year. The amount of wheat on passage for Europe decreased 1,976,000 bushels. Cash wheat was quiet, although sales of 24,000 bushels Chicago new hard Winter for export were reported. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.07; No. 1 Northern, $1.12½; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.05¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.16¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN was also weak, breaking to new low levels, rallying partially at the close, but final prices were in new low ground. The weather conditions were very favorable over Sunday and reports as to the progress of the crop continue extremely encouraging. The prospects for a record crop are gaining, although there is still chance for injury, and there are some complaints from Kansas of need of rain. Cash corn was weak and reported 1c to 2c lower in Western spot markets. The visible supply of corn decreased 1,570,000 bushels. The total is only 4,802,000 bushels, against 8,517,000 last year. World's exports are 6,783,000 bushels, against 6,851,000 the previous week and 3,674,000 last year. Total afloat for Europe increased 417,000 bushels, and is 31,595,000 bushels, against 10,090,000 a year ago. Cash corn was weaker, with No. 2 corn quoted at 7.c, free on board.

OATS.—The market was very steady for old and new crop oats. Prices sold off a little with other grain, but the market seems relatively low compared with other feedstuffs, and there has been evidently a great deal of buying on the recent break. The visible supply of oats decreased 822,000 bushels, and the interior movement was less than half of a year ago. Spot oats are feeling the influence of these conditions and are very firm, while new oats to arrive are quoted about 20c a bushel under spot. Standards and No. 2 whites are quoted at 59c, elevator; No. 3 whites, 58c.

PROVISIONS.

The trading in hog products was more active, and prices were lower early on a larger movement of hogs at Chicago than expected, but late in the day some supporting orders developed, and prices rallied, recovering about half the early loss.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	$1.06	$1.06¼
September	$1.00⅝	$0.99⅝	1.00	1.01
December	..	..	1.02¼	1.03⅛

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—				
July	96⅞	95½	96	97
September	93⅛	91⅞	92½	93¾
December	95⅞	94½	95¼	96
May	99⅞	99	99⅝	1.00¼
Corn—				
July	69¼	67½	68¼	68⅝
September	64⅞	63¼	63⅞	64⅞
December	56⅝	55½	56⅛	56⅝
May	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	57½
Oats—				
July	44	42⅝	44	42½
September	33⅛	33	33⅛	33⅝
December	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	34½
May	37½	36⅞	37⅜	37⅛
Lard—				
July			10.47½	10.55
September	10.65	10.55	10.57½	10.67½
October	10.70	10.60	10.65	10.75
December	10.30	10.22½	10.30	10.45
January	10.17½	10.10	10.15	10.30
Ribs—				
July			10.35	10.42½
September	10.50	10.37½	10.42½	10.52½
October	10.42½	10.32½	10.37½	10.47½
Pork—				
July			17.35	17.45
September	17.77½	17.50	17.60	17.75
October	17.80	17.57½	17.67½	17.85
January	18.02½	17.82½	17.92½	18.17½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Although the early declines were partly recovered in the late trade, the undertone of the market was not entirely reassuring to those interests which were confidently bullish during the latter part of last week. The European inquiry noted at that time was not in evidence to an appreciable extent yesterday, while the weakness in cotton, reflecting improved weather over the South, and the lower set of lard values, discourages the disposition to accept the long side. The information obtainable relative to the crude situation in Texas is still meagre, but there were assertions made that offerings indicated more of an inclination to sell.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.58	6.20
July	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.45
August	6.60	6.55	6.60	6.56
September	6.65	6.59	6.65	6.67
October	6.65	6.61	6.65	6.68
November	6.33	6.33	6.32	6.34
December	6.30	6.26	6.29	6.32
January	..	..	6.28	6.31

COTTON.

The weather map was the most satisfactory for some time, showing that the districts east of the Mississippi had received practically no moisture for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. This development of more settled weather was mainly responsible for the setback at the opening of the market of from 7 to 13 points, although it was quite natural that the precipitation which has hitherto been persistently reported would be interrupted. As a matter of fact the advent of clear weather has been long overdue, but inasmuch as prices have advanced materially in the interim there was little inclination to disregard it as a factor, particularly as it is still maintained in many quarters that seasonable weather will disclose exaggeration in some of the more bullish crop accounts which have come to hand.

The influence of this weather was quite important on the foreign markets, with Liverpool decidedly below expectations. There seemed to be quite a little liquidation with some asserting that the principal buyers of recent date were reducing their lines, but at the reaction of less than 30 points from the extreme high point of the season shorts bought liberally, with some new bull speculation and enough of a cessation in the pressure to cause a rally to Saturday's finals. In the late trade, however, the mixed sentiment prevailing was shown in freer offerings, so that the closing quotations were at rather light declines.

Ample time has not elapsed as yet to discern the effect of the more settled weather over the South, so that in reflection of last week's unsuitable conditions, the continuance of bullish crop accounts was not illogical. It was said by one prominent crop expert that the major part of the Atlantic States were in very poor shape, and that important districts of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi deteriorated because of excess moisture. Probability of future insect damage was again brought to the front, with the appearance of various pests in increasing numbers claimed from Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi in particular.

Others maintained that the prospects in Texas were such that a change would be for the worse, and there is already concern expressed lest the forthcoming Government report scheduled for Aug. 2 reflecting the conditions as of July 25, will be rather bullish. Obviously, the weather during the next few days will have important bearing in shaping sentiment. Scattered showers were reported from Texas, but aside from the prediction of more in the western part of that State, and also for the coast regions of Alabama, Mississippi, and for North Carolina, no precipitation was forecasted. The spot situation remains one of considerable strength at Southern and local points, with middlings here quoted at 12.80c, nearly ⅛c per pound above the July option in the New York future market.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.15	12.04	12.11@12.12	12.16
August	12.15	12.07	12.10@12.12	12.16
September	12.16	12.12	12.18@12.20	12.20
October	12.37	12.25	12.31@12.32	12.36
November	12.29	12.29	12.20@12.27	12.37
December	12.37	12.27	12.31@12.32	12.39
January	12.35	12.26	12.29@12.30	12.38
February	..	..	12.31@12.32	12.40
March	12.45	12.38	12.39@12.40	12.40
May	12.51	12.44	12.46@12.47	12.50

COFFEE.

Coffee opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points, continued to sag, and closed 14 to 20 points net lower. A private cable from a prominent Santos firm said: "Weather cold and wet; severe frost probable during next few days; market firm, with an upward tendency. Strike commenced." The weather report from Santos showed frost in two districts, but the minimum temperatures were only 42 to 48 degrees. Sales totaled 60,000 bags. Havre opened ¼f higher, but closed net unchanged to ¼f lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Rio was weak, unchanged, and Santos was steady, unchanged. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 15 points higher, but no business was reported.

Spot coffee, 14¼c for Rio 7.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 56,750 bags, against 65,456 last week and 87,136 last year; of the former amount New York had 38,274 bags.

Receipts at Rio and Santos for the week aggregated 237,000 bags, against 209,000 last week and 316,000 last year.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	12.86@12.88	13.00
August	..	..	12.92@12.94	13.07
September	13.12	12.98	12.98@12.99	13.13
October	..	..	13.05@13.07	13.20
November	..	..	13.10@13.12	13.27
December	13.33	13.17	13.17@13.18	13.34
January	..	..	13.18@13.20	13.38
February	..	..	13.16@13.20	13.34
March	13.42	13.23	13.26@13.27	13.44
April	..	..	13.28@13.29	13.46
May	13.45	13.29	13.30@13.31	13.48
June	..	..	13.30@13.32	13.48

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, pound, 27@27¼c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; thirds, 23@24½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 21½@23c; process, extras, 25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; factory current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19½@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 19@19½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, white, specials, pound, 15¼@15½c; colored, 15½c; small, white, average fancy, 15c; large, 15c; colored, average fancy 15@15¼c; undergrades, 13@14½c; Daisies, best, 15¾@16c State, skims, specials, 12½@12¾c; choice, 10½@11½c; fair, 9@10c; undergrades, 6¼@8¼c; full skims, 3½@5½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 23@24c; extra firsts, 20@22c; firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds, 15@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15@16c, No. 2, 14@14½c; dirties, inferior, 10@13c; checks, good to fine, 11@13c; poor to fair, 7@10c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 27@28c; selected whites, good to prime, 25@26c; common to fair, 23@24c; Western, gathered whites, 13@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet as far as new business was concerned. Withdrawals on old orders were active, however, and prices showed no change.

The following quotations are net less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominoes, in cases of two-pound cartons, $8.10; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.60; Eagle tablets, $6.40; cut loaf, $5.90; crushed, $5.80; Mold A, $5.45; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.35; XXXX powdered, $5.25; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.20; fruit, powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.10; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.30; three and one-half-pound bags, $5.35; five-pound bags, $5.30; ten-pound bags, $5.25; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $5.15; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.10; confectioners' A and No. 1, $4.95; Nos. 2 to 12, $4.90@$4.40, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.35.

The market for raw sugar was quiet, with no further sales reported. Prices were firm, and it was thought that buyers would pay old quotations. Sellers were, however, in cost cases asking from 1-32c to 1-16c higher. Centrifugal, 96 test, was quoted at $3.98; Muscovado, 89 test, at $3.48, and molasses, 89 test, at $3.23.

The London beet sugar market opened quiet, with prices barely maintained. July was quoted at 12s 4½d, August at 12s 5¾d, and, October to December at 10s 3¾d. The late Curb market was quiet and practically unchanged from the opening.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Molasses was quiet, with business of a routine character. Prices were steady in the absence of selling pressure. Syrups were quiet, but steady.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans, open kettle, 37@52c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was quiet, with buying of a hand-to-mouth character. Some business was done in new Kansas flours, and new Spring patents were offered for future delivery.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $5.40@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.75@$4.90; Winter patents, $5.10@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.60@$4.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.30@$4.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; Kansas straights, $4.65@$4.85; fancy Spring patents, $6.50@$6.70. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $4.40@$4.65; choice to fancy, $4.70@$4.90. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $4.20. BAG-MEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.70@$1.75; coarse, $1.65@$1.70. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $24.25; Standard middling, $28.60; flour, middling, $32.50; Red Dog, $33.60; city bran, $24.65, bulk; $26.25, sacks; middling, $28.60@$33; Red Dog, $33.25; hominy, chop, $28.50@$29, bulk; $29.70@$30.20, sacks; oilmeal, $36.50, nominal.

RICE.—The rice market was quiet and steady, owing to small offerings. Crop news was favorable, but the crop will be late.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4⅝c; fair, 4¾@4⅞c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5½@5⅝c; choice, 5¾@6c; head, Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6@6¼c, duty paid.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.60; bulk, $5; standard white, cases, New York, $10.50; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.60; bulk, $6; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.50. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 73@74c; out-of-town raw, 72@73c; Calcutta, raw, 80c.

NAVAL STORES.—There was no change in the market for spirits turpentine. Resin was steady at former quotations, and tar was quiet at recent levels.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine barrels, 47c. Tar, $5.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $6.30; B, $6.55; D, $7; E, $7.20; F, $7.40; G, $7.45; H, $7.50; I, $7.55; K, $7.65; M, $7.80; N, $7.90; WG, $8, and WW, $8.10.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 6, 1912, for Contract 79, for the construction of blow-offs from the Elmsford and Bryn Mawr steel-pipe siphons of the Catskill aqueduct. The ELMSFORD BLOW-OFF includes about 2,400 feet of concrete conduit 2½ by 3½ feet inside diameter, and about 1,300 feet of 18 and 24 inch vitrified pipe. The BRYN MAWR BLOW-OFF includes about 5,400 feet of open channel lined with concrete, and a sub-surface headworks structure. The work is located in the town of Greenburg and the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS,
President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, July 17, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., August 7, 1912, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at this depot 20,000 corn brooms, 10,000 scrubbing brushes, 3,000 mattresses; quantities subject to 50 per cent. increase, if desired by this department. Standard samples can be seen and specifications, blanks for proposals, and full information will be furnished upon application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Equipage, to be opened August 7, 1912." Lt. Col. CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., July 20, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, under the provisions of Section 3,732, R. S., U. S., at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before September 14, 1912, will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M., August 1, 1912. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 1, 1912," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 11 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, President.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM T. A. SAUTER has withdrawn from the Geneva Embroidery Works at 30 East 26th.

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Our Letter This Week Is On Republic Iron & Steel

Each week we issue a weekly letter dealing with one particular stock, which after careful study we believe a good investment, yielding a good return, and also one which should increase in value. This will be sent on request. Remember, we are brokers for the small as well as the large investor. We make a specialty of executing small lots of stock, either to be bought outright, on margin, or on our monthly payment plan.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Day of Fair News, with Market That Took Early Rise and Then Halted.

Yesterday was a day of fair news for the financial markets, and stocks upon the Exchange, in one hour of brisk trading that followed the opening of business, made advances that averaged a point and more for the active leaders. This rise was attributed, however, to traders who had sold stocks ten days ago in anticipation of a considerable recession in prices, and had come to the conclusion that general influences were too favorable to warrant their chancing further losses upon the short side. After this brisk buying movement, in which more than half the whole day's trading was done, had run its course, the market became dull and sagged consistently until the close. The day's news did not result in any considerable advance for the whole day's market, therefore; but there was enough net gain to bring the day into line with last week's steady rise and to make up for the little relapse of Saturday.

The news that influenced the early optimism of speculative sentiment was the information contained in several independent reports about crop improvement in the West and South. To this was added cable advices from London of a rise in the price of the metal copper, accompanied by an upward movement in copper mine stocks; also some very encouraging market gossip about the business of our own steel companies. The northwestern railroad stocks showed directly the effect of the crop news. St. Paul shares, which have been somewhat weak, advanced, and the other big northwestern railroads' issues, likewise. Mr. Newman Erb, returning from an extended trip of observation, was quoted as predicting a much larger outturn of cereals than is officially estimated. President C. E. Schaff of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was also quoted in an enthusiastic interview about the crops of the Southwest. And from the Northwest came news by telegraph of extensive preparations that are being made by the railroads to save themselves from being caught unprepared for the immense grain traffic that is in sight. While the northwestern roads, therefore, may shortly make reports of the 1911-12 business that might under other circumstances threaten dividends, the talk of the market yesterday was that there is now two years of splendid business ahead, practically assured.

Following a rise in the copper stocks at Boston on Saturday, the news from London of an increase in the price of the copper metal to the equivalent of 17 cents a pound here was an influence that showed its effect in higher prices in New York's listed copper mine shares. And at the same time the stocks of steel and iron concerns, led, of course, by the Steel Corporation's shares, were favorably influenced by interviews with heads of independent companies describing their flourishing business.

It was the general opinion that the foreign financial situation was exerting only a small influence here, for the day, and, if anything, a favorable one. London's market was dull, in anticipation of the settlement beginning to-day, and the very lack of activity was of good effect here. There was little talk of politics. While there was some attempt to emphasize the fact that one feature of the Stanley Committee's expected report which widens the opportunity of aggrieved parties to go into court against corporations would lead to countless attacks upon supposed monopolies, the stock market paid little attention to the Stanley Committee possibilities, especially since the news from Washington that there were to be several differing minority reports was taken as a promise that internal dissension in the committee would make the adoption of the report by Congress a distant menace.

The market turned during the first hour. The rise was stopped, apparently, by large sales of steel stocks. Trading became almost lifeless, and, without any particular pressure either way, the prices sagged till in many cases they were below the opening level. But the market averaged a net gain over Saturday's closing quotations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2⅞ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅞ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $205,592.47; balances, $12,613,754; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $491,345.

The local banks have lost $195,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short bills and 3@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., and Berlin, 3¼ per cent. Money rates were 2¼@2½ per cent. in London, and in Berlin, 3 per cent.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 24½c, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 48½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.88; demand, $4.8760.

Paris—Cable, 5.17⅛, plus 3-64; check, 5.17⅛, less 1-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95⅛, plus 1-32; check, 95⅛, less 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.77½, less 1-16; check, 5.78⅛, less 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.30; check, 40.37.

Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜; check, 5.19⅝, less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8465; 90 days, $4.8335.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84½; 90 days, $4.83⅛.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.20, less 1-16; 90 days, 5.21⅛, less 1-32.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.20⅝; 90 days, 5.21⅞.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94⅝; 90 days, 94⅜.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94½, plus 1-32; 90 days, 94 5-16, less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 20c discount; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.		—Maturity.—	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..	5	Apr. 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Balt. & Ohio..	4½	June 1,'13	100	100¼	4.32
B. R. T. Co...	5	July 1,'18	97⅞	97⅞	5.44
Ches. & Ohio..	4½	June 1,'14	99⅝	99⅞	4.78
C. H. & D. purchase money.	4	July 1,'13	99⅜	99⅝	4.40
Chi. & Alton..	5	Mar. 15,'13	99¾	99⅝	5.60
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July 1,'14	97½	98¼	5.39
Erie	6	Apr. 8,'14	100¼	101	5.38
Erie	5	Oct. 1,'14	99⅛	99⅜	5.11
Erie	5	Oct. 1,'15	98⅜	99	5.40
Gen. Motors...	6	Oct. 1,'15	98⅝	99⅛	5.96
Gen. Rubber..	4½	July 1,'15	97⅝	97¼	5.27
Hudson Co....	6	Feb. 1,'13	99⅞	100⅜	5.47
Illinois Cent..	4½	July 1,'14	99½	99⅞	4.62
Int. & Gt. N..	5	Aug. 1,'12	98	98⅜	5.87
Int. Harv. Co..	5	Feb. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Mo., K. & T..	5	May 1,'13	99⅛	99⅝	6.20
Mo. Pacific...	5	June 1,'14	94⅛	95⅝	6.20
M. C. of Mex..	4½	Sep. 1,'13	98⅛	98⅞	6.20
N. Rys. of M..	4½	June 1,'13	97⅞	98⅞	6.40
N. Y. Cent...	4½	Mar. 1,'13	99¼	99⅝	4.95
N. Y. Cent...	4½	May 1,'13	99½	99¾	4.55
St. L. & S. F..	5	June 1,'13	99⅜	100	5.00
Southern Ry...	5	Feb. 1,'13	100⅛	100¼	4.01
U. S. Rubber..	5	Dec. 1,'13	101	101⅜	4.10
Westinghouse..	6	Aug. 1,'13	101¼	101½	4.82

Accrued interest is to be added to the above prices.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

June Railroad Results.

The monthly statements of the larger railroads, which will begin to come in this week, will be watched with unusual interest. It is the general impression that business showed marked improvement in June, and if a number of the big companies, particularly those getting a large anthracite tonnage, justify the belief, the early estimates of the year's loss, as compared with 1911, may be bettered. The Baltimore & Ohio's statement, which appeared yesterday, showed an increase of $853,124 in gross revenues, of which only $640,338 was absorbed by the rising tide of expenses. The month's net showed a gain of $212,786. The preliminary estimate of this company's earnings for the year is borne out by an increase of $2,505,000 reported to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

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Rehabilitation of the Moffat Road.

A conference was held in Denver yesterday between local interests and New York bankers who are interested in the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific. It was reported in a news dispatch that the Denver interests had failed to raise the funds necessary to pay off part of the notes and thus enable them to retain possession of the property, but the understanding of men in New York familiar with the situation was that the money would be provided. The road itself is in good physical condition, and it is said that $1,000,000 would be sufficient for its improvement needs. One suggestion for making the road pay calls for an arrangement with the interests controlling the rich deposits of bituminous coal in the Moffat road's territory by which heavy shipments would be made in the Summer months and a half million tons or more of the coal stored in Denver. In cold weather, when other companies were having difficulty in getting coal shipments to market, the operators holding the stored coal could market it on advantageous terms.

***

A Bad Grade.

For twenty-two miles the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific climbs over the crest of the Rockies. This part of the system was built as a temporary line, the promoter believing that it would be superseded soon by a $4,000,000 tunnel to be constructed by the State of Colorado. The tunnel project will be settled by a referendum vote this Fall, but meanwhile it has been found that the big Mallet locomotives, with which the company is well supplied, are able to negotiate the grades with much less difficulty than had been anticipated. Once over the divide, the trains have practically a sixty-mile coast to the City of Denver. On this part of the trip the locomotives' cylinders are used as air chambers to brake the heavy load. To keep the cylinders from overheating, cold water is introduced in place of steam. On that part of the run the trains offset to a slight degree the excessive ton-mile costs accumulated on the inclines.

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Money in Cigarettes.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Liggett & Myers shares advanced 6 points. This is the only member of the former happy tobacco family which has not declared its initial dividend, and the rise was partly accounted for by a report that when the Directors of this company meet in September they will inaugurate quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. The other companies are on a 10 per cent. basis. It was said that the reason that the Liggett & Myers Company had not declared dividends earlier was that the management desired to wait until an experiment in the marketing of its goods in New York City direct, instead of through the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, had been given a fair trial. There is relatively much more profit in cigarettes than in the manufacture and sale of cigars or pipe tobacco.

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A Monday Morning Market.

As far as Stock Exchange business went, most of the brokers could have gone home at lunch time yesterday without losing much in commissions. On the publication of a better bank statement Saturday and the continued good reports on crops there was a burst of activity at the opening, but it was not long maintained. In the two hours from the opening until noon there were total transactions in Amalgamated Copper amounting to 18,990 shares. In the three hours following, the total trading in this issue involved only 4,400 shares. For Erie the figures were 1,800 shares for the first two hours, and 2,200 for the balance of the session; for Reading, 22,100 and 7,800 respectively; for Union Pacific, 13,400 and 2,300, respectively, and for Steel, 41,400 and 9,400, respectively. In the five active stocks the morning's dealings amounted to 103,100 shares, while in the three hours after noon the combined sales totaled but 26,100. The day's transactions totaled 207,880 shares, of which 88,430 represented the combined sales of 136 issues.

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Nashville's 7 Per Cent. Dividend.

The recent action of the Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis in advancing the dividend rate from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum, instead of satisfying the minority stockholders, served only to whet their appetite for a larger return. They assert that the Nashville earns a larger percentage on its capitalization than any other important road. From 1899 to 1903 the stockholders got no return on their investment, and they hold that the earnings which were put back into the property in those years should be distributed now in the form of an extra dividend.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The fifty typical stocks yesterday moved up to a new high point for the fortnight and closed with a net gain of all Saturday's loss. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., July 20....	93.07	92.84	92.95	92.91
Mon., July 22....	93.34	92.95	93.15	93.01
INDUSTRIALS.				
Sat., July 20....	70.41	70.27	70.34	70.34
Mon., July 22....	70.58	70.29	70.44	70.35
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Sat., July 20....	81.74	81.55	81.64	81.62
Mon., July 22....	81.96	81.62	81.79	81.68

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 2	April 26.	Feb. 1.
Railroads	91.43	96.34	88.74
	Jan. 2.	July 3.	Feb. 1.
Industrials	64.00	71.78	61.47

1911.

RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., July 22....	98.97	98.61	98.79	98.64
Mon., July 24....	98.79	98.17	98.48	98.24
INDUSTRIALS.				
Sat., July 22....	68.25	68.09	68.17	68.17
Mon., July 24....	68.14	67.28	67.71	67.93
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Sat., July 22....	83.61	83.35	83.48	83.40
Mon., July 24....	83.47	82.72	83.09	83.08

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Apr. 24.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	91.47
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Apr. 24.
Industrials	62.95	69.76	62.94

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	July 20, 1912.	Increase for Week.	July 22, 1911.
Loans	$246,587,000	$2,344,000	$223,714,000
Circulation ..	8,271,000	4,000	7,127,000
Deposits	195,475,000	*4,092,000	185,078,000
Due banks	84,951,000	*2,323,000	87,499,000
U. S. deposits	808,000	....	3,074,000
Reserve ag'ts.	24,425,000	301,000	36,455,000
Exchanges	16,388,000	*2,040,000	14,075,000
Due fm. b'ks..	26,794,000	217,000	24,051,000
5% fund	421,000	....	452,500
Legal tenders.	5,807,000	*163,000	4,923,000
Specie	28,049,000	1,087,000	28,207,000
Surplus	2,621,428	1,673,000	4,452,000
Surplus, N.Y..	5,691,428	1,000,000	3,377,357

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

United Cigar Stores Goes to 268, Highest Price on Record in the Curb Market.

Except in scattered issues, the Curb market was sluggish and irregular yesterday. United Cigar Stores continued its its upward movement, rising from the opening at 265 to 268, the highest price on record. It closed at 267½ after sales of 1,250. The rest of the industrial list was sluggish and price changes generally narrow. Standard Oil Company of New York was an exception, rising from 495 to 505 and closing at 500 after sales of 70 shares. A feature of the mining list was the sale in one block of 82,000 shares of Greenwater at 5 cents a share, the total transactions in this issue being 85,000 shares, all at the five-cent price. The established coppers were irregular and dull. In the bond list $40,000 New York Telephone 4½s sold at 99 and 98⅞.

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The principal transactions yesterday, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	*Allied Sec. Co.	88	89	88	89
300	Bay State Gas..	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
3,000	Brit.-Am. Tob..	31¾	32	31⅝	32
2,000	B.-Am. Tob. rts	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
100	Con. Rub. Tire.	14	14	14	14
80	B.F.G'd'ch Co.pf.	109	109	109	109
100	Havana Tob....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
247	J. I. Case pf...	103¾	†103½	103¼	103¾
250	Kayser	†88	90	88	90
100	†Kayser pf. ...	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10	L. S. C. S. Co..	242	242	242	242
1,000	Manhat. Tran..	2⅝	2⅝	2 5-16	2⅝
670	Marc.,Am.,new..	†8½	8½	8¼	8⅜
2,100	*Mays Oil	29	30	29	30
18	R. J. Reynolds.	280	280	280	280
40	S. O. of N. J...	389	390	389	389
70	Stand Oil (N.Y.).	495	505	495	500
1,250	Un. Cig. Stores.	265	268	265	267½
400	U.S. L.&H.,new	19	19⅝	18⅛	18¼
1	J. S. Young....	182	182	182	182
	MINING STOCKS.				
300	*Beaver Cons..	44	44	44	44
1,500	*Big Four....	50	50	49	49
600	Braden Copper.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
500	†Brit. Col. Cop.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
6,000	Con. Ariz. S..	⅝	¾	⅝	11-16
1,000	Dia. Black B..	8	8	8	8
3,360	*‡El Paso Con..	99	100	99	100
400	Giroux Mining..	5	5	4⅞	5
200	Greene-Cananea	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
85,000	*Greenwater ..	5	5	5	5
100	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
280	‡La Rose Con.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Mason Valley...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,000	Motherlode G..	15-16	1	15-16	1
500	Nevada Hills..	2¼	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16
5,000	Ohio Copper ..	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
5,400	Pacific Smelt..	7-32	¼	7-32	¼
300	Silver King C..	1	1	1	1
100	Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
1,000	Tonopah Ext....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15,000	Tonopah Mer..	1 3-16	1 7-16	1 3-16	1 7-16
200	Tuolumne Cop..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9,000	West End Ext.	25	28	25	28
1,200	*‡Wettla. S. M.	60	60	59	59
	BONDS.				
$1,000	N. Y. State 4s, new	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16
40,000	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
2,000	South. Bell T. & T. 5s....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

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The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 22. Bid.	Asked.	July 20. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writ. Paper 4s..	3	3½	3	3½
Atl., Gulf & West I..	7	8	7	8
Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf..	13	15	13	15
Borden's Cond. Milk..	127	128½	127	128½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107¼	108	107¼	108
B. F. Goodrich Co....	75	76	75	76¼
Havana Tobacco pf....	10	15	10	15
Houston Oil	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
Houston Oil pf......	71	71⅛	71	71⅛
Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs....	12½	13	12½	13
Inter. Salt	3	6	3	6
Kolb Bakery pf......	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
McAndrews & Forbes.	200	205	200	205
Manhattan Shirt Co..	57½	58½	57½	58½
Manhat. Shirt Co. pf..	100	100¼	100	100¼
N. Y. Transp........	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Otis Elevator	73	76	73	76
Pettibone Milleken	25	30	25	30
Pettibone Milleken pf..	101	102	101	102
P. Rican-Am. Tobacco.	255	270	255	270
Stand. Oil (old)......	950	990	950	990
Stand. Oil subsidiaries.	565	600	565	600
U. S. Ltg. & Htg. pf...	82	86	82	86
RAILROADS.				
†Amer. Light & Trac..	380	385	377	383
†Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	108	110	108	110
MINING STOCKS.				
Caledonia Mining	35	50	35	50
*C. O. D. Consolidated.	11	12	11	12
Davis-Daly Copper	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Diamond Field Daisy...	7	9	6	8
First National	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Florence	1	1⅛	1 1-32	1⅛
Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Inter. Smelting & Ref.	120	123½	120	123½
Keystone	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Mines of America	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
McKinley-Darragh	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Nipissing Mines Co....	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
South Live Oak	2	2½	2	2½
South Utah M. & S...	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Stewart	1 5-16	1 7-16	1¼	1½
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½
Union Mines	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines....	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
BONDS.				
Adams Express 4s....	83	85	83	85
Braden Copper 6s......	147	150	147	150
Braden Copper 7s......	147	150	153	155
Braden Copper 7s, new.	152	156	152	156
Chicago Elevated 5s...	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
Mason Valley 6s......	132	138	132	138
New York City 4¼s...	100¾	101	100¾	101
Western Pacific 5s.....	83	83½	83	83½

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	July 22. Bid.	Asked.	July 20. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	31⅜	32	31⅜	32
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
*J. S. Young	180	190	180	195
McAndrews & Forbes.	200	205	203	205
Porto Rico-American..	260	270	260	270
R. J. Reynolds	280	290	280	290
United Cigar Stores...	267	268	260	262
United C. S., w. i....	89¼	90½	86	88
United C. S. pf., w. i.	113	116	112	118

*Ex dividend, 5 per cent.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil Co.	21⅛	22	21⅝	22
Atlantic Refining Co..	480	490	470	480
Borne-Scrymser Co....	165	185	150	175
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	167	175	168	178
Chesebrough Mfg., Con.	825	875	825	875
Colonial Oil Co.......	165	185	160	170
Continental Oil Co....	850	925	850	925
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	62	67	62	67
Cumberland P. L., Inc.	65	75	65	75
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	385	395	385	395
Galena-Signal Oil Co..	232	238	232	238
Galena-S. Oil Co. pf..	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	110	115	110	115
National Transit Co...	43	45	43	45
New York T. Co.......	360	370	360	370
Northern Pipe Line Co.	140	148	140	148
Ohio Oil Co..........	103	105	104	105
Prairie Oil & Gas Co..	305	315	290	300
Solar Refining Co.....	595	625	585	610
Southern Pipe Line Co.	240	250	240	250
South Penn. Oil Co....	695	725	690	715
S. W. Penn. Pipe L...	165	175	165	175
Standard Oil Co. (Cal.).	180	185	175	180
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.).	233	240	230	235
Standard O. Co. (Kan.).	315	335	290	315
Standard Oil Co. (Ky.).	385	410	385	410
Standard O. Co. (Neb.).	270	280	270	280
Standard O. Co. (N.J.).	388	392	387	390
Standard Oil Co. sub. "en bloc"	565	595	560	585
Standard Oil Co. old stock "all on".....	953	987	947	975
Standard O. Co. (N.Y.).	500	510	490	500
Standard Oil Co. (O.)..	190	200	190	200
Swan & Finch Co......	190	215	200	225
Swan & Finch Co. war.	90	115	..	..
Union Tank Line Co...	62	65	61	64
Vacuum Oil Co........	165	170	165	170
Washington Oil Co....	20	30	20	30
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1962, ichg.	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4½s, Sept., 1960, ichg.	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s, March 1930-60...	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4½s, Nov., 1957, ichg.	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s, May, 1957, ichg.	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s, Nov., 1917, ichg.	101½	102	101½	102
4½s, May, 1917, ichg..	101½	102	101½	102
4s, May, 1959, ichg...	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
4s, May, 1958, ichg...	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
4s, May, 1957, ichg...	98⅝	99	98⅝	99¼
4s, Nov., 1955-56, reg..	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
4s, Nov., 1936, reg....	97¾	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4s, 1918-19, ichg......	99	99½	99	99½
3½s, Nov., 1954, ichg..	85⅞	86⅜	85⅞	86⅜
3½s, May, 1954, coup..	85⅞	86⅜	85⅞	86⅜
3½s, 1950-54, reg.....	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg..	87½	88½	87½	88½
3½s, Nov., 1929, reg..	91	92	91	92

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 15-16d per ounce, an advance of 1-16d, and in New York at 60⅝c per ounce, an advance of ⅛c.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

Trading Slack, but Prices Are Firm in Other Centres.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday was sluggish, but prices were generally firm, as reported in the special dispatches to THE TIMES.

Consolidated Power preferred made further recovery in Baltimore, and advanced 1½. Fidelity and Deposit was fractionally higher. Cotton Duck 5s continued strong, on reports of increased earnings. The general market was sluggish.

The Boston coppers were neglected. There was a little trading in Amalgamated, Calumet and Hecla, Arizona Commercial, Shannon, United States Smelting, Butte and Superior, and American Zinc, but none of these stocks was at all active and prices were practically unchanged. A few hundred shares of Steel common were bought and sold on the Exchange.

Sears-Roebuck's junior issue led Chicago stocks. A rise of ¾ of 1 point was followed by gains of smaller fractions in Swift's, People's Gas, Illinois Brick, and American Can. Studebaker common sold at 32⅝. Western Stone sales were at 11. International Harvester displayed some activity, being helped by favorable crop reports. Tractions were unchanged and bonds dull.

Interest in the local traction issues showed no signs of abatement in Philadelphia, and the movements in both Philadelphia Rapid Transit and Union Traction continued. Another new high record was made by the former at 26⅛, while the latter equaled the top of the year at 52¼. Both receded from the best figures, but the decline in each was slight.

Another strong feature of the market was General Asphalt, which was more active than for some time. The movement started on Saturday, and continued on a larger scale, the common gaining 1¼ points, to 20¼, and the preferred ½ of a point, to 64. The stronger tone influenced almost the entire local list, bringing out a larger variety of shares and causing fractional advances in many issues. Cambria Iron and Warwick Iron showed gains, while Pennsylvania Steel preferred was firm. Advances were also made by American Railways and Lehigh Valley Transit.

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Boston & Maine......	98	98	98
8	Boston & Maine pf..	140½	140½	140½
7	Fitchburg pf........	126	125½	125½
90	Maine Cent. rights...	12⅝	12½	12½
5	Mass. Elec. pf. stpd..	77	77	77
431	Mass. Elec. pf. f. w.	20c.	19½c.	20c.
87	N. Y., N. H. & H...	136	135	136
200	Union Pacific.......	169	168½	168½
83	West End St. R. R...	85½	85½	85½
	TELEPHONES.			
184	American	145½	145⅛	145½
29	New England.......	150	150	150
1,100	New England rights..	4⅞	4 13-16	4⅞
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
155	Am. Agr. Chem.....	61½	61	61
106	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
56	Am. Pneu. Service....	4	4	4
81	Am. Sugar pf.......	122	121	122
134	Am. Tel. & Tel......	145½	145⅛	145½
58	Am. Wool pf.......	89½	89	89
200	Mass. Gas.........	89⅞	89½	89⅞
34	Mass. Gas pf.......	96	95½	96
2	Merganthaler	221	221	221
29	N. E. Tel..........	150	150	150
1,160	N. E. Tel. rights....	4⅞	4 13-16	4⅞
40	Pullman	162¼	162¼	162¼
12	Swift & Co.........	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
194	Torrington	29	28⅞	29
106	United Fruit.......	207¼	207	207¼
130	United Shoe.......	51⅝	51½	51⅝
65	United Shoe pf.....	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2,300	U. S. Steel........	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
20	U. S. Steel pf......	112	112	112
	MINING.			
100	Adventure	8½	8½	8½
20	Ahmeek	350	350	350
40	Algomah	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
45	Allouez	46½	46¼	46½
4,936	Amalgamated	84¼	83⅝	83⅞
1,275	Am. Zinc..........	32	31¾	31¾
250	Arizona Coml.	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,280	Butte & Superior....	42⅝	42	42⅝
425	Cal. & Arizona.....	76½	75⅞	76
16	Calumet & Hecla....	520	520	520
200	Centennial	25	25	25
150	Chino	32⅛	32	32
47	Copper Range......	58	57	58
250	East Butte........	13⅝	13½	13½
30	Franklin	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10	Giroux	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
70	Granby	54½	54½	54½
115	Greene-Cananea	10	9⅞	10
40	Hancock	32	32	32
100	Hedley	17	17	17
35	Indiana	18	18	18
60	Island Creek.......	56	56	56
900	Island Creek rights..	40c.	30c.	30c.
80	Island Creek pf.....	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝
985	Isle Royale........	35⅞	35	35
75	Kerr Lake.........	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
120	Lake Copper.......	37	36⅛	36⅛
100	La Salle..........	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150	Mason Valley......	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
675	Miami	29⅝	29⅜	29¼
140	Mohawk	69	68	69
175	North Butte.......	31	30⅝	30⅝
46	Osceola	117	116	116
20	Pond Creek.......	18⅝	18½	18½
255	Ray Cons.........	21⅛	21	21
1,657	Shannon	17	16⅝	16⅞
50	South Utah.......	70c.	70c.	70c.
220	Sup. & Boston.....	1⅝	1½	1⅝
248	Superior	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝
25	Tamarack	42	42	42
60	Trinity	6	5½	5½
1,070	U. S. Smelters.....	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
40	U. S. Smelters pf...	50	49⅞	50
876	Utah Con.........	12¼	11	12¼
25	Utah Copper.......	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞
35	Wolverine	110	110	110
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s..	102	101⅞	102
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s...	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
17,000	Arizona Coml. 6s....	86½	84	86½
1,500	Atchison 4s........	98⅞	98¼	97⅞
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s....	63½	63½	63½
5,000	Shannon-Ariz. 6s....	97	97	97
6,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay State G.	22	24	La Rose Con.	3	3¼
Bohemia ...	3	4	Maj'tic Cop.	47	48
Boston Ely.	1	1⅛	New Baltic.	2	2½
Cactus	8	10	Oneco	1⅝	2
Calaveras...	2⅝	3	Ohio Copper	29	30
Chemung ..	3½	4	Raven	28	29
Chief Con..	1⅜	1½	R. I. Coal..	20	23
Con. Ariz..	65	70	South Lake.	9	10
First Nat'l.	2	2¼			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Can...........	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
50	Am. Can pf........	117	117	117
10	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	102	102	102
25	Chi. Pneu. Tool.....	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
155	Chi. Rys., Series 2..	25	24½	24½
10	Chi. Title & Trust...	210	210	210
51	Ill. Brick..........	65	65	65
200	Int. Harvester......	121½	121¼	121½
150	People's Gas.......	116½	116⅛	116⅛
15	Pub. Service.......	92½	92½	92½
20	Pub. Service pf.....	102⅝	102½	102⅝
685	Sears-Roebuck	192½	191½	192½
100	Studebaker	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
240	Swift & Co........	106	105½	106
435	United Box Board...	1¼	1¼	1¼
225	U. S. Steel........	71	70⅝	70⅝
15	Western Stone......	11	11	11
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Armour 4½s.......	91½	91½	91½
6,000	Chicago Tel. 5s.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	Met. Gold 4s......	82	82	82
4,000	Swift 5s...........	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Chicago Rys. 5s.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Alliance Ins. Co....	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
10	Amalgamated Copper.	84	84	84
450	Am. Railways......	44	44	44
400	Am. Milling........	2	2	2
5	Cambria Iron.......	44	44	44
560	Cambria Steel......	44½	44⅜	44⅜
25	Con. of N. J.......	76½	76½	76½
500	C., M. & St. P......	104½	104⅛	104⅛
101	Elec. Storage.......	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
450	Erie	36	35⅞	35⅞
655	Gen. Asphalt.......	20¼	19⅞	20¼
340	Gen. Asphalt pf.....	64	64	64
20	Keystone Tel.......	6	6	6
60	Lehigh Nav. certs...	90¼	90¼	90¼
411	Lehigh Valley......	84	83⅝	83⅝
150	Lehigh Val. Trans....	18½	18½	18½
315	Lehigh Val. Trans. pf.	29⅞	29	29⅞
323	Pennsylvania	62 1-16	61⅞	62
1	Penn. Salt Mfg......	109	109	109
49	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼
15	Philadelphia Co.....	52⅜	52	52⅜
10	Phila. Co. pf.......	44½	44½	44½
520	Phila. R. T........	26½	25⅞	25⅞
3,121	Phila. R. T. ctfs....	26⅛	26	26⅛
24	Phila. Trac........	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
424	Reading	83	82 11-16	82 11-16
178	Tonopah Mining ...	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16
178	Tonopah Belmont ...	9 5-16	9¼	9¼
350	Union Pacific......	169	168⅝	168⅝
2,808	Union Traction.....	52¼	51¾	51¾
557	United Gas Imp.....	88⅜	88¼	88¼
20	Warwick I. & Steel.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Washington & Va....	52	51	52
100	Washington & Va. pf.	79½	79½	79½
49	Westmoreland Coal .	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Allegheny 4s.......	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	Beth. Steel 5s......	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	Choctaw gen. 5s....	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	City 4s...........	101½	101½	101½
4,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s.....	87	87	87
8,000	Lehigh Valley gen. 4s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3,000	Lehigh Valley C. 5s.	108	108	108
21,000	Lehigh Val. Con. 6s, r.	115	115	115
3,000	Phila Co. Con. 5s...	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.....	83	83	83
12,000	Reading gen. 4s....	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Read. Jersey Cen. 4s..	97½	97½	97½
21,000	Stand. Gas & E. 6s.	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Roch. Ry. & Light 5s.	101	101	101

BOURSES OF EUROPE

Foreign Rails, Copper Shares, and Consols Steady in London —Berlin Prices Weaker.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times says in its city article to-day:

"There was a fairly large turnover of cash yesterday, and during the early part of the day 2½ per cent. and occasionally more was paid for loans till to-day. In the afternoon money was offered at lower rates. The moderate amount due to the Bank of England was repaid. Weekly fixtures were again arranged at 2½ per cent. The India Council renewed a fair amount at 2¾ per cent.

"Four-month discount rates remained firm, the business in bills being on a moderate scale. A fair discount business was done at the bank.

"Continental exchanges moved irregularly, Brussels and Berlin being higher.

"The stock markets were quite uninteresting with one or two bright exceptions. Among these the most conspicuous was a sharp rise in Metropolitan Railway stock, while American securities were again a firm market, with rather more business reported. The announcement of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's dividend imparted a dull tone in railway stocks. Gilt-edged securities were comparatively steady.

"French operators offered Japanese and Russian bonds to a small extent, while among miscellaneous descriptions there was a further appreciable decline in Peninsular and Oriental deferred stock.

"All sections of the mining market were in a stagnant condition pending to-day's carry-over."

PARIS, July 22.—Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 92f. 17½c. for the account.

BERLIN, July 22.—Trading was dull, and prices were weaker on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chg'e.
Consols, money ..	74 3-16	..	..	..
Consols, account.	74¼	..	..	..
Anaconda	8½	41¼	41¼	..
Atchison	111¼	108⅛	108⅝	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific.	272⅜	266	266	..
St. Paul	106½	104	103⅞	+ ⅜
Erie	37⅛	36⅛	35⅞	+ 1⅛
Erie 1st pf......	55½	54⅛	53½	+ ¼
Illinois Central..	133½	130¼	131	—
Louis. & Nash...	165	161	157½ ex.	..
N. Y. Central...	118⅜	115½	116	— ⅛
Pennsylvania ...	63¼	123⅛	123⅝	..
Reading	84¾	165¼	165¼	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific..	113⅛	110⅛	110⅜	+ ¼
Union Pacific ..	173⅝	169¼	169⅛	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	72⅛	70⅝	70⅜	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf...	114⅜	111⅛	..	..

Exchange, 4.87¼.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German Government 3½s....	89⅛	90⅛
German Government 3s....	79⅛	80⅛
Prussian Consols 4s....	100⅝	101⅛
Bavarian Government 4s....	99⅝	100⅛
Saxony Government 3s....	79⅝	80⅛
Hamburg Government 3s....	79⅝	80⅛
City of Berlin 4s....	99⅝	100⅛
City of Cologne 4s....	99⅝	100⅛
City of Munich 4s....	98⅝	99⅛
City of Frankfurt 3½s....	90⅛	91⅛
City of Vienna 4s....	89⅛	90⅛
Russian Government 4s....	91⅛	92⅛
Mexican Government gold 5s....	99⅛	101

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Con. Power pf......	110	109	110
15	Fidelity & Deposit...	153	153	153
100	G. B. S. Brewing...	4½	4½	4½
	BONDS.			
$53,000	Cotton Duck 5s.....	75⅝	75½	75½
13,000	Con. Power 4½s....	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
3,000	Davison Chem. 6s...	100	99⅞	100
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s..	52½	52½	52½
1,000	Hous'n Oil div. ctfs.	87½	87½	87½
20,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s....	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
18,000	N. O. & Gr. Nor. 5s..	70	69½	70
2,000	United Railways 4s..	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4,000	United Rys., Inc....	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1,000	United Rys., notes...	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	United Rys. ref. 5s..	89	88⅞	89

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Caney River Gas....	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
2,120	Crucible com.......	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
421	Crucible pf.........	93	92½	93
55	Ind. Brewing pf.....	26½	26½	26½
1,075	Mfrs. L. & H.......	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
510	Nat. Fireproof. com..	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
775	Nat. Fireproof. pf...	28½	28	28⅜
34	Ohio Fuel Supply....	46	46	46
225	Ohio Fuel Oil.......	18	18	18
120	Osage & Okla.......	55	55	55
30	Pitts. Plate Glass....	106½	106	106½
10	Pitts. Brewing......	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10	Pitts. Brewing pf....	38½	38½	38½
168	Pitts. Oil & Gas.....	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
20	Pitts. Coal pf.......	92	92	92
4,783	Pure Oil	18	16	17⅜
100	San Toy	33c.	33c.	33c.
800	Tonopah Extension .	2.50	2.50	2.50
120	Westinghouse Elec....	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
725	Westinghouse Mach..	21	20	20
252	Westinghouse Air B...	139	138	138
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Pitts. Coal 5s.......	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s....	98	98	98

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Hale & Norcross..	.10
Alpha Con.......	.03	Julia	.03
Andes	.05	Justice	2.80
Belcher	.47	Kentucky Con.....	.50
Best & Belcher...	.38	Lady Wash. Con.	1.07½
Bullion	1.50	Mexican	.80
Caledonia	.17	Occidental Con...	.03
Challenge Con....	.11	Ophir	.10
Chollar	.01	Overman	.18
Confidence	.04	Potosi	.02
Con. Cal. & Va...	.58	Savage	.66
Con. Imperial....	.06	Seg Belcher	.05
Crown Point	.18	Sierra Nevada....	.63
Gould & Curry...	.08	Standard	.60⅝
TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.10
Belmont	9.00	Comb. Fract......	.18
Jim Butler	.67	Diamondfield	.06
McNamara	.22	Diam'field B. B...	.07
Midway	.65	Florence	1.05
Montana	2.52½	Goldfield Cons....	4.00
North Star	.22	Goldfield Merger..	.51
Rescue Eula	.17	Great Bend	.03
Tonopah Exten...	2.50	Jumbo Extension..	.37
West End	1.72½	Lone Star	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Red Hills	.02
Adams	.01	Sandstorm Kend...	.03
Atlanta	.26	Silver Pick	.11
Blue Bell	.01	Vernal	.03
Booth	.08	Nevada Hills....	2.12½
		Manhattan Cons...	.20

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	5¼	6	Jackpot ...	4	6
Elkton	63½	66	McKinney..	69	72
El Paso....	95	99	Old Gold ..	3⅞	4½
Findlay	4⅝	5	Portland ..	91½	92½
Gold Dollar.	18	18⅝	Vindicator..	80	88
Isabella ...	13⅞	14¼	Jen Samp..	5¼	6

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Continued dullness was shown on the Metal Exchange yesterday. Copper was a shade firmer, at an improvement of ⅛c for near-by deliveries, and ⅛c in the asking price for late months. Tin was a shade higher, 25 tons of August delivery selling at 43.75. Spelter was down 5 points in the bid and 10 points in the asking price.

The closing bid and asked prices were as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Stand. Copper—				
July	17.25	17.50	17.12½	17.37½
August	17.25	17.50	17.25	17.37½
September	17.25	17.50	17.15	17.25
October	17.25	17.50	....	....
Spelter	7.15	7.30	7.20	7.40
Lead	4.50	4.75	4.50	4.75
Tin	43.55	43.90	43.40	43.70

The final figures yesterday on the London Metal Exchange for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin follow:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot..........	78	13	9	77	8	9
Copper, futures.......	78	17	6	77	13	9
Pig tin, spot.........	199	7	6	198	10	0
Pig tin, futures......	197	0	0	195	15	0

The market finished quiet. Spanish pig lead was unchanged, at £18 10s, and spelter at £26 5s. Cleveland warrants were up 3d, at 57s/6d.

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Am. Thermos Bottle, Maine
Borden's Milk Common
Havana Tobacco 5s
N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. 5s
Perth Amboy Trust Co.
Realty Associates
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, July 22, 1912.

Total sales July 22, 1912 207,880
From Jan. 1, 1912 74,920,215
Same period last year 57,452,318

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1⅛	1⅜	100	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 1st pd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
83⅝	83⅞	18,300	Amalgamated Copper	83⅝	84⅛	83⅜	83¾	−⅛
60¾	62	200	Amer. Agricul. Chem	61	61	61	61	...
73⅝	73⅞	1,100	Am. Bet Sugar	74	74¼	74	74	+½
36⅛	36¼	2,800	Am. Can	36⅞	37⅛	36⅛	36¼	...
117½	117¾	300	Am. Can pf	117	117¾	117	117¾	+⅞
58⅛	58⅜	1,300	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅜	58¾	58⅛	58⅜	+½
116½	118	25	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	118	118	118	118	...
108⅞	112½	100	Am. Coal Products pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	−⅝
52½	53¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53¼	53	53	+½
25	26⅞	700	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	26	26	...
13¼	13⅝	550	Am. Linseed	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...
85½	87	405	Am. Linseed pf	85	85½	85	85½	+½
42⅞	43¼	850	Am. Locomotive	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+¼
108⅜	109	100	Am. Locomotive pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+⅜
60	61	100	Am. Malt pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
83	83¼	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84	84¼	83½	83¾	−½
107⅝	108	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+⅛
169	170	650	Am. Snuff	170	171	170	171	+2
128¼	128⅝	100	Am. Sugar Refining	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	+⅝
145¼	145⅝	350	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	145⅝	145½	145¼	145⅜	...
300	302	2,625	Am. Tobacco	298½	303½	298½	302	+4
106	108	100	Am. Tobacco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
105	105¼	400	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105⅜	105½	105¼	105½	+½
88½	90¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+½
35	35¼	200	Am. Writing Paper pf	35	35	35	35	+¼
41½	41⅝	1,300	Anaconda Copper Co	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+¼
108⅜	108⅝	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	108⅝	108⅞	108½	108½	−⅛
105⅝	106	400	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	...
109⅞	109¼	8,000	Baltimore & Ohio	109⅞	110	109⅝	109⅞	+½
85	85¾	600	Bethlehem Steel	85⅝	85⅝	85	85½	−⅜
67	68½	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	68	68½	68	68½	+½
145½	146½	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	146¼	146⅝	146	146⅝	+½
91½	92	2,625	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	92¼	92⅝	91½	91¾	...
265⅞	266¼	1,600	Canadian Pacific	266¼	266½	266	266⅜	+⅛
27¼	27⅜	1,400	Central Leather Co	27¾	27½	27¼	27⅜	...
96	96¼	800	Cent. Leather Co. pf	95	96	95	96	+½
80⅞	81¼	1,250	Chesapeake & Ohio	81¼	81¼	80⅞	81	...
17	17½	100	Chicago Gt. Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
33¾	34½	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33¾	34	33¾	34	+1
103⅜	103⅝	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝	...
138	139¼	700	Chi. & Northwestern	139	139½	139	139	+½
31⅞	32	600	Chino Copper	32¼	32½	32	32	−½
81	81¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	81½	81½	81½	81½	+½
..	..	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	*13	13	13	13	...
145⅝	146	700	Consolidated Gas	145⅞	146	145⅝	145⅝	−½
82	83	800	Corn Products Ref. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	−½
81¼	82¼	100	Distillers' Securities	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	−⅝
35⅞	36	12,300	Erie	35⅝	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	+⅜
54	54¼	2,110	Erie 1st pf	54	54½	54	54½	+⅝
43¼	44¼	300	Erie 2d pf	44	44½	44	44	+2
180½	181	2,400	General Electric	180	181½	180	180½	+¼
33	34	500	General Motors	33	33	33	33	...
76	77	300	General Motors pf	76¼	76¼	76	76	−½
4	4⅛	250	Goldfield Consol	4	4	4	4	...
137½	137⅝	3,600	Great Northern pf	137⅞	138	137⅝	137⅝	+⅝
41½	43	200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	43	43	42⅛	42⅛	−⅞
55½	56	100	Guggenheim Explor	56	56	56	56	−½
130½	131	100	Illinois Central	131	131	131	131	...
19	19¼	600	Inspiration Con. Cop	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19¼	...
20½	20¾	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	−¼
58⅝	59	900	Inter.-Met. pf	59	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	+⅛
95	95⅜	200	Int. Agricultural	95½	95½	95½	95½	−⅞
120½	121½	700	Int. Harvester	121½	121¾	121½	121½	+½
117½	..	100	Int. Harvester pf	120	120	120	120	+½
79	81	230	Int. Steam Pump pf	79½	80	79½	80	−1
24¾	25¼	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	+¼
167	167⅛	2,000	Lehigh Valley	168	168	167⅛	167⅛	−⅝
205	205½	1,800	Liggett & Myers	204½	207	204½	206	+6
43⅝	43⅞	3,100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	43	44	43	43⅝	...
103	103½	300	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	...
90	90½	735	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf	90¼	90¼	90	90⅛	...
157⅞	157⅞	500	Louisville & Nash	158	158⅜	158	158	+½
69¼	69½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	−⅝
134	135	100	Manhattan Elevated	134½	134½	134½	134½	−½
4	4½	10	Mercantile Marine	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
69⅝	70	445	Mexican Petroleum	69⅞	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝	−½
29⅝	29½	2,000	Miami Copper	29⅝	29¾	29⅛	29½	+¼
146½	147	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	146⅞	146⅞	146½	146½	−¼
27	27½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅝
36	36½	500	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+⅝
143	144	825	Nat. Biscuit Co	145½	146⅜	144	144	−1
16	17	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	16	16	16	16	−½
59	59½	200	Nat. Lead Co	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+¼
31	31½	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	31	31	31	31	−½
76	76½	300	New York Air Brake	76½	76½	76½	76½	+½
115½	116	200	New York Central	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+¾
32½	32⅞	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	...
117	117¼	1,335	Norfolk & Western	117	117⅛	116⅞	117⅛	+¼
81½	82	100	North American	82	82	82	82	+½
121⅞	122	4,100	Northern Pacific	121⅞	122⅝	121⅞	121⅞	+⅜
48½	50	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48½	48½	48½	48½	...
98	..	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf	100	100	100	100	−⅛
123⅝	123⅞	825	Pennsylvania R. R	123⅞	124	123⅝	123⅝	...
116¼	116½	100	People's Gas, Chi	116½	116½	116½	116½	+⅝
15	17	100	Peoria & Eastern	15	15	15	15	...
190	193	300	P. Lorillard Co	191	193	191	193	+2
107¼	108	25	P., C., C. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	...
112	117	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	114	114	114	114	+1½
92¼	92⅞	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91⅞	92⅞	91¾	92⅞	+⅞
101	102½	50	Pittsburgh Steel pf	102	102	102	102	...
35¼	36	100	Pressed Steel Car	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	−¼
100	112	100	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J	111	111	111	111	+¾
161½	162⅝	50	Pullman Company	162	162	162	162	...
34½	35½	200	R'way Steel Spring	35½	35½	35	35	−¼
20¾	21	1,600	Ray Consol. Copper	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	...
165	165⅛	29,900	Reading	165⅞	166⅛	165	165⅛	−⅝
26½	27	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−1
84½	85	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	−½
24½	24⅝	700	Rock Island Co	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
48⅝	49	800	Rock Island Co. pf	49½	49½	48⅞	48⅞	−⅞
102	102½	800	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	102	102	102	102	−¼
23	24	100	St. Louis & San Fran	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	−1½
36	36½	2,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36⅞	37⅞	36½	36½	−½
23¼	23½	200	Seaboard Air Line	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+½
191¼	191¾	500	Sears, Roebuck & Co	191½	192	191⅝	191½	+½
55	56	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+⅞
110¼	110⅜	800	Southern Pacific	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	...
29	29½	600	Southern R'way ext	29½	29½	29	29	−½
77¼	77⅝	800	South. R'way pf., ext	77⅞	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	−½
82	82¼	300	Standard Milling	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	...
63⅞	64⅞	60	Standard Milling pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	...
31½	33	200	Studebaker Co	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅝
43¼	43¾	400	Tennessee Copper	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43¼	−⅛
128½	129¼	2,325	Texas Co	130	130	128	129¼	−¼
36⅞	37	400	Third Avenue, new	37½	37⅞	37½	37½	−⅝
13	14	300	Tol., St. L. & West	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
31	32½	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+½
168¼	168⅜	13,400	Union Pacific	168⅞	169½	168¼	168¼	−¼
42	44	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	...
84	85	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	85	85	85	85	+½
52½	53	800	U. S. Rubber	53¼	53¼	53	53¼	+½
106½	106¾	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107⅛	107⅛	106½	106½	−½
70½	70⅝	41,400	U. S. Steel	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	+⅛
112¼	112⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf	112¼	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	−⅛
61⅞	62	1,100	Utah Copper	62	62¼	62	62	−⅞
49½	50	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	−¾
115	116⅜	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	+¼
4	4⅛	400	Wabash	4	4	4	4	...
13¼	13½	300	Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−¼
135	138	25	Wells Fargo Express	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	...
58	58¾	50	Western Maryland	58	58	58	58	...
77	77¼	2,700	Westinghouse E. & M	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77¼	+⅜

*Cents per share.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales July 22, 1912 .... $1,491,500
From Jan. 1, 1912 443,388,500
Same period last year 512,633,000

Panama 3s, coup
10,000 ... 101⅞
Argentine Gov 5s
1,000 ... 100
Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid
5,000 ... 94
Jap Gov 4½s, str ln
2,000 ... 91½
2d Series
1,500 ... 90⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s
2,000 ... 104
N Y State 4s, 1961
10,000 ... 101½
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
22,000 ... 52
2,000 ... 53
1,000 ... 53½
N Y City 4s, 1958
1,000 ... 99
N Y City 4s, 1959
9,000 ... 99
N Y City 4½s
9,000 ... 101⅝
91,000 ... 101½
4½s, 1962, temp rcts
55,000 ... 100⅝
4½s, 1957
7,000 ... 106¼
new
1,000 ... 106¼
Alb & Susq 3½s
2,000 ... 90½
4,000 ... 91
Am Sm Secur 6s
1,000 ... 104⅜
Am T & T col 4s
11,000 ... 90½
1,000 ... 90⅜
conv 4s
1,000 ... 114½
Am Tobacco 4s
5,000 ... 97½
1,000 ... 96½
Am Wr Paper 5s
2,000 ... 90⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 ... 77
1,000 ... 77½
Armour & Co 4½s
3,000 ... 91⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s
500 ... 98
2,000 ... 98¼
10,000 ... 97⅞
adjustment 4s
5,000 ... 89½
conv 4s, 1955
8,000 ... 108
conv 4s, 1960
20,000 ... 104⅛
40,000 ... 104¼
Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s
11,000 ... 99⅞
Atl Coast Line 4s
5,000 ... 94½
6,000 ... 94⅜
1,000 ... 94½
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 ... 97⅜
B R T ref conv 4s
10,000 ... 92⅜
11,000 ... 92¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
1,000 ... 102⅛
1,000 ... 102¼
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
4,000 ... 95⅝
C of Ga Ry con 5s
5,000 ... 109½
Cent Leather 5s
1,000 ... 95⅞
17,000 ... 96
Cent of N J gen 5s, reg
2,000 ... 120½
Cent Pac T S L 4s
2,000 ... 91
Ches & O con 5s
6,000 ... 109⅞
gen 4½s
2,000 ... 100
conv 4½s
2,000 ... 93⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s
1,000 ... 65
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000 ... 95⅝
joint 4s
6,000 ... 96¼
Ill Div 3½s
10,000 ... 87¼
Ill Div 4s
1,000 ... 99½
Chi G Lt & C 1st 5s
1,000 ... 102⅞
1,000 ... 103
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 97
10,000 ... 97¼
4s, 1934
1,000 ... 90⅝
conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid
8,000 ... 104½
2,000 ... 104¼
25,000 ... 104⅛
15,000 ... 104⅛
D & Gt So 5s
1,000 ... 102
Chi & N W, Mil, Spart & N W 1st 4s
10,000 ... 93⅞
1,000 ... 93½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
3,000 ... 88¼
deb 5s
1,000 ... 92⅛
8,000 ... 92¼
4,000 ... 92¼
20,000 ... 92
C, St P, M & O 6s
5,000 ... 121⅞
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 ... 95⅝
ref & ext 4½s ... 96¼
Conn Ry & Lgt 1st & ref 4½s, stpd
1,000 ... 102¼
Consol Tobacco 4s
2,000 ... 97
Del & H ln eq 4½s
1,000 ... 101¼
1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 99⅛
3,000 ... 99⅛
Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s
3,000 ... 84
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000 ... 74
Du P de N Pow 4½s
5,000 ... 89
Erie conv 4s, Ser B
10,000 ... 78⅞
70,000 ... 79
Gen Motors 6s
2,000 ... 100
Gt No ref 4¼s
1,000 ... 100⅜
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B
6,000 ... 12¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 ... 96⅝
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts
1,000 ... 100⅜
5,000 ... 100⅜
[illegible] ... 100⅜
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 1st pd
9,000 ... 107
3,000 ... 107⅛
Inter-Met 4½s
12,000 ... 82⅜
7,000 ... 82½
Inter Rap Tran 5s
1,000 ... 104⅜
12,000 ... 104⅝
Internatl Nav 5s
1,000 ... 79
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ... 78⅝
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds
24,000 ... 120⅜
1,000 ... 120⅞
Liggett & Myers 5s
3,000 ... 98½
5,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99⅛
Lou & Nash, Atl, Knox & Cin 4s
1,000 ... 92⅜
Manhattan con 4s
5,000 ... 96¼
Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s
1,000 ... 62
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
500 ... 81¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
2,000 ... 102
Mo Pacific 4s
20,000 ... 72
Morris & Co s f 4½s
2,000 ... 89⅝
M & E 1st 7s
10,000 ... 105
Natl Tube 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts
10,000 ... 99⅞
N O, Mob & Chi 5s
3,000 ... 89¼
N Y Cent gen 3½s
9,000 ... 87
2,000 ... 86⅞
N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s
10,000 ... 103⅝
1,000 ... 103½
6,000 ... 103⅝
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
3,000 ... 128⅜
non-conv deb 4s, 1956
1,000 ... 91⅞
N Y Railways temp ref 4s
5,000 ... 78⅞
5,000 ... 78⅝
5,000 ... 78⅞
1,000 ... 78⅞
temp adj 5s
45,000 ... 58⅜
3,000 ... 58⅜
50,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 58⅝
10,000 ... 58½
26,000 ... 58⅝
85,000 ... 58½
1,000 ... 58⅝
N Y, West & B 4½s
2,000 ... 100½
Norfolk Southn 1st ref 5s, Ser A
10,000 ... 99
3,000 ... 100
Nor & W divsnl 4s
1,000 ... 91⅞
Pocah C & C 4s
1,000 ... 92
Northn Pacific 4s
27,000 ... 98⅝
general 3s
1,000 ... 69¾
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
4,000 ... 100⅜
3,000 ... 100⅜
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Elec 5s
2,000 ... 102⅜
Penn conv 3½s, 1912
2,500 ... 99⅞
3½s, 1915
11,000 ... 97
5,000 ... 97¼
1,000 ... 97
Penn gtd 4½s
2,000 ... 103⅜
Peop Gas & C of Chi ref 5s
1,000 ... 101⅜
Peo & E inc 4s
1,000 ... 33½
P Lorillard Co 5s
5,000 ... 98⅝
5,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99⅛
5,000 ... 99⅛
Ry Steel Spring 5s
2,000 ... 98
Reading gen 4s
5,000 ... 97⅝
3,000 ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 97½
Jer Cent col 4s
4,000 ... 96⅞
St L, Ir Mt & So general 5s
8,000 ... 104⅝
St L & M Bdge 5s
1,000 ... 107¼
St L & San Fran R R ref 4s
1,000 ... 78
1,000 ... 78¼
St L S Wn con 4s
3,000 ... 81¼
2,000 ... 81
Seab Air L ref 4s
1,000 ... 79½
gold 4s, stpd
5,000 ... 87
adjustment 5s
10,000 ... 81⅝
2,000 ... 81⅝
So Pac conv 4s
10,000 ... 94½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
11,000 ... 94½
10,000 ... 94⅝
14,000 ... 94¼
So Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ... 107⅝
So Ry gen 4s
18,000 ... 78⅝
6,000 ... 78⅞
16,000 ... 78⅝
Term Assn of St L 1st con 5s
1,000 ... 110⅞
Tex Co conv 6s
6,000 ... 101⅞
Third Av ref 4s
1,000 ... 82⅞
Third Av adj 5s
4,000 ... 71⅞
Underground Elect Rys of London income 6s
2,000 ... 86
Un Pac 1st 4s
4,000 ... 100¼
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000 ... 101⅛
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
20,000 ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 97½
1,000 ... 97½
15,000 ... 97⅝
U S R & Imp 5s
5,000 ... 90
U S Rubber 6s
9,000 ... 104
1,000 ... 104¼
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
1,000 ... 102⅝
4,000 ... 102⅝
2,000 ... 102⅝
registered
500 ... 102⅜
Va-Car Ch [illegible]
3,000 ... 98⅛
5,000 ... 98⅜
Va I, C & C 5s
1,000 ... 95
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ... 107⅞
Wabash [illegible] R ref & ext 4s
5,000 ... 68⅝
5,000 ... 68½
10,000 ... 68⅜
1,000 ... 68⅞
2,000 ... 68⅝
Equit Trust Co ctfs of depos stamped
5,000 ... 65½
20,000 ... 65
2,000 ... 64¾
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st, Cent Tr ctfs
3,000 ... 31⅝
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st, Colum Tr ctfs for Cont Tr ctfs
10,000 ... 31¼
Westch Lt Co 5s
4,000 ... 105
Western Elec 5s
2,000 ... 102
Wn Md 4s
1,000 ... 86⅝
West Un fund & real est 4½s
5,000 ... 97½
West Shore 4s
1,000 ... 99⅞
Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s
1,000 ... 94¾
1,000 ... 94½
Wis Cent gen 4s
6,000 ... 91⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	101
2s, c, 1930	100½	101¼
3s, r, 1918	102	102¾
3s, c, 1918	102	102¾
4s, r, 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c, 1925	113¾	114½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100½	101
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100½	101
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅜	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅜	101⅞

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	200	210
Alb & Susq	265½	..
Alle & W.	130½	..
Allis-Chalm.	½	¾
Allis-Ch pf.	2½	6½
Do 1st pd.	3½	5½
Am A C pf.	99¾	101
A B S pf.	98¼	99
A B S & F.	95½	96¼
Do pf.	133⅞	141½
Am Cities	33	33½
Do pf.	78	78⅞
Am Coal	70	100
Am C Pr.	95½	96
A C Oil pf.	94¾	102½
Am Exp.	208	218
A H & L.	4⅞	5
Do pf.	24½	26
Am Malt	16½	17½
Am S pf, B.	87	88
Am Sn pf.	106	111
Do new	100	105
Am St Fds	35½	36
Am S R pf.	121½	122¼
Am T & C	..	77½
Am Typ pf, t r.	109	112
Am Woolen	26	26½
Ann Arbor	15	35
Do pf.	60	90
Assets Real	124	126¾
Assoc Oil	48	53
A T & S F pf.	102½	103
Atl C Line	139½	140½
Bald Loco.	58	58⅝
B & O pf.	87	89
Batopilas M	1⅛	1⅞
Bruns Term	9	10
B, R & P.	115	119
Do pf.	126	150
But'k Co.	32½	37
Canada So.	66½	69
C R R of N J	370	395
C & S A T.	112	119
Chi & Alt.	18	23
Do pf.	36	40
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf.	140	142
C & N W pf.	180	190
Chi, St P, M & Om.	130	135
Do pf.	155	161
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta.	2	2½
Do pf.	6	7¼
C, C, C & St L.	51½	59
Do pf.	98	101¾
Cleve & P.	168½	..
C F & I pf.	115	..
Col & So.	39	42
Do 1st pf.	72	77
Do 2d pf.	65	75
Corn P R.	15¼	15½
Crex Carpet	81	87
Cub-Am S.	..	45
Do pf.	..	100
Del & Hud.	167	168½
D, L & W.	525	536
D & R G.	19	19¾
Do pf.	35½	38
D M & Ft D.	5	9
Det & M.	115	..
Do pf.	103	..
Det Un R.	..	74
D, S S & A	8½	9½
Do pf.	16½	20
Du P de N Pow pf.	94¾	95
Ev & T H pf.	..	105
F M & S.	13½	21
Do pf.	46	49
Gen Chem.	160	172
Do pf.	110	111
G & S Tel.	115½	..
Granby Con.	..	65
G. W. Helme.	165	197
Do pf.	103	114
Hav Elec.	80	..
Do pf.	90	96
Hock Val.	138	143
Homestake	96	98
Ill C l l.	88½	..
Inger-Rand.	105	..
Do pf.	98	..
Inter Agri.	49	50
Int Paper.	15½	15¾
Do pf.	58½	58¾
Int St P.	26	27½
Iowa Cent.	..	13
Do pf.	..	26
K C, Ft S & M pf.	77	79
K C So pf.	56	58
K & D M.	6	8
Do pf.	48	60
Kn I, C. pf.	75	77
Lack Steel.	35	37
Lacl Gas.	106	108½
Do pf.	90	100
L E & W.	14	17
Do pf.	38	40
Lake Shore.	464	..
Lig & M pf.	113	114
Long Island	48	53
Mackay Cos.	91	92
Mah C R.	600	1,000
Man Beach.	3	5
May Dep S.	76	78½
Do pf.	103½	108
Mer M pf.	16	18
Mich Cent.	..	190
M & St L.	17½	20
Do pf.	40	48
M, St P & S S M pf.	152	155
Do l l.	86¼	88
Mo, K & T pf.	59	60½
N, C & St L.	163	176
Nat B pf.	127	130
Nat En pf.	90	98
Nat L pf.	108	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	66¾	69
Nev C Cop.	20⅝	20⅞
N O, M & Chi pf.	17½	30
N Y, C & St L.	57	59
Do 1st pf.	103	..
Do 2d pf.	84	90
N Y Dock	19	..
Do pf.	35	45
N Y, N H & H.	135	136
N Y S Rys.	89	90
N O T & L	60	63
Norf South.	46	47½
N & W pf.	88	90
Ont Mining	1½	2
Pabst B pf.	110	114
Pac Coast.	90	110
Do 1st pf.	85	105
Do 2d pf.	90	100
Pac Mail.	31½	32
P Lor pf.	112½	118¼
Pere Marq.	..	30
Do 2d pf.	..	38
Phelps-D'ge.	215½	..
Phila Co.	103½	105
Pitts Coal.	21	21⅝
P, Ft W & C.	161	..
P, Y & A pf.	163½	..
Pr St C pf.	101½	102
Quicksilver.	5	6½
Do pf.	8	10½
R R Sec, I C stk ctfs.	83¼	89
Ry St S pf.	100½	103
Rdg 1st pf.	89	90
Do 2d pf.	95½	97½
Rens & Sar.	185½	..
R G M Co pf.	105	110
St L & S F 1st pf.	62	64
St L & S F, C & E I ctfs.	120	..
Do n ctfs.	50	51
Do pf ctfs.	107	111
St L S W	32	33
Do pf.	73¾	74½
S A L pf.	53½	53¾
Sears-R pf.	123½	..
S-S S & I pf.	102	103
So P R S.	70	80¾
Do pf.	105	110
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	81½	88
Studeb pf.	94	94¾
Texas Pac.	22½	23
T P L Tr.	91	..
T, P & W.	15¼	..
T R & L.	5	6
T C R T.	108	108½
Do pf.	140½	145
Und Typew.	110½	114
Do pf.	112	114
Un B & P.	12¼	13
Do pf.	57	62
Un Pac pf.	90¼	90½
Un Cig M.	57	57⅝
Do pf.	103	105
Un Dry G.	101½	102¼
Do pf.	107	108½
Un Rys Inv.	28	31
Do pf.	56½	58
U S C I P.	18½	20
Do pf.	57½	59
U S Exp.	89	92
U S I A pf.	102	104
U S R & R	1	3
Do pf.	..	6
U S R 2d pf.	75½	81½
Va I C & C	55	58
Va Ry & P pf.	87½	..
Vulcan Det.	18	18½
Do pf.	88	88½
Welman-B.	215	260
Do pf.	113	115
W Md pf.	78	84½
West Un T.	82	82¾
Westingh'se 1st pf.	120½	121¾
Wh & L E.	6½	7
Do 1st pf.	18	20
Do 2d pf.	8½	10
Wis Cent.	52	55
Woolworth.	94	95
Do pf.	114	114½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices generally exhibited advances on the 9:30 o'clock opening call on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, but nevertheless the initial prices on the New York Stock Exchange were as a rule fractionally above the Consolidated call prices. Later in the day the market reacted, although at no time could the undertone be referred to as weak. There was a slow drifting downward without much activity developing. Transactions occurred on the early call in Wabash common and preferred, which were not dealt in until toward the close of the day on the other Exchange.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	Amal. Cop.	83⅝	84⅛	83⅜	83½
170	Am. Beet Sugar	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	73⅞
640	Am. Can	36⅞	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
10	Am. Ice	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
20	Am. Linseed	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10	Am. Loco	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
280	Am. Smelting	84	84	83½	83⅞
60	Am. Sugar	129	129½	129	129½
20	Anaconda Cop.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
340	A. T. & S. F.	109	109	108⅝	108⅝
800	Balt. & Ohio	109⅞	110⅛	109⅝	110
180	Brooklyn R. T.	92½	92½	91⅞	91⅞
80	Cent. Leather	27⅝	27⅝	27	27
20	Ches. & Ohio	81	81	81	81
540	C. M. & St. P.	103⅞	104⅛	103	103⅝
10	Col. Fuel & I.	31	31	31	31
120	Consol. Gas	145½	146	145⅝	145⅝
10	Dist. Securities	32	32	32	32
2,740	Erie	35⅞	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞
30	Erie 1st pf.	54	54½	54	54½
60	Gt. North. pf.	138⅛	138⅛	137⅝	137⅝
10	Gt. N. ore ctfs.	42½	42½	42½	42½
30	Int.-Met pf.	59⅛	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞
300	Lehigh Valley	167⅝	168	167	167
10	Mo. K. & T.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
250	Mo Pacific	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞
20	N. Y. Central	116	116	116	116
20	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
130	North. Pac.	122	122½	122	122
10	People's Gas	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
50	Ray Con. Cop.	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
8,820	Reading	165⅞	166⅛	165⅛	165⅛
100	Rock Island	24½	25	24½	24½
850	Southern Ry.	29	29⅛	29	29⅛
10	Tenn. Cop.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
2,350	Union Pacific	168⅞	169½	168¼	168⅜
30	U. S. Rubber	53	53¼	53	53
3	U. S. Rub. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,860	U. S. Steel	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞
10	Utah Copper	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
60	Va.-Car. Chem.	49⅞	50	49⅞	50
300	Wabash	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Wabash pf.	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞
26,483					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Atlanta	.27	.27	.25	.26
200	Belmont	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
1,000	C. O. D.	.11	.11	.11	.11
2,000	Diamondfield	.08½	.08½	.07½	.07½
900	Jim Butler	.67	.69	.67	.69
100	Mexican	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
1,300	Midway	.64	.64	.63	.63½
400	Ophir	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
300	Round Mount	.43	.43	.43	.43
600	Tono. Merger	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.35
100	Tonopah Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
300	West End	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
8,800					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	July 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,645,802	$18,856,325	$18,856,325
Int. revenue	1,283,589	17,105,004	17,105,004
Corp'tion tax	30,320	1,261,516	1,261,516
Miscellaneous	180,765	3,497,929	3,497,929
Total receipts	3,140,491	40,720,775	40,720,775
Expenditures	1,638,195	45,557,998	45,557,998
Surplus	1,502,296	*4,837,222	*4,837,222

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

In banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,657,069.

The total of the general fund was $160,992,892.

Receipts Saturday were $3,140,492.

Working balance in Treasury offices, $95,174,071.

The deficit to date this fiscal year is $4,837,223, as against a deficit of $14,851,083 at this time last year.

Disbursements were $1,638,195.

PREDICTS BIG WHEAT CROP.

Newman Erb Says Heavy Harvest Yields Mean More Car Orders.

Newman Erb, President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and one of the receivers of the Père Marquette, returned yesterday from a trip which took him into the heart of the wheat country. The chief object of his trip was to attend to the details of incorporating the Canadian line which he is building to connect with the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Iowa Central.

Spring wheat, he says, is being harvested in some sections, and he believes the crop is so far advanced as to be practically out of danger, and a big crop assured. The remarkable feature, he said, was the evenness of highly favorable conditions. This condition of uniformity applies particularly between Chicago and Denver. In some sections oats as well as wheat are being harvested, and corn, he reports, is rounding into shape.

President Erb predicts that the railroads will be hard put to it to haul the heavy harvest yields, and this will mean large orders for the equipment companies, provided the railroads are able to finance their needs, the situation not being favorable for financing. In preparation for the heavy demand for cars in his own territory, President Erb ordered the immediate distribution of empty cars along the lines of the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis has placed an order for ten locomotives in anticipation of heavy grain traffic, and it is probable that this order will be increased to twelve. In the matter of rolling stock the road has been making preparations for a long time back. It will take about three weeks to get the road's supply of empty cars to the points where they are most needed.

President Erb spoke of progress in the financial affairs of the Père Marquette, which went into the hands of receivers last April. "I see no reason," he said, "for a protracted delay in winding up the receivership, although I cannot predict how soon it will be terminated. None of the $3,000,000 receivers' certificates authorized by the court has yet been sold, and there is no pressing need of money."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—	1912.	1911.	Increase.
2d week July	$276,539	$265,777	$10,762
July 1-July 14	499,835	500,291	*456
MOBILE & OHIO—			
2d week July	210,982	196,671	14,311
July 1-July 14	400,497	379,735	20,762
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT—			
1st week July	62,218	55,368	6,850
2d week July	53,091	48,403	4,689
Jan. 1-July 14	1,268,688	1,139,717	128,971
TWIN CITY LINES—			
1st week July	166,467	183,360	*16,893
2d week July	152,560	153,600	*1,040
Jan. 1-July 14	4,194,031	4,070,083	123,948

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for June—	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	8,314,833	7,461,709	8,088,755
Net	2,474,516	2,261,730	2,548,505
12 mos. gross	92,594,323	88,145,004	88,901,252
12 mos. net	27,884,785	25,378,937	27,567,451

The foregoing does not include "outside operations," which, as estimated, will show a deficit in net in June of $70,000, and for the twelve months of $651,644, compared with deficits of $26,109 and $148,812, respectively, for the same periods last year.

PERE MARQUETTE for June—			
Mileage	2,330	*2,331	2,328
Gross	1,347,978	1,342,718	1,299,593
Net	270,565	270,862	352,837
Other income	43,984	77,703	66,618
Total income	314,549	348,565	419,445
Charges & tax	394,897	385,638	389,772
Deficit	80,348	37,067	29,674
12 mos. gross	16,676,428	15,986,808	15,995,628
12 mos. net	3,192,448	3,052,797	4,843,429
Other inc. debit	457,682	406,100	17,820
Total income	2,734,765	2,646,697	4,826,609
Charges & tax	4,714,446	4,460,458	4,356,895
12 mos. deficit	1,979,680	1,813,761	*469,714

*Surplus.

Wanted Offerings of
Corporation of United Cigar Stores
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 BROAD ST. 'PHONE 5500-5501 BROAD, N. Y.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Pref.
Bought, Sold and Accurately Quoted.
Specialist in minority and high-class stocks which have become thoroughly inactive.
R. P. DOW
Tel. 7380 Hanover. 15 BROAD ST.

International Nickel Sec. & Rights
BOUGHT—SOLD
And
Subscriptions Attended to
LINDLEY & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Tel. 66 Rector. 100 Broadway, N. Y.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER
Dealer in Unlisted & Inactive Securities.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 4854-5 Broad.

WE WILL PAY
$975 PER SHARE
For Standard Oil Old Stock or $585 for "Subs en-bloc."
E. BUNGE & CO.
20 Broad Street. 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

WE OFFER
25 American Druggist Syndicate
70 Autopress preferred
35 American Telegraphone
14 Int. Educational Pub. Pfd.
10 Monaton Realty Pfd.
150 Standard Motor Const.
50 Union Type. common
HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.,
(Established 1901.)
33 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phones 4270-1 Broad.

United Cigar Stores.
An analysis of profit making situation arising from probable increase of capitalization.
This timely letter on request.
HARRY E. THOMPSON & CO.
25 Broad St. New York
Telephones Broad 3265-6-7.

American Finance & Securities Co.
Timber Bonds
5 Nassau St., New York

Public Utility Securities
Yielding Over 5%
Circular on Request
Meikleham & Dinsmore
Engineers and Bankers
437 Chestnut St. Philadelphia
25 Broad St. New York
60 State St. Boston

SUMMER MARKETS.
Stockholders are sometimes surprised by Mid-Summer developments in Wall Street. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review, every Monday, enables investors to keep abreast of movements and to be informed on fluctuations on their holdings and the reason therefor. Informative articles and reliable quotation tables. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a Year.—Adv.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON 15 Cockspur St., S. W.
26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - - $3,300,000.00
All the facilities of a New York City Bank
Interest on Deposits
No Exchange in New York City for checks drawn on this Company
Special terms for collecting out-of-town checks
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice President.
WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assist. Secretary.

National Shawmut Bank
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Capital and Surplus $17,300,000
Total Assets, over $100,000,000
Largest Financial Institution in New England

We own and offer, subject to sale,
$55,000
WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY 4½% SCHOOL BONDS
Maturing serially $5,000 each year, June 1, 1932, to June 1, 1942.
PRICE, a 4.10% basis
Free of New Jersey State Tax.
CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR., & CO.
BANKERS
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA
Members Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges.

New Loan
$300,000
CITY OF BALTIMORE
4% Registered Stock
Maturing 1958 & 1961
Price on application.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
44 PINE STREET. NEW YORK.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
TRANSFER AGENTS & REGISTRARS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Morristown Trust Company,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
ALLOWS INTEREST AT 3% ON ALL ACCOUNTS
Subject to Check.
RESOURCES, over $9,000,000.
Check book stamped payable in N. Y. funds.
SAMUEL FREEMAN, President.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
New York
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000
Personal and Business Accounts Invited.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 6% COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS OF THE SIMPSON SECURITIES COMPANY:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to the Trust Company of America, successor to the Colonial Trust Company, Trustee under Deed of Trust of the Simpson Securities Company, dated July 15th, 1904, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund of said Company, the sum of $72,350 for the purchase of bonds at the lowest offer, not to exceed 102½% and accrued interest. Sealed offers endorsed "Offers for the sale of Simpson Securities Company Collateral Trust Bonds" will be received at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, July 31st, 1912. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated New York, July 16th, 1912.

WYOMING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The undersigned, as Trustee under First Mortgage of Wyoming Development Company, dated February 1st, 1894, will receive up to the close of business July 30, 1912, proposals for the sale to the Trustee on August 1st, 1912, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, One First Mortgage Bond, par value $1,000, of the Wyoming Development Company. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

New York, July 15, 1912.
[illegible] TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

$10,000 BID FOR STOCK, UNEQUAL TO growing corporation requiring financier. Druggists, 508 Broome St.

To the Holders of 5% Gold Coupon Notes, Due March 1st, 1919, of the **CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY**

Under the provisions of an Indenture dated March 1st, 1909, between the above Company and the City Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned hereby gives notice that all of the outstanding 5% Gold Coupon Notes of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company dated March 1st, 1909, and issued under the above Indenture will be paid and redeemed by it on the next semi-annual interest date, i. e., September 1st, 1912, at par and accrued interest, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Interest on the above notes will cease on September 1st, 1912.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
Succeeding CITY TRUST COMPANY,
By JULIUS R. WAKEFIELD,
July 23, 1912. Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELOIT WATER WORKS COMPANY, DATED FEBRUARY 1ST, 1893:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the outstanding First Consolidated Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Beloit Water Works Company, issued under and secured by a mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1893, have been called for payment and redemption on the 1st day of August, 1912, and on and from said date the interest on the said bonds shall cease and determine, and the coupons representing such future interest shall be void and of no force or effect.

BELOIT WATER, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Dated July 19th, 1912.

Stock Salesman Wanted
by high-grade investment banking house. Only one having experience and good clientele considered. Liberal arrangements made. Salesman, Box 273 Times Downtown.

DIVIDENDS.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, July 18, 1912.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) was declared, payable August 26, 1912, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, July 27, 1912.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

AMERICAN UTILITIES COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend (No. 2) of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred stock of the American Utilities Company will be paid on August 10, 1912, to stockholders of record at three P. M. on July 31, 1912.

J. P. CAREY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1912.

CITES STATISTICS TO ANSWER ENGINEERS

President Worthington of the Alton Gives Arbitrators 115 Tables on Wages.

DENIES INCREASE OF WORK

And Says Tonnage and Speed Have Increased a Little on a Few Roads, While Danger Is Less.

The Arbitration Commission which is to decide whether the engineers employed on the 52 railroads in the Eastern district shall receive an increase in wages estimated, in the aggregate, at $7,500,000, spent the entire day yesterday listening to explanations by B. A. Worthington, President of the Chicago & Alton, of the statistical exhibits and charts submitted by the railroads to refute the contentions of the men that their work and the dangers they run have increased considerably in the last two years. The only increase the railroads admit is in the size of the locomotives and the amount of tonnage hauled. They contend that wages have increased in fair proportion to these changes.

There are 115 of the tables and charts giving in minute detail the facts and figures for each of the fifty-two roads for a number of years, bearing on the various contentions made by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and at the morning session of three hours Mr. Worthington, who is presenting the side of the railroads, went over only nineteeen of them. At the afternoon session more progress was made, and when the commission adjourned for the day he had completed his explanation of sixty-seven in all.

The tables and charts, he said, were prepared under his direction by the Bureau of Railway Economics and in some cases by clerks in the office of the Conference Committee of Managers. Among them were statistics regarding classification of service, rates of pay, hours of work, different classes of engineers, total wages on the various roads under existing schedules, and the cost of the proposed increase to the individual railroads.

It was shown that the total of the wages paid to engineers by the fifty-two roads in 1911 was $41,220,811, and that the increase asked would amount to 17.71 per cent., running as high as 56 per cent. on the Coal & Coke Railway and 41 per cent. on the New Jersey & New York, a subsidiary of the Erie.

Another table was intended to show that the engineers have already received increases in about the same proportion as other classes of railroad employes. The increase of 1911 over 1900 was 18.7 per cent. for engineers, 16.6 per cent. for firemen, 16.1 for conductors, and 9.2 for telegraphers. The average increase in other parts of the country was less and in the course of a discussion of the differences between the Eastern district and those of the West and South, Commissioner Frederick N. Judson inquired why wages were lower in the East than in other sections.

Wages in East and West.

"That has always been the case," said Mr. Worthington. "While traffic is less dense in the West the earnings of the roads per ton mile are considerably greater. In the West, also, the roads get longer hauls than in the East, and their earnings per ton of freight are much larger."

"Isn't the chief reason for the difference the fact that wages in general are higher in the West?" asked Commissioner Albert Shaw.

"That is an additional reason," said Mr. Worthington.

Commissioner Willard, who is President of the Baltimore & Ohio, said he had been a party to several wage adjustments in the West, and the labor representatives had always argued that they should receive more than their fellow workmen in the East because it was a new country and it cost more to live there.

"I presume," he said, "that the higher rate there is due to the force with which the labor representatives have presented this argument. It is a fact that the Western roads make more per ton mile than those in the East. If the Baltimore & Ohio got the same per ton mile as the Burlington, it would increase our earnings $24,000,000 a year.

"Immediately after the general wage increase in the East two years ago the unions west of Chicago asked for an increase to maintain the differential between Eastern and Western wages and it was granted."

"In my opinion," said Commissioner Morrissey, the labor representative on the board, "there hasn't been any particular relation between wages in the East and in the West. The fact is that the activities of the employes in getting increases have been greater in the West. Up to a few years ago the wages of the trainmen on the Baltimore & Ohio were the same in the East as in the West, but now they are lower."

Other charts showed that the increased compensation to engineers in 1911 due solely to advances in wages was 7.7 per cent. over 1910, 9.7 per cent. over 1909, 10 per cent. over 1908, 13.5 per cent. over 1907, and 30 per cent. over 1900. The similar increase for conductors was 32 per cent. in eleven years. This was to show that the wages of engineers had been keeping pace with those of other railroad employes.

It was also shown that the aggregate amount paid to engineers by the fifty-two roads had increased since 1900 by 68 per cent., while the number of train miles had increased only 30 per cent. It is on the basis of train miles that the engineers are paid.

"This shows," said Mr. Worthington, "that we have shared with the engineer the increased profits derived from the increased tonnage of trains, although he had nothing to do with devising the system of heavier tonnage."

The Increase in Tonnage.

One of the chief contentions of the men is that they should get more because with the increase of tonnage to a train they have been compelled to operate larger and more powerful engines at an increase of work and danger. In reply to this, a chart was presented showing the number and classification of all the locomotives put into service on each of the fifty-two roads since the last general advance in engineers' wages. It showed that the increase in the size of the engines was but 2 per cent. for the roads in the aggregate, and that it was confined to comparatively few of them. This, Mr. Worthington said, was hardly a good reason for increasing wages on all the roads.

"But the tables show a progressive tendency to the use of larger engines," remarked Commissioner Judson.

"That is true," said Mr. Worthington, "but in the last two years the percentage of increase has been small."

"Still, it's a growing tendency," said Mr. Judson, "and naturaly it can progress but little year by year."

Another point made by the engineers has been the increased speed of passenger trains, with consequent increase of risk. Tables were presented showing the average speed of trains on each of the roads in 1905 and in 1911. The increase in the average was very small, and on some roads there was a decrease.

"That doesn't mean," said Mr. Judson, "that some trains are not run faster."

"No," said Mr. Worthington, "but that fact would not be a fair basis for a general increase of wages."

The fatality among engineers, which has been emphasized by Mr. Stone, was taken up with a view to showing that it had not increased with the increase in size of engines, tonnage of trains, and introduction of passenger fliers. There were considerable fluctuations in the number killed in various years, but Mr. Worthington contended that the statistics at least showed that there had been no increase.

Dangers to Engineers.

The figures related to the whole country, not merely the Eastern district, and were taken from the reports of the Brotherhood's insurance department. In 1911, out of 63,028 members, 219 were killed, the percentage being less than in 1900. One engineer was killed out of each 283 in 1911, one of each 406 in 1910, one of each 344 in 1909, one of each 338 in 1908, and one of each 411 in 1907.

Violations of the new law prohibiting the working of crews beyond sixteen hours were touched on, and the tables showed that this happened on 27,888 trains out of 3,474,447 in the last year, or .8 of 1 per cent., and nearly all of these were excused by the Inter-State Commerce Commission as due to accidents, unusual weather conditions, &c.

Figures were also adduced to show that engineers' wages had increased more than the cost of living in the last ten years, but these were not emphasized, as Mr. Stone had said that this was not one of the grounds for the demand for an increase.

Other tables showed that the average pay a day for engineers had increased between 1900 and 1911 from $3.62 to $4.72, for firemen from $2.65 to $2.88, for conductors from $3.03 to $4.04, and for telegraphers from $1.90 to $2.37.

"These figures," said Mr. Worthington, "show that the pay of engineers has increased at practically the same rate as that of other employes, that the engineer is the highest paid skilled workman in the service, and that if it should be decided that he is entitled to higher wages, it would be difficult to persuade the other employes that they are not entitled to a proportionate increase."

The hearings will continue to-day.

Miners Approve New Wage Scale.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—Peace for another year in the Pittsburgh coalfields was assuer late to-day when a special convention of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, approved, by a two-[illegible]s vote, a new wage scale. The action affects 45,000 men. In addition to an increase of 5 cents a ton, the miners obtained a number of important concessions regarding working conditions.

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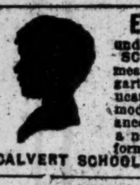

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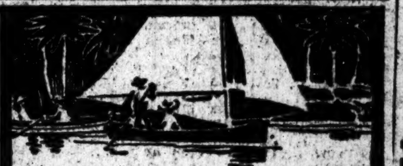

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Lv. Battery 10:30, 11:30, 2:30, 3:00, *4:00, *7:30, *8:00.
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St. Paul.....July 27 | St. Louis....Aug. 10
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Adriatic.July 25, noon | Cedric ....Aug. 8
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*Ryndam..................July 30
*Rotterdam...............Aug. 13
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From New York 5th and 20th of each month
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents, 301 Produce Exchange, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot N. Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:49 | Sun sets...7:24 | Moon sets...—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:56	3:17	8:52	9:52
Governors Island	3:31	3:55	9:41	10:43
Hell Gate	5:21	5:45	11:21	12:23

Arrived—Monday, July 22.

SS Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg, July 13.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, July 13.
SS Vera, Port Antonio, July 15.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan, July 17.
SS Vizcania, Cardenas, July 13.
SS Vigilancia, Nassau, July 19.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 20.
SS Madeirense, Jamaica, July 17.
SS Fedora, Norfolk, July 21.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, July 17.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 18.
SS Coppename, Trinidad, July 16.
SS Paloma, Sagua, July 16.
SS Greenbrier, Bocas del Toro, July 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ryndam	Boulogne	July 13
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Bremen	July 16
Minnehaha	London	July 14
Oscar II	Christiansand	July 13
Ponce	San Juan	July 18
Saratoga	Havana	July 20
Korona	St. Thomas	July 18
Saxonia	Naples	July 10
Denver	Galveston	July 17
El Occidente	Galveston	July 17
Niagara	Havre	July 13
Zeeland	Antwerp	July 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

Olympic	Southampton	July 17
Taormina	Naples	July 11
Maracas	Port of Spain	July 16
Bowden	Jamaica	July 19
Uranium	Rotterdam	July 11
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	July 19
Christopher	Barbados	July 16
Yola	Hamburg	July 8
Alamo	Key West	July 20
Kylestrom	Progreso	July 17
Hamburg	Hamburg	July 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Egyptian	Huelva	July 13
Campine	Antwerp	July 13
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 22
Ocean Prince	Port of Spain	July 16
Almirante	Kingston	July 20
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	July 8
Jol. D'Giorgio	Baracoa	July 20
Florizel	St. John's	July 20
Indrakuala	Glasgow	July 10
Creole	New Orleans	July 20
Orotava	Bermuda	July 23
Colorado	Mobile	July 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Ossabaw, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Luisiana, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Siamese Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Mauretania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalie, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Drumlanrig, Brazil	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Sabine, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday; no supplementary mail at pier.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cleveland, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Basil, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Albingia, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Principe di Piemonte, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 22.

SS Olympic, Southampton to New York, was 764 miles E. at 10:53 A. M.; due 24th, 8 A. M. White Star Line.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 880 miles E. at 8 P. M. 21st; due 23d, 1:30 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Prinz Joachim, Kingston to New York, was 896 miles S. at noon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 189 miles E. at 1 P. M.; due 23d, 8:30 A. M. Holland American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, 349 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS City of Atlanta, Jacksonville to New York, 235 miles S. at 8 A. M. Savannah Line.
SS Coppename, Barbados to New York, 104 miles S. at noon. Royal Dutch Mail.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, 767 miles S. at 5:40 A. M. Mallory Line.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, 156 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, July 22.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth, July 22.
SS George Washington, at Bremen, July 21.
SS California, at Havre, July 19.
SS Ucayali, at Para, July 19.
SS Sirius, at Rotterdam, July 20.
SS Lothian, at Suez, July 20.
SS Prins Willem I., at Amsterdam, July 20.
SS Lapland, at Antwerp, July 22.
SS Rabenfels, at Algiers, July 18.
SS Gordon Castle, at Cape Town, July 20.
SS Vedra, at Hamburg, July 20.
SS Oceania, (Aust.,) at Algiers, July 18.
SS Columbia., (Aust.,) at Trieste, July 19.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, at Genoa, July 20.
SS Kioto, at Singapore, July 19.
SS California, at Glasgow, July 21.
SS Madonna, at Lisbon, July 21.
SS Courtfield, at Auckland, July 21.
SS Barotse, at Melbourne, July 22.
SS Egremont Castle, at Suez, July 22.
SS Elax, at Port Said, July 22.
SS St. Louis, at Southampton, July 22.
SS Trent, at Southampton, July 22.
SS Capac, at Port Madryn, July 22.
SS Moldeykin, at Talcahuano, July 22.

Sailed.

SS Indian Prince, from Rio Janeiro, July 19.
SS Scottish Prince, from Santos, July 19.
SS Galileo, from Hull, July 20.
SS Koenig Albert, from Boulogne, July 21.
SS Tennyson, from Barbados, July 20.
SS Louisiana, from Havre, July 20.
SS Uranium, from Halifax, July 21.
SS Pannonia, from Gibraltar, July 22.

Passed.

SS Kursk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Comeric, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka	July 25 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Ventura	July 25 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	July 26 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	July 29 6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	July 31 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Marama	Aug. 2 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru	Aug. 2 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Aug. 9 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco) ——	Aug. 16 6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, July 2, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Shizuoka Maru, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M. July 18. Due in New York to-day.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

England.

Position Unrivalled in LONDON.
THE
LANGHAM HOTEL
Portland Place and Regent St., W.
FAMILY HOTEL of the HIGHEST ORDER
In Fashionable and Healthy Locality.
Reduced Inclusive Terms during August and September.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue Sales for New Apartments—Harlem Corner Bought for Improvement—Lexington Avenue Deal—Big Fort Washington Transaction.

Three more large apartments on the west side, one in Seventy-second Street, one on West End Avenue, and one in Ninety-fifth Street, are about to be erected as the result of deals which were announced yesterday. The Seventy-second Street operation will be undertaken by Brown Brothers, on the plot at 105, 107, and 109 West Seventy-second Street, close to the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and the elevated station there. The property is now covered with three residences owned for some time by the West Seventy-second Street Corporation, of which Charles M. Bleecker is President. Slawson & Hobbs, who have been active in so many large west side apartment deals, were the brokers.

The plot has a frontage of 59 feet by 102.2 deep, and the old residences will be torn down on Oct. 1, when the leases expire. The new structure will be thirteen stories high, the first floor to be devoted to stores. The upper eleven floors will be divided into three apartments on a floor of five rooms and two baths, and the top floor will be used for servants' rooms. The building will be similar in appointments and style to the twelve-story structure erected last year by Brown Brothers at 166 and 168 West Seventy-second Street, near the southeast corner of Broadway, and which has since been sold.

The second apartment will be erected at 562 to 568 West End Avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, a plot 78 by 100 feet. The property has been sold by A. L. & F. Wolsson for the Security Mortgage Company to a syndicate composed of Sumner Gerard and the Hasco Building Company. Plans for a high-class twelve-story house are being prepared by the architect, Walter Haefeli, and construction work will begin on Oct. 1, when the leases on the old dwellings will expire, and they will then be torn down. The building will cost about $350,000.

The third apartment operation will cover the plot at 148 to 154 West Ninety-fifth Street, 72 by 108 feet, now covered by four old dwellings. This plot has been purchased by the Munden Construction Company, of which Charles Flaum is President, and plans are being drawn by the architects, Schwartz & Gross, for a nine-story apartment.

Block Front Apartment Deal.

An important apartment house deal in the Fort Washington section of the upper west side was made yesterday by J. S. Leaycraft & Co., who sold to an investor for Mrs. Henrietta C. Schroeder Burley the two six-story houses known as the Shenandoah and the Chesapeake, at 145 to 155 Audubon Avenue, covering the entire block front on the east side from 172d to 173d Street. Mrs. Burley acquired the property last August from the Colonial Holding Company in trade, the houses figuring in the transaction at a valuation of $400,000. They cover a plot fronting 194.6 feet on the avenue and 95 feet on each street.

Harlem Corner Sold for Apartments.

The last of the once extensive Wood estate holdings in Harlem has been sold, the final parcel being the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 115th Street, a plot 100.11 by 100 feet. It has been purchased by Julius Weinstein, who is having plans prepared to improve the corner with a ten-story apartment, which will be the tallest apartment structure in that section of Harlem. On the adjoining northwest corner of 114th Street a six-story apartment is being erected. To the west of the plot bought by Mr. Weinstein is the Wadleigh High School, insuring plenty of light and air for the upper stories of the new building on the westerly side.

Resale on Lexington Avenue.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum have sold the four-story dwelling at 649 Lexington Avenue, fifty-five feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 19 by 80 feet, to C. Alfred Capen. James Kyle & Sons were the brokers. The sellers bought the plot a week ago from the Becker estate.

Washington Heights Sale.

The six-story apartment at 502 and 504 West 139th Street on plot 50 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by Elias A. Cohen to an investor. J. Leventhal was the broker.

Purchase in Dyckman Tract.

The Bendheim Construction Company has purchased from John C. Van Loan a plot 75 by 150 on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 150 feet north of Academy Street. It will be held for resale to a builder for improvement.

Investing in Tenements.

The five-story tenement at 244 Division Street on plot 28 by 76.2 and irregular has been sold by David Chenken for Charles Cohen. The buyer, Maud B. Prentice, gave in exchange the five-story tenement house at 355 East Tenth Street, on plot 25 by 94.10, between Avenues B and C.

The Duross Company has resold the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-third Street, a four-story tenement with store, on lot 16.9 by 59, for Henry A. Keckeissen to Peter Doelger.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has resold 337 West Thirteenth Street, a four-story building on lot 18.9 by 80, for C. A. Wingert, to a client of P. J. Curry. The seller bought the property a few days ago through Mr. O'Donnell.

Brooklyn.

Fifteen lots in the Brownsville district, comprising the block front on Avenue C, between Rockaway Parkway and Ninety-eighth Street, have been purchased by the Brownsville and East New York Hospital, represented by A. Kanter and M. Seidman. Plans are being prepared for the new hospital to occupy the site, which will cost about $100,000.

Long Island.

Lillian R. Grace has purchased the old Benjamin D. Hicks property at old Westbury, L. I. It contains an old Colonial house, and Mr. Grace will make several improvements, including the erection of a garage.

S. B. Bondy, as agent for the Cedarhurst Park Land and Improvement Company, has sold to Charles Rosenthal a three-story stucco house on a plot 100 by 150 feet on the corner of Oxford and Rugby Roads. The property was sold for $12,000. The new owner buys for occupancy.

Sales at Briarcliff.

The Briarcliff Realty Company has sold a plot on Sycamore Road, in the village of Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County, to Mrs. J. F. Weston of Washington, D. C., and also a plot on Beach Road to Mrs. William Dinsmore Bowers of White Plains.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Leases Westbury Estate.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has leased the large estate belonging to George Rose, at Westbury, L. I. The brokers in the transaction were W. Burling Cocks and Samuel Willets. The estate comprises forty acres and is one of the show places in the Wheatley Hills.

Private Dwellings Leased.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased for Bolton Hall the three-story dwelling at 100 West Sixty-third Street to Joseph Glaser.

Arthur E. Wood has rented for the M. M. Realty Company the private dwelling at 44 West 130th Street to John M. Delaney.

Commercial Leases.

The Julius Friend, Edward M. Lewi Company has leased the second and third lofts at 245 to 251 Seventh Avenue to the Economist Manufacturing Company.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased for a client the store and basement at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street. The premises have been rented by I. Rath and will be fitted up for a market.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$2,000 and $3,000 to loan second mortgages, Manhattan. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Denzer Brothers have leased for the Holland Holding Company to Mormar & Sobel the first loft at 31 and 33 West Twenty-first Street; for Max Radt to the Artistic Waist Company, the fifth loft at 450 and 452 Sixth Avenue; for the Keepsdry Construction Company to Samuel Moskowitz, the third loft at 145 to 149 West Eighteenth Street; for Mrs. Saverio Ruffolo to Leo Malinger and Morris Goldner, the fifth loft at the southeast corner Sullivan and West Houston Streets; for Mrs. Minnie Palmer to the Chemical Dyeing Company, the second loft at 4 West Eighteenth Street, and for the Sailors' Snug Harbor to Naphtali Levin, the first loft at 42 East Tenth Street.

M. Doob & Co. have leased the store floor and basement of the new building at 102 and 104 Fifth Avenue.

Foreclosure on Lyman Building.

The old St. Catherine apartment house, at 507 to 511 Madison Avenue, a plot 47.9 by 100.5, on the southeast corner of Fifty-third Street, and which was recently remodeled for doctors' offices and named the Lyman Building, will be sold at auction next month, as a result of a foreclosure suit brought by James A. Trowbridge against F. A. Richardson and others, against whom a former auction sale was directed when the property was scheduled to be sold by Herbert A. Sherman last year. The property was sold at private contract just before the foreclosure sale to Henry L. Lyman, who spent $40,000 in altering it into a nine-story physicians' apartment building. The amount due in the present action is about $30,000 over a prior mortgage of $235,000.

Notes.

Two building loans of $190,000 each have been made by the Montrose Realty Company to the Kramer Improvement Company on the two apartments to be erected on plots 150 by 99.11 each on the south side of 142d Street, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented through F. H. Paine Cottage 4, in First and Second Beach Avenue, Newport, to Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.

The four-story private dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street is to be altered into stores and non-housekeeping apartments for Frank W. Bruns, at a cost of $10,000, according to the estimate of the architect, S. E. Gage.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

109th St, 127 East, n s, 255 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, adjourned to July 25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Carter Av, 1,867, w s, 82.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x75.3x16.8x76.2, three-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Northern Bank, $2,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

160th St, 422 East, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Dorothea Schultze, $3,087.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Park Av, n e corner of 179th St, for a five-story brick tenement, size irregular; E. A. Cohen, 198 Broadway, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $55,000.

Bryant Av, w s, 325 ft n of Lafayette Av, for a one-story brick stable, 18.6x70; Indelli Conforti Company, 125th St and Harlem River, owner; Koppe & Daube, 830 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $1,500.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Southwest corner of Madison Av and 74th St, 928 Madison Av, and 30 East 74th St, to a four-story private dwelling; Frank W. Bruns, 423 Madison Av, owner; S. E. Gage, 340 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 84.9x93x75.5x131.8; Broadway, w s, 112.10 ft s of 68th St, runs w 130.2x n 25x e 117.4 to Broadway x s 28.1 to beginning; Joseph Hamerschlag to Jacob Hirsh, (no address,) (mtg $30,000, on one-sixth mtg, and all liens,) one-eighteenth part, B. & S. and C. A. G., June 27; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 107th St, 112.1x76.1x100.11x125; Laura Bayles to Hilliard Construction Co., 2,865 Broadway, (mtg $237,500,, one-half of,) one-half part, July 15; attorney, Jacob Harris, 27 East 22d St..$1

LUDLOW ST, 45, w s, 25x87.6; Nathan Engelhardt to Etta Lipsky, 48 Ludlow St, (mtg $34,500,) July 15; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 257 Broadway....$100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 50.11x100; Will C. Russell to Hy. Steiner, 302 Central Park West; Isidor Steiner, 25 Claremont Av, and Joseph Kopperl, 25 Claremont Av, B. & S. and C. A. G., June 22; attorney, M. Steiner, 35 Nassau St....$1

WAVERLEY PLACE, s s, 62.9 ft w of Greene St, 37.10x89x37.10x80.6; Greene St, e s, 82.8 ft n of West Houston St, 17.9x75.4x24.6x100.6; 3d St, s e corner of Mercer St, 100x25; 19th St, n s, 225.11 ft e of 6th Av, 18.11x92; Riverside Drive, n e s, 478.4 ft n w of 158th St, 110.11x irregular; Riverside Drive, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 158th St, runs n 292.11x w 200x257.6 to n s Drive x s e 205.11 to beginning; Sherman Av, s w corner of Academy St, 310x350x100x160; Naegel Av, n w corner of Academy St, 100x100; Henry Corn to Organizers' Investing Co., 23 East 26th St, July 15; attorneys, Rosenthal & Heermance, 2 Rector St....$100

2D AV, 2,458, s e corner of 126th St, 19.11x100; Philip Levey to David S. Myers, 59 East 93d St, (mtg $14,500,) July 18; attorneys, Myers & S., 299 Broadway....$100

3D ST, 16 and 18 West, s s, 40x75; Rosella Corn to Organizers' Investing Co., 23 East 26th St, July 15; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St....$100

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25.3x96; Isaac Newman to Caroline, his wife, 50 West 115th St, (mtg $25,000,) July 18; attorney, Albert Cohn, 115 Broadway....$1

26TH ST, s s, between 5th and 6th Avs, (description omitted;) Macomb's Road, w s, at s l farm of Lewis G. Morris, runs w along road 365 and 116 to land of T. B. Myers x n w 2,340 to Harlem River x n e 30 and 515 x s e 1,980 to beginning, contains 22 579-1,000 acres, with lands under water, &c., except parts for streets and so much lying e of w s of Aqueduct Av; Robert McGill to William R. Montgomery, 592 Sanford Av, Flushing, Borough of Queens, all title, B & S, May 7; attorneys, Evarts, Choate & S., 60 Wall St....$1

37TH ST, 439 West, n s, 25x98.9; Edmund Coffin to Cornelius Daly, 459 West 54th St, July 16; address, Edmund Coffin, 34 Pine St....$100

87TH ST, 170 East, s s, 26x100.8; 87th St, 166 East, s s, 25.6x100.8; Max Helborn to Loew's Theatrical Enterprises, 260 West 42d St, (mtg $33,000,) July 11; attorney, Elek. J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St....$100

87TH ST, 172 East, s s, 26x100.8; same to same, (mtg $16,000,) May 28; attorney, same....$100

87TH ST, 174 East, s s, runs s 50x s e —x w 50.4x n 100.8 to street x e 18 to beginning; Leopold Friedman to same, (mtg $9,500,) May 29; attorney, same....$100

87TH ST, 176 to 180 East, s s, runs s 79.11x w 40x n — to street x e 60 to beginning; Max Helborn to same, (mtg $35,000,) May 28; attorney, same....$100

88TH ST, 404 East, s s, 26x100.8; John J. O'Grady to Bernard W. Duffy, 2,110 Anthony Av, (mtg $17,200,) July 22; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway....$100

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.8; 95th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.8; Alphonzo E. Pelham to Isadore Levy, Hotel Ansonia, and Charles Hirschhorn, 16 East 56th St, (mtg $87,000,) May 9; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway....$100

96TH ST, 328 West, s s, 41.8x100.8; Ray Hirschberg to Sause Realty Co., 344 West 44th St, (mtg $60,000 and all liens,) July 18; attorney, Edw. Herrmann, 261 Broadway..$100

96TH ST, 324 West, s s, 41.8x100.8; Zelda B. Marcus and another to Sause Realty Co., 344 West 44th St, (mtg $60,000,) July 18; attorney, Edw. Herrmann, 261 Broadway....$100

100TH ST, 237 West, n s, 15x100.11; Bridget Cuff to Mary C. Cuff, on premises, (mtg $20,500,) Nov. 9, 1911....$1

123D ST, 311 East, n s, 25x100.11; Benjamin Bernstein to Harry Bernstein, 230 East 123d St, (mtg $8,000,) June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

126TH ST, 320 East, s s, 25x99.11, (foreclosure July 9;) Charles K. Allen, referee, to Sarah C. Hadden, 155 East 51st St, executrix of Alexander Hadden, July 19; attorney, Addison Gardner, 160 Broadway....$15,000

134TH ST, 11 to 17 East, n s, 100x99.11; Maurice H. Bronner to American Mortgage and Holding Co., 378 Stone Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) July 11; attorney, Alexander Sachs, 378 Stone Av, Brooklyn....$100

134TH ST, 15 East, n s, 25x99.11; American Mortgage and Holding Co. to Louis Power, 378 Stone Av, Brooklyn, all liens, July 12; attorney, Alexander Sachs, 378 Stone Av, Brooklyn....$1

Bronx.

BRAUN PLACE, n e corner of 135th St, 33.4x100; Security Mortgage Co. to Maisteck Realty Co., 115 Broadway, May 27, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Brown-Weiss Realties, 63 Park Row....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Maisteck Realty Co. to Brown-Weiss Realties, 63 Park Row, (mtg $30,000)....$100

CEDAR AV, being Lot 116, revised map of Seneca Park, 25x100; also 2d St, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; Thomas J. McDonald to John McDonald, 876 East 224th St, July 16; attorney, John J. Burke, 176 Broadway....Gift

CLINTON AV, n s, 264.4 ft n of 181st St, 112.4x138; Max J. Kohler, referee, to Frederick J. McCanless, 457 St. Paul's Place, July 19, (mtg $78,000;) attorney, S. S. Terry, 66 Broadway....$6,500

JEROME AV, e s, 325 ft n of 200th St, 69.3x100; William Rau to William N. Heard, 209 Greenwood Av, Brooklyn, June 20, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William N. Heard to Alphonzo E. Pelham, 45 Riverside Drive, June 20, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, same....$100

LOT 455, Map 1,628 of Van Cortlandt Estate; Adam Wiener, referee, to Frank V. Ketcham, 135 Locust Hill Av, Yonkers, N. Y., all dated July 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, (attorney for all)....$1,500

LOTS 317 and 318; same to Bernard Carrigan, 1,422 2d Av....$2,100

LOTS 490 and 491; same to Sarah Holden, 804 West 180th St....$2,000

LOTS 306 and west half of 305; same to Carl J. Buchter, 548 West 164th St....$1,650

LOTS 238 and 239; same to Frederick Reifel, 1,358 Stebbins Av....$3,200

LOT 319; same to Elizabeth Carrigan, 3,914 4th Av, Brooklyn....$1,050

LOT 357; same to Hugo Neu, 41 Convent Av....$1,200

LOTS 526 and 527; same to Henry Meyer, 41 West 37th St....$2,100

LOT 352; same to Frederick Zimmerman, 1,840 7th Av....$950

LOT 616; same to Norah Reardon, 73 West 99th St....$1,600

LOTS 517 and 518; same to Theckla Solomon, 972 Tiffany St....$3,100

LOTS 242 and 243; same to Cornelia Stewart, 604 Bergen Av, Jersey City, N. J....$2,500

LOT 448; same to Annie Ruchmeyer, 701 West 178th St....$2,100

LOT 246 to 249; same to Cornelia Stewart, 604 Bergen Av, Jersey City, N. J....$4,800

LOTS 666 and 667; same to John J. Dowling, 82 Laight St....$2,100

LOTS 21 to 24; same to Herman Menaker and another, 427 East 158th St....$14,000

LOT 31; same to Robert G. Schaefer, 501 West 176th St....$1,850

LOT 392; same to John B. Miano, 202 East 14th St....$1,000

LOT 381; same to David Kohn, 501 Cathedral Parkway....$1,100

LOT 262; same to John Calvert, 1,442 Sand Av....$1,150

LOTS 594 and 595; same to Harry A. Green, 170 West 10th St....$2,100

LOT 382; same to Hugo Neu, 41 Convent Av....$1,100

LOT 237; same to Ernest Weldhaas, 408 West 42d St....$1,600

LOT 351; same to Emily S. Zimmerman, 1,840 7th Av....$1,060

LOT 257; same to James C. Gaffney, 1,148 Tiffany St....$1,000

LOT 256; same to same....$1,000

LOTS 664 and 665; same to Frederick M. Weiss, 3 Maiden Lane....$2,100

LOT 332; same to Isidor Frank, 804 West 180th St....$1,000

LOT 312; same to Joseph Friedman, 364 West 121st St....$1,400

LOT 331; same to Henry Feichtegger, 201 East 58th St....$1,050

LOT 240; same to Joseph F. Feist and another, 108 West 42d St....$1,800

LOT 7; same to Joseph F. Feist....$540

LOTS 236 and 237; same to same....$3,200

LOTS 341 and 342; same to George C. Decker, 2,474 Marion Av....$1,900

LOT 489; same to Fred Kaiser, 2,533 Kingsby Av....$1,100

LOT 613; same to Florence Commons, 406 West 24th St....$1,000

LOTS 573 and 574; same to Florence M. Commons, 406 West 24th St....$2,000

LOTS 301 and 302; same to Sabery D. Nugent, 42 West 28th St....$2,000

LOTS 315 and 316; same to Joseph H. Bennis, 615 West 143d St....$2,200

LOT 33; same to Isabella Brown, 3,318 Jamaica Av, Richmond Hill, L. I....$1,900

LOTS 711 to 716; same to William H. Commons, 406 West 24th St....$6,500

LOT 409; same to Mercedes Bao, Utuardo, Porto Rico....$1,400

LOT 192; same to Michael Miller, 501 West 121st St....$1,700

LOT 642; same to Violet S. O'Neil, 210 West 21st St....$1,000

LOTS 708 to 710; same to Florence M. Commons, 406 West 24th St....$3,000

LOTS 27 and 28; same to Bella Peterson, Wilcox St, Westchester....$3,800

LOTS 339 and 340; same to Marie E. Mackey, 62 Charles St....$1,600

LOTS 343 and 344; same to David Cameron, 896 Jackson Av....$2,000

LOT 320; same to Elizabeth Victory, 152 East 71st St....$1,050

LOT 356; same to Carmen Marques, 144 East 15th St....$850

LOTS 122 and 123; same to John J. Dowling, 82 Laight St....$3,800

LOTS 608 and 609; same to Marcella G. Riley, 218 West 69th St....$2,100

LOTS 333 and 334; same to Philip Hetterich, 138 West 104th St....$2,000

LOT 32; same to William W. Strouse, 124 Rutledge St, East Orange, N. J....$1,900

LOT 547; same to Henry Ungar, 41 West 37th St....$1,600

LOTS 258 and 259; same to Leon Kaplon, 150 West 22d St....$2,000

LOT 697; same to Emanuel J. Alfieres, 60 West St....$1,150

LOTS 705 and 706; same to Christian J. Fahrenkrag, 2,301 2d Av....$2,100

LOT 19; same to Tommaso Giordano, 864 East 180th St....$6,250

LOTS 294 and 295; same to Minnie J. Grant, 51 Bank St....$1,650

LOTS 365 to 367; same to Patrick A. Gallagher, 559 West 159th St....$4,200

LOTS 703 and 704; same to Louis Grolle, 308 East 80th St....$2,100

LOT 314; same to David Allen, 260 East 138th St....$1,100

LOT 304 and east one-half of Lot 305; same to Joseph B. Gibbons, 276 West 132d St.$1,650

LOT 355; same to Joseph M. Forms, 144 East 15th St....$850

LOTS 113 and 114; same to Henry Feichtegger, 201 East 58th St....$2,600

LOT 323; same to Mary A. Foley, 150 West 62d St....$1,050

LOT 324; same to Daniel J. R. Foley, 150 East 62d St....$1,050

LOTS 28 to 28; same to Frank V. Ketcham, 135 Locust Av, Yonkers, N. Y....$12,300

LOT 48; same to Mary A. McCormick, 475 4th Av....$3,550

LOT 254; same to Florence M. Commons, 406 West 24th St....$1,000

LOT 255; same to same....$1,000

LOT 313; same to Hugo Neu, 41 Convent Av....$1,050

SUMMIT AV, n s, 343.9 ft s of Williamsbridge Road, 22.6x100; William Johnson to Augusta Roethke, 135 Villa Av., Yonkers, N. Y., July 15, (mtg $3,500)....$100

TOPPING AV, e s, 255 ft s of 175th St, 40x95; Charles B. Bretzfelder to Richard D. Monoghan, 1,231 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, June 18; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St..Nominal

151ST ST, 237 and 239 East, n s, 50x118.4; Alrose Realty Co. to John D. Iorio, 237 East 151st St, July 22, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

182D ST, s s, 135.3 ft w of Belmont Av, 81x—; Stafford Construction Co. to Eliz. Willets, 458 Jolliffe St., Newark, N. J., July 11, (mtg $33,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$100

233D ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 887, map of Wakefield; Christian H. Werner to Ottilie H. Hochreiter, 688 East 133d St, July 20; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av....Nominal

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 87th St, 100.8x35.2; Frank J. Moore to Richard C. Doggett, 1,809 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, prior mtg $70,000, July 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x80; Julia Huebsch to Leontine Kantrowitz, 791 Lexington Av, July 15, 1 year; attorney, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway....$18,000

LUDLOW ST, 45, w s, 25x87.6; Etta Lipsky to Nathan Engelhardt, 8,693 Bay 15th St, Brooklyn, July 15, prior mtg $34,500, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,250

7TH AV, 158 West, 27.11x100; Henry G. Pritting to Minnie Kauffmann, 126 Madison Av, June 14, mtg $47,000, 3 years; attorney, John H. Fleming, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn....$3,000

139HT ST, s s, 175 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 50x99.11; Swedish Evangelical Immanuel Church to Congregational Church Building Society, 105 East 22d St, June 29, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Carlson, 132 Nassau St....$1,500

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 25.4 ft n of North St, 25.4x66.1; Alexander Knierim to Sterling Sterling, 420 East 136th St, July 19, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,000

CLINTON AV, w s, 264.4 ft n of 181st St, 128.5x97.9; Frederick J. McCanless to William B. Ewing, 117 West 95th St, July 19, demand, 6 p. c.; address, 176 Broadway....$10,000

JEROME ST, e s, 325 ft n of 200th St, 72.10x—; William N. Heard to William Rau, 70 West 46th St, June 20, due Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St....$2,500

MAPLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of Logan St, 25x100.10; Maria D. Angelo to Vincent Trimarco, 245 Grand St, July 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Lotito, 302 Broadway....$575

MORRIS PARK AV, Lots 132 and 133, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 47.11x93.8; Charles Gillis to William F. Epple, 340 East 135th St, July 22, 2 years; attorney, L. E. French, 41 Park Row....$10,000

LOT, 547, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Henry Ungar to Adam Wiener, referee, 348 Central Park West, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,600

LOTS 526 and 527; same to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,365

LOTS 490 and 491; Sarah Holden to same, July 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,500

LOTS 365 to 367; Patrick A. Gallagher to same, July 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$2,730

LOTS 664 and 665; Frederic M. Weiss to same, July 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,365

LOT 357; Hugo Neu to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$900

LOT 313; Hugo Neu to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$787

LOT 351; Emily S. Zimmermann to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$650

LOT 613; Florence M. Commons to same, July 18, 1 year; attorney, same....$700

LOTS 247 and 249; Cornelia Stewart to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,800

LOT 242; same to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$937

LOT 314; David Allen to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$825

LOT 613; Florence Commons to same, July 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$750

LOT 314; David Allen to same, July 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$825

LOT 306 and w ½ of Lot 305; Carl J. Buchter to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,237

LOT 489; Fred Kaiser to same, July 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$715

LOT 392; John M. Miano to same, July 19, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$650

LOT 332; Isador Frank to same, July 19, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$750

LOTS 256 and 257; James C. Gaffney to same, July 19, 3 years; attorney, same....$1,400

LOT 716; William H. Commons to same, July 20, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$715

LOT 713; same to same, July 20, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$715

LOT 714; same to same, July 20, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$715

LOT 715; same to same, July 20, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$715

LOT 712; same to same, July 20, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$715

LOT 616; Norah Reardon to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,200

LOT 331; Hy Feichtegger to same, July 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c; attorney, same....$682

LOT 304 and e ½ of Lot 305; Joseph B. Gibbons to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,237

LOT 518; Theckla Solomon to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,162

LOT 236; Joseph F. Feist to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,040

LOT 240; same to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c....$1,170

LOT 235; same to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c....$1,040

LOT 344; David Cameron to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$750

LOT 343; same to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$750

LOT 318; Bernard Corrigan to same, July 18, 3 years....$735

LOT 317; same to same, July 18, 3 years..$735

LOT 319; Elizabeth Corrigan to same, July 18, 3 years....$735

LOT 258; Leon Kaplan to same, July 19, 3 years 4½ p. c....$650

LOT 259; same to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c....$650

LOT 248; Cornelia Stewart to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$950

LOT 246; same to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$900

LOT 243; same to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$937

LOT 301; Sabery D. Nugent to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$750

LOT 302; same to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$750

LOTS 608 and 609; Marcellus G. Riley to same, July 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,575

LOT 642; Violet S. O'Neil to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c., July 17; attorney, same....$750

LOT 382; Hugo Neu to same, July 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$825

LOT 352; Frederic C. Zimmermann to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.$617

LOT 517; Theckla Solomon to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,162

LOT 333; Philip Hetterich to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$250

LOT 334; same to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$250

LOT 238; Frederick Reifel to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,040

LOT 448; Annie Ruschmeyer to same, July 19, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,365

LOT 237; Ernest Weidhaas to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,040

LOT 262; John Calvert to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$862

LOTS 709 and 711; Florence M. Cummins to same, July 19, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,950

LOT 312; Joseph Friedman to same, July 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,050

LOTS 21, 22, and 23, Map 1,628 of Van Cortlandt estate; Herman Menaker and another to Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., at Garden City, L. I., July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$6,045

LOT 7; Joseph F. Feist to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$3,510

LOT 192; Michael Miller to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c., July 18; attorney, same....$1,155

LOT 19; Tommaso Giordano to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$4,062

LOT 33; Isabella Brown to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,425

LOT 32; William W. Strouse to same, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,425

LOT 239; Frederick Reifel to same, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,040

LOT 118; Mary A. McCormick to same, July 18, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,000

LOTS 27 and 28; Bella Petersen to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same..$2,470

LOTS 74 to 78; Frank V. Ketcham to same, July 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$6,175

LOTS 113 and 114; Henry Feichtegger to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,690

LOT 24, same map; Herman Menaker to same, July 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$3,055

LOT 31, same map; Robert G. Schaefer to Henry W. Hayden, 5 East 47th St, 3 years; attorney, same....$1,295

180TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Park Av, 75.6x—; Melillo Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, July 18, (prior mtg $52,000,) due as per bond; address, 200 Broadway....$2,500

233D ST, s s, west one-half of Lot 887, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ottilie M. Hochreiter to George A. Frees, 2,976 Marion Av, due as per bond, July 10; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

61ST ST, 338 East, all; Bernard Nichthauser to Joseph Giudice and another, 78 Roosevelt St, 5 years from July 1, 1912; address, 78 Roosevelt St....$1,650

AVENUE B, 93, store, &c; Katzen Realty Co. to Harry Roth, 93 Avenue A, 9 years from Sept. 1, 1912; attorney, Harry A. Goldel, 280 Broadway....$1,800

116TH ST, 137 East, corner store; Lexington Leasing Co. to Gustave Scharmberger, 300 2d Av, Long Island City, 10 years from April 1, 1912; attorney, Central Brewing Co., 68th St and East River....$2,500

8TH AV, 2,629, all; John Klingmann to Aron Reichman, 2,629 8th Av, 4 years and 10 months from July 1, 1912; address, 2,629 8th Av....$2,050

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 175th St, 100x100; Greenwich Iron Works against Lentz Realty Co., owner and contractor....$1,280

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, at centre line of 153d St, if extended, 75x100; John A. McCarthy & Bro. against Edgecombe Construction Co., owner; Joseph W. Stevens Co., contractor....$1,695

TREMONT AV, s w s, 228.3 ft n w of Eastern Boulevard, 116.9x109x irreg; Frank Zambetti against George Costar, owner and contractor; William Van Antwerp, contractor....$4,760

8TH AV, 189; New York Metal Ceiling Co. against Francis L. Ogden, owner; Edward M. O'Brien, contractor....$270

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 149th St, 100x75; Abram N. Mendelson against Martin Meyer, owner and contractor....$170

HESTER ST, 188; C. Policastro et al. against Minnie Flanagan, executrix, (renewal)..$584

LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; Water Supervision Co. against Michael Benincasa, owner; B. M. Boggs, contractor....$75

FULTON AV, 1,473-77 David Shapiro against Bethel Construction Co., owner and contractor....$294

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524; Samuel Resnick against Palmer Realty Co. et al., Dec. 12, 1911....$84

MADISON AV, 1,732. S. Karger against Dora C. Herman et al., May 7, 1912....$30

WILLETT ST, 26; Charles Glazer against Nathan Ullman et al., Feb. 16, 1912....$40

68TH ST, 29 West; W. H. B Disbrow against Louis Veltin et al. July 5, 1912....$50

111TH ST, 231 East; A. Anzalone against Frank Fransallo, Aug. 25, 1911....$455

LIS PENDENS.

NORFOLK ST, 152; Rosa Saberski et al. against Louis Rosen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

AVENUE A, 109; Charles F. Weimar against Ladislaus W. Schwenk et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. A. Samuels.

TRINITY AV, s e corner of 158th St, 54x98.7x irregular; Rebecca J. Seidman against Conrad H. Pfeiffer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FACE BRICK

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

The brick may be "impervious," but water WILL, by capillary attraction and seepage, be forced thru the mortar joint with every storm.

FACE BRICKS should possess considerable porosity to allow moisture to be drawn to the exterior surface and so evaporated. When they are not sufficiently porous to do this, all the drying must take place from within.

INSIDE DRYING is a slow process and seldom keeps pace with recurrent storms.

RESULTS: Interior walls and plaster continually wet.

REMEDY: Use Hydraulic-Press Brick and have

DRY WALLS

Fredenburg & Lounsbury

381 4th Ave., Cor. 27th St., New York

Owners, Builders, Architects, Contractors and Material Men

Wanted to get acquainted with our SERVICE, because it is time saving and labor saving, because it will be productive of results to the BUILDING TRADES.

CONSULT us for your benefit.

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489 FIFTH AVENUE.
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THEODORE STARRETT COMPANY

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

103 Park Ave. New York

THE GEORGE A. JUST CO.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

'PHONE 3751 HUNTERS POINT

Reduce Plumbing Bills

We will PROVE how. The Sole Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. 'Phone, 169—Harlem.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

LEASING.—LANDLORDS, HAVE YOU ANY TENEMENT HOUSES TO GIVE ON LEASE? BEST TERMS. WRITE GEORGE N. BRUNO, 57 THOMPSON ST.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FINE WATER FRONT COTTAGES

Long Island Sound, half hour from Pennsylvania Station, New York City; 8 rooms and bath; 4 lots; cement sidewalks; macadamized streets; gas and electric light; water and sewerage; fine bathing beach and high-class yacht club close by; refined and select neighborhood; elegant surroundings; cheap; terms to suit purchaser. SHORE FRONT, 243 W. 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

A 75-ACRE FARM.

Magnificent panoramic view; finest orchard in the county, apples, pears, cherries, peaches; some woodland, balance cultivated; residence 10 rooms, open fireplaces; large barns, corn crib; poultry runs; water supply excellent.

BARGAIN AT $15,000.

FOX REALTY CO., 12 East 42d St.

Am obliged to sacrifice my beautiful new residence; one hour out; Hudson River view of over 20 miles; 11 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; hardwood, &c.; large plot; this is an excellent opportunity to secure a sightly home; cost over $12,000; reasonable offer entertained. Address Owner, 138 Times.

New Rochelle.

Unusual Opportunity.—PREMIUM POINT PARK, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 60% of value. All city improvements. C. J. Van Slyke, 331 Madison Av., N. Y.

White Plains.

250 TRAINS A DAY
Electric Service at
WHITE PLAINS

Fine houses, frame or stucco, all improvements; lawn and garden plots; convenient to Harlem Railroad Station; $8,500 to $13,000; $100 cash, balance monthly.
O. W. Hill, 503 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Bryant 7442. White Plains 2082

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE and HARTSDALE REAL ESTATE. Angell, Depot Park, Scarsdale, and 16 East 42d St., City.

Yonkers.

Plot (10 lots, 25x100) for $6,000—$2,000 cash, Woodlawn Av. Owner, 860 Broadway, Manhattan.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A RARE COMBINATION.

A high-grade gentleman's estate, the crowning jewel of the land of the old Huguenots, located near New Paltz, N. Y., comprising 155 acres best of land, together with large mansion, perfect in all appointments. Farmer's house, bungalow, large barns, icehouse, poutry house, garage, electric light, private water supply. Let us tell you all the particulars in a booklet, illustrating and describing its beauties and advantages. A thorough inspection invited; $32,500.

J. STERLING DRAKE, 29 B'way, N. Y.
COUTANT & DAVIS, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

My home, 60 acres, village poultry farm; $1,500, $900 cash, balance on mortgage; good buildings; on State road; ponds, lake; good fishing; wood for home use; 3 miles to railroad; $1 to New York by boat. Owner, Whittaker, Griswold, Conn.

NORTH CAROLINA—SALE OR LET.

My 500-acre farm, watered and timbered, grain and grass, main line Southern R. R., between Salisbury and Lexington; dwelling beautifully located; quail country; part cash, balance 10 yearly payments. W. B. Meares, owner, Linwood, N. C.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

156 EAST 66TH ST.

Three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let: size 18.6x58x100; fifteen rooms and three baths; rent reasonable; possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

Widow has single one-family cottage at Flushing, L. I., and unable to carry; 9 rooms; never occupied; hardwood trim, two floors; latest plumbing, hot water heat, electricity; street paved and sewered; near cars, stores; consider free, clear lots, city house with income, or smaller property. Folsom, 127 East 23d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

"The Centre of Trade."

TERRY & TENCH BUILDINGS

31st St. and Madison Av.

STORE, BASEMENT AND FIRST LOFT
ABOUT 10,000 SQ. FT. PER FLOOR.
SEPARATE SHIPPING ENTRANCE.
SPRINKLER SYSTEM—LOW INSURANCE.
RENT REASONABLE.
YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD
542 5th Ave. 7632 Bryant

N. W. Corner of 28th St. and 1st Ave

Large loft in modern light building; power; large elevator; sprinkler system; light on four sides. Owner on premises. Three lofts to be rented, containing about 8,000 square feet.

To Let—Splendid light office, about 40 ft x34 ft., with five large windows facing north; unobstructed light; situated on eighth floor Jewelers' Building, Maiden Lane; $3,000; possession at any time arranged; lease for term of years. Mabie, Todd & Co., 17 Maiden Lane, New York.

18th, 217 East—Parlor floor, with extension, suitable for doctor or dentist; select house.

For other advertisements of Country Houses and City Houses to Rent and Wanted, see Page 17.

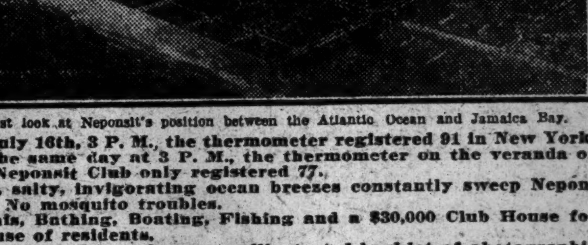
LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

The Coolest Place to Live Anywhere Within 200 Miles of New York, Is Right on the Ocean at Neponsit, L. I., New York's Most Exclusive Residential Section.

You can positively get from your office to your house within an hour; 100 trains a day.

Houses, Bungalows and English Cottages all ready to move into—for sale on easy terms.



Just look at Neponsit's position between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

On July 16th, 3 P. M., the thermometer registered 91 in New York. On the same day at 3 P. M., the thermometer on the veranda of the Neponsit Club only registered 77.
Cool, salty, invigorating ocean breezes constantly sweep Neponsit. No mosquito troubles.
Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Fishing and a $30,000 Club House for the use of residents.
Write us to-day and our new illustrated booklet of photographic views will reach you by return mail.

NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY,
1 West 34th Street, New York City.

A Foreclosure Bargain in Douglas Manor

I have just taken under foreclosure a beautiful house and large plot in the highest part of Douglas Manor, which can be secured at a bargain by a quick buyer.

House contains:—in the basement—billiard room, laundry and store room; on the first floor—center hall, library, living room, dining room, lavatory, kitchen and pantry. On the second floor—four large bedrooms with ample closet room and two large tiled bathrooms; on the third floor—two bedrooms, store room, etc.

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PRICE $16,000; $10,000 can remain on 1st mortgage, balance cash, or part cash and instalments.

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SEE THESE WONDERFUL CROPS NOW being harvested from a farm of 279 acres which I have for sale near Hackettstown at $54 an acre, including live stock, wagons, implements. IT IS THE BEST FARM IN N. J. AT ITS PRICE. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

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Commuter's farm, hour out, near station; high, healthful; 8-room house, barn, poultry house; lawn, shade, fruit, garden; $500 cash, balance monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

Three-quarter-acre and three-room bungalow, with fruit orchard, in residential park; large town; hour out; price, $575; will take $75 cash, balance monthly. Owner, 82 Times Downtown.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—EDGAR S. APPLEBY and JOHN S. APPLEBY, Plaintiffs, against MOSER ARNDTSTEIN and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the second day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 3,208-3,210 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Cypress Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, two hundred feet and forty-one one-hundredths of a foot, more or less, to a point distant six hundred and fifteen feet six inches east of St. Ann's Avenue; thence northerly at right angles with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, ninety-five feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet and thirty-eight one-hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the westerly side of Cypress Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Cypress Avenue ninety-five feet and seventy-six one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning.

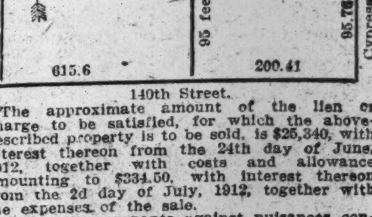
The westerly line running part of the distance through a party wall.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1912.

FRANCIS S. McAVOY, Referee.

CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be satisfied, for which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,340, with interest thereon from the 24th day of June, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.50, with interest thereon from the 2d day of July, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale.

Subject to covenants against nuisances contained in Liber 40, Section 10, Conveyances, Page 308, and Liber 40, Section 10, Conveyances, Page 300, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

Subject also to any state of facts an accurate survey will show.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $751.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1912.

FRANCIS S. McAVOY, Referee.

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COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J. Litigated motions. 1—Strauss v. Cunningham. 2—Matter of Markowitz Co. 3—Egan v. Egan. 4—Hanisch v. Krauss. 5—Hernandez v. de la Pena. 6—Matter of Kelleher. 7—Scholl v. Scholl. 8—Matter of Krulewich Realty Co. 9—Schoen v. Schmidt. 10—Int R T Co v. Pelham Park R R. 11—Gottehrer v. Gottehrer. 12—Saks & Co v. Herschman. 13—Gilmore v. Llewellyn Realty Co. 14—Glassman v. Hawk & Wetherbee. 15—Szymianski v. Hudson Structural Steel Co. 16—Frankenthal v. Cox. 17—Bloch v. Weil. 18—Fleiss v. Hollywood Co. 19—Matter of Creston Av (Steinmuller.) 20—Matter of same (E Steinmuller.) 21—Matter of same (Brown.) 22—Harrower v. Simmons. 23—Klein v. Klein. 24—Rubin v. Koscherak. 25—Schieck v. McDevitt. 26—Raymond v. Rosner. 27—Livermore v. Turner. 28—Fleiss v. Hay. 29—N Y Trust Co v. Rodman. 30—Matter of Gen'l Reproduction Co. 31—Leiner v. R Hoe & Co. 32—Same v. same. 33—Matter of Rankin. 34—People v. Gurinowich. 35—Kerr v. Hammond. 36—Brown v. Roth. 37—Rosenfeld v. Concrete Steel & Cons Co. 38—O'Brien v. Bock. 39—Lenz v. Modern Woodmen of Amer. 40—N Y Sav Bank v. Gillies. 41—Matter of Turchin (Duggan.) 42—Matter of Avenue E (Bronx) sewer. 43—Seibert v. Furling, Tompkins Co. 44—Youngs v. Goodman. 45—Stephanidis v. Stephanidis. 46—Landesman v. Gottlieb. 47—Sumner v. Ryan. 48—Brookhouse v. Farley. 49—Nightingale v. Nightingale. 50—Matter of Lawrence. 51—Matter of Travers. 52—Matter of Guggenheim. 53—Epstein v. Epstein. 54—Vermont Trading Co v. Bennett. 55—Occidental Const Co v. Loree. 56—Adams v. Sire. 57—Matter of Woolf. 58—Matter of Traystown. 59—Hauser v. Hauser. 60—25th St Realty Co v. Brenner. 61—Matter of Gray. 62—Harris v. Harris. 63—Wahls v. Guggenheim. 64—Ozarin v. Margolies. 65—Rosen v. Kennedy. 66—Wright v. Aero Corp. 67—Ruge v. Bois. 68—Nat'l Park Bank v. Connolly Auction Co. 69—Matter of Baxter Co. 70—City of N Y v. Phillips. 71—Herzig v. Herzig. 72—Whitely v. Cross. 73—Joseph v. Herzig. 74—Matter of G Schleicher Co. 75—Matter of Taylor St. 76—Hendrickson v. Dobson, Gifford Co. 77—Butcher v. Worcester Const Co. 78—Richardson v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 79—Matter of McCuske. 80—Butterfield v. Falk. 81—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Donnelly. 82—Graham Rogers v. Graham Rogers. 83—Salomon v. Farrell Co. 84—Union Tea Productari Barletta v. Laurora. 85—Equitable Trust Co v. Floyd. 86—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co. 87—Prichaf v. Herman. 88—Neary v. Cooney Co. 89—Bardnarczyk v. Weil. 90—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II., Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Cohalan, S. Motion Calendar. Charles Engelhard, Lawrence Odell, Mary Jane Stafford, John W. Vant, Lilly Wolborst, Hyman Wolborst, Harriet F. Harding, Theophilus J. Bloomer, Alexander McDonald, Jacob Schmitt, Irving W. Bamberger, William Edwin Allen, Lawrence Odell, Paul Westphal, Ferdinando Smigliani, Rosie Brannan, Thomas Gilhooley, Rosie Preston, John A. Moloney, Minnie Levy, Edward Strand, Anton Kachniewicz, Maria Rosa Cristalli, Pauline Dastier, Julius Levine, Henry P. Zickwolf, Hannschen Schiff, Pedro Benjamin Barreneches, John T. Brady, Amelia Murray, Mary E. Coles, David Temmer, Lillie Petrie, Michael Tolmach, M. Emeline McMillan, Thomas Greene Sherwood, Abraham Kotler, Joseph Novoselsky, Mary O'Connell, Bryan McCahill, Beckie Cohen, Thomas F. Donohue, Simon Lichter, Sigmund Hirsch, Walter S. Edgar, Alice M. Connelly, Edwin R. Hearne, Adolph A. Scheuber, James H. Ahern, Charles F. McKim, Lucy Bond Robinson, Charles Schneider, Margaret T. Van Nest, Frederick Metz, Patrick Tuttle, Henry B. Worcester, Bertha Gundlich, Amelia Herman, Theodore Seiz, John D. Jones, Mendel Weissman, Jennie Ries, John Schatz, Emma Zanino, Bryan Lawrence, Alistair MacDonald, Bryan Lawrence, Minnie Graff, Caroline C. Shirley, Berned Cohen, Annie McFeat, William Carroll, William Carroll, Herrman Schimmer, Chester H. White, Frances Margaret Hammond Day, Edward F. Donahue, Rebecca T. Mathews, John Loster, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Elizabeth Fogerty, Samuel B. Kenyon, Augusta Garbiellini, George Heywood, Agostino Zanaboni, J. Thomas Stearns, Julia L. Richards, Charles T. Yerkes, Antonio Bollani, Charles Thorndike, Martha B. Tufts, Lucy Ellis Tisdale, James F. Townley, Ann Logier, Bathsheba M. Whyte, William Whitridge, Harriet T. Dashon, William V. W. Davis, Elizabeth Blakeley, Sue Bonneville, William P. Blake, Victoria Berdan, Josephine A. Blood, Rachel E. Fry, Charlotte C. Smith, Jennie M. Doe, Esther Hartness, John Hedigan, George D. Huling, Sarah M. Farlin, Marie Lang, Nancy Richards, Annoria A. Pall, Richard T. Wilson, Rose McNally, Mary G. Pickering, George L. McConihe, Herman M. Heemsoth, James Stewart Brown, John C. Latham, Catherine V. McLaughlin, Elizabeth Blume, Lawrence Odell, Maurice S. Wormser, Maurice S. Wormser, Bridget Dowd, Hinrich Inselmann, Emil Spier.

Will for probate—William A. Saccicci, Francis Maybaum, Jacob Schmitt, Abraham Simon, Minnie M. Mishan, George Piff, Louis Keplinger, Christ Oberst, Emil Koch, Mollie Roberts, William Bryan.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Niesbarmann v. Niesbarmann—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Adler v. Adler—Benjamin S. Harmon.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Bank for Savings v. Hugle—Henry W Unger. Quinn v. Smith—Isham Henderson. Orphans Home & Asylum, &c, v. Vaccoli—George G Morgan. Kohn v. Kessler—George G Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Marie Alice Clark v. Equitable Realty Co—Lowen E Ginn.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. New Church Board of Publication v. Anna Damico et al—Samuel E. Newman.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Rebecca J Seidman v. Conrad H Pfeiffer—Dudley Field Malone.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Benedict, J. 1—Hess v. Hess. 2—Connell v. B H R R Co. 3—Same v. same. 4—Hicks v. Ocean Elec R Co. 5—Greenstein, &c, v. L I R R Co. 6—Pallman v. Growney. 7—Matter of Israel and another. 8—Dicker Hotel Co v. Edison Ill Co. 9—Sirois v. Sirois and others. 10—Zohr v. Zohr. 11—James L. Smith v. Henrietta Smith. 12—Williamsburgh Sav Bank v. Dean Holding Co. et al. 13—People ex rel Seaman v. Lyon. 14—Matter of Shaw. 15—The State Bank v. Stromberg et al. 16—Church Charity Foundation of L I v. Brown and others. 17—Matter of Newton. 18—Matter of Schmidt. 19—Anderson v. Salle Bldg Co and another. 20—Mary C. Brown v. Thos F. Brown. 21—Porcelle v. Home Title Ins Co. 22—Simmons v. Epstein and another. 23—Young v. Builders & Traders Realty Co and another. 24—Ida Van Holland v. Henry Van Holland. 25—Gunter v. Gunter. 26—People ex rel Shaw. 27—Braun v. Braun. 28—Sirois v. Spalding and another. 29—Byrne v. B H R R Co. 30—Driscoll v. same. 31—Elliott v. same. 32—Evans v. same. 33—Diamond, an infant, v. Nassau E R R Co. 34—Dowd v. same. 35—Lascelle v. same. 36—Nagel v. same. 37—Prosser, an infant, v. same. 38—Reiner v. same. 39—Tryano v. same. 40—Ward v. Sea Beach R R Co and B H R R Co. 41—People ex rl Spiegelgass, (adjourned to Aug. 23.) 42—Matter of Schmidt. 43—Matter of Graef, &c 44—Matter of Powell St. 45—Matter of 36th St. 46—Matter of Albany Av. 47—Matter of 83d St. 48—Meagher v. Lewen, (two motions.) 49—Pallman v. Growney et al. 50—Matter of Lenox Road. 51—Matter of Union Bank of Brooklyn. 52—Meyer v. Doyle. 53—East River Sav Inst v. Gutman and others. 54—Bishop and another v. Kassman and another. 55—Murphy v. Broadway Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S.—Wills of Robert E. Perkins, Cornelia M. King, and George H. Barting. Accountings of Theresa Fishel, Anna M. Eden, Ludwig Dyroff, Elbert Snedeker, Peter Lutz, and Charles H. Buehler. Estates of Meyer Klauber, Gertrude Corey, Robert Lockwood, William Woronov, and Alice P. Newell.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Ferris, J.—Ethel Troy, Harry Rabinowitz, Otto Murer, Sydney Smith, Michael Rosso, Tony Bowers, Charles A. Tunley.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. Angelo Sabello. People v. Frank Scarmaglio.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,791.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANIELLO DE SIO, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Aniello De Sio, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Aniello De Sio was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
July 22, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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RENTALS, $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

LA CASA BLANCA,
55 East 76th St.,
Near Madison Avenue.
High-class elevator apartments.
Rents from October 1st.
6-7-8 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
White enamel woodwork; parquet floors; Superintendent on premises. Tel. 1690 Lenox.

NEW ENGLAND APTS.
43-51 East 58th, 54 East 59th, 480 Park Av.; 7 rooms, 2 baths, large, light rooms, all improvements; elevator, 'phone, day and night service; resident superintendent; $1,100 to $1,500; 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $420 to $600; 8 rooms and 3 baths, physician's apartment, $1,800.
Broadway REMCO, 98th Street.

PLYMOUTH
1,270 Madison Ave., Cor. 91st St.—8 large rooms and bath, elevator; immediate possession; $830 to $910,
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Phone 1300 River.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
237 Lexington Av.; rents, $30 to $45; furnished or unfurnished.
Hibsen Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 3 rooms, ample closets, etc.

For other advertisements of Apartments to Rent, see Page 17.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

THE SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment, 2 Rooms and Bath.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EXPERIENCED, responsible party wants several houses on lease or management and connection, formerly building contractor; save on repairs; references, securities, satisfaction guaranteed. David Blumberg, 60 West 114th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$2,000 equity to exchange for free and clear farm or cash. Mrs. Judson, 1,348 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, July 24th, 1912,
at 12.30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

20 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. common.
120 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. prefd.
65 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co.
20 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. common.
50 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Rwy. common.
20 shs. Delaware & Hudson Co.
20 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
25 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
50 shs. Northern Pacific Rwy.
50 shs. Pennsylvania R. R.
50 shs. Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. common.
50 shs. Union Pacific R. R. common.
20 shs. United States Steel Corpn. common.
20 shs. United States Steel Corpn. prefd.
12 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
6 shs. Banco de Fomento, (Santiago de Cuba.)
$10,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1950.
$5,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$7,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. Ry. Genl. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1988.
$7,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 2002.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Northern Pacific Rwy. Great Northern joint 4 p. c. Bds., C., B. & Q. Coll., 1921.
$5,000 Northern Pacific Rwy. Prior Lien 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$5,000 United States Steel Corpn. 5 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1963.
76 City of Brussels coupon 2 p. c. bonds, 100 francs each, July, 1912, coupon on.
$1,200 Banco de Fomento Santiago de Cuba Bonds.
All the right, title and interest of Jose M. Sorsano, dec'd, in the firm of Latelade & Co., in liquidation, secured or unsecured, amounting to about $13,300, subject to any claim, charges or setoffs, or expenses in connection with pending litigation.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

500 shs. Toledo, Ann Arbor, North Michigan Ry.
75 shs. Monterey Coal Mining Co.
100 shs. Library Square Realty Co., Ctf. of Dep.
$2,000 Binghamton (N. Y.) Rwy. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1931.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

10 shs. Yorkville Independent Hygeia Ice Co.
25 shs. Irving National Exchange Bank.
$1,420 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1912.
200 shs. Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.
$2,000 Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. 20-year Convt. Gold Bds.
50 shs. Connolly Auction Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Connolly Auction Co. common.
20 shs. Crocker-Wheeler Co. common.
118 shs. American Oriental Co. Prefd.
30 shs. American Oriental Co. common.
2,000 shs. San Pedro Gold Mining Co.
$800 San Pedro Gold Mining Co. 7 p. c. Bd., 1916.
$100 New Jersey Mineral Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1915.
45 shs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R.
$1,500 Toledo & Chic. Interurban Rwy. 1st Mtg. Bds., June, 1908, coupon on, deposit agreement.
15 shs. Ann Arbor R. R. pfd.
385 shs. United States Metal Products Co. common.

To Whom It May Concern: Pursuant to the provisions of Section 17 of the banking law, notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) shares of capital stock of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company belonging to the estate of Myer Foster; fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Morris J. Meyer; ten (10) shares of said capital stock belonging to Charles N. Taintor, and fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Samuel Weil will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of August, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, by the Directors of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company, through the agency of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

SCHEUER, ISAAC, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given to the relatives and next of kin of ISAAC SCHEUER, deceased, that personal property, to wit, one unset diamond, will be sold at public auction at 113 Leonard St., Manhattan, New York City, on the 23d day of July, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer. Dated New York, July 13, 1912.
HENRIETTA STEINAU, Administratrix.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW HAMPTON PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 23, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 66 West 35th St., Marbridge Building, Rooms 529-537, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, such as oak and mahogany roll-top and flat-top desks, revolving chairs, armchairs, typewriter chairs, steel filing cabinets, sectional bookcases, tables, mirrors, rugs, mailing machine, partitions, addressing machines, multigraph, 50 typewriters, Remington stencil cutting typewriters, Monarch typewriters, Royal typewriters, Underwood typewriters, 2 new up-to-date Burroughs adding machines, large lot of set balkback books, and a lot of dictionaries, encyclopedia, &c. LANGDON P. MARVIN, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERSON KRELL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 23, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, fancy goods, trimmings, showcase, &c. SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Trustee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. S. LESSER, SONS & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 29th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of laces, embroideries, nettings, curtains, typewriter, B. K. desks, filing cabinets, trunks, chairs, carpets, counters, safe, fixtures, &c. JOHN S. DAVENPORT, Receiver.
MONTAGUE LESSLER, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. S. LESSER, SONS & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 30th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 119 Stanley Av., Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of laces, lace curtains, nettings, 25 sewing machines, cutting machines, fixtures, &c.
JOHN S. DAVENPORT, Receiver.
MONTAGUE LESSLER, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TERMINAL HAT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 23, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the trade name of "Deans," and also "Deans Hats."
BERNARD J. MacCORRY, Trustee.
JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRENCH GARTER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 23, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of garters, sale of copyright, and name of the corporation and the use of the name of the French Garter Co., outstanding accounts. LAWRENCE B. WOLF, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC URDANG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 23d, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits, woolens, trimmings, fixtures, electric cutting machines, &c.
MAX CEDARBAUM, Trustee.
SIEGEL & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Trustee, 395 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

A COOL RETREAT
FOR YOUR VACATION

Long Island

A place where cool sea breezes make delightful all outdoor sports. *20 degrees cooler than New York City during the recent hot spell.*

You'll thoroughly enjoy a vacation spent at one of the many popular resorts on Long Island, where each day presents something new to amuse and delight—a good old fishing trip, a dip in the invigorating surf, an exciting sail on beautiful bays, a round of the links or a set of tennis.

Whether it's for a two weeks' vacation or just a week-end, all you'll need to complete arrangements is the illustrated and descriptive book, "Long Island Resorts." It contains all necessary information for the vacationist, and is FREE at Long Island R. R. ticket offices, 170 B'way and Fifth Ave. Bldg. (5th Av. & 23d St.) or will be mailed on receipt of ten cents postage by the General Passenger Agent, Long Island Railroad, Room 303, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

Edgemere
Club Hotel
Directly on the Ocean
30 minutes from New York

European plan exclusively. A remarkable success, demonstrating the feasibility of operating a large resort hotel exclusively for the accommodation of club members, their families and guests.

'Phone 600 Far Rockaway
T. D. GREEN, Manager
also Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th Street, New York

CHATEAU
BEAUX ARTS
NOW KNOWN AS
CHATEAU BEAU RIVAGE
HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND
Music, Singing, Dancing.
E. M. BRAWNER, Prop. 'Phone 200 Huntington.

LAKE FRONT HOTEL
LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I.,
END OF THE MOTOR PARKWAY.
HORACE S. CHASE, Proprietor.
Under entirely new management. Newly refurnished, redecorated. Fifteen acres Lawn and Shade Trees. Directly on the water, 50 miles from New York. Garage. Unsurpassed American Plan Table. Moderate Rates. SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Croquet, Music, Dancing. Refined. Booklet.

LA GRANGE HOUSE,
BABYLON, L. I.
A select family resort, near Great South Bay; choice location, lighted by electricity; modern plumbing, abundant shade trees, large lawns; tennis, boating, fishing.
Mrs. E. Walker, 243 W. 76th St., N. Y. City.

Massapequa Hotel, Massapequa, L. I. Open June 20th.
Massapequa Hotel Co., 310 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Far Rockaway, L. I.
35 minutes from Broadway.

NEW YORK—Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS *New York State's Mineral Springs Reservation.*
Splendid Bathing Facilities for Mineral Water Baths.
For Booklet address Publicity Commission, Room 20, THE ARCADE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

LAKEWOOD FARM, Hotel and cottages.—Open June to October; highest elevation in Sullivan County; magnificent scenery, private lake, bass fishing; excellent cuisine; special June and September terms. Booklet and rates on application.
ARNEY B. SHAVER, Mgr., Roscoe, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

"HAPPY DAYS" Cottage on beautiful Raquette Lake, will accommodate few congenial persons at $12 per week; good board; good fishing; bathing; motor and row boats; bath in house. Charles Maurice, Proprietor, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR PARTICULARS AND BOOKLETS
ADIRONDACKS. O. KELLOGG & SON, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,562.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ISAACS AND JACOB ISAACS, individually and composing the firm of ISAACS BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said David Isaacs and Jacob Isaacs, individually and composing the firm of Isaacs Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 2d day of Aug., A. D. 1912, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
July 22, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,681.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNET PEPKOWITZ AND SAMUEL PEPKOWITZ, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name of B. PEPKOWITZ & SON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1912, the Barnet Pepkowitz and Samuel Pepkowitz, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of B. Pepkowitz & Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York on the 2d day of Aug., A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
July 22, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

THE
Catskill Mountains
noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views, and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.
THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.
in connection with West Shore Railroad form the only all-rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.
An illustrated Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

Schoharie Mansion
Elka Park P. O.—Greene Co., N. Y.
THE
RESORT IDEAL
of the
CATSKILLS
Best table. Spring water. Booklet.
N. Y. office 290 B'way. Phone Worth 3760.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings
Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
7th season. 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; capacity 200; 70 acres, park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Unsurpassed for health and picturesque surroundings. Own dairy and vegetable garden. Music, Dancing, Tennis, Euchre. Rates $8 and up. 'Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Orange County.

Ramapo Inn
IN THE RAMAPO MOUNTAINS,
¾ hour from New York City.
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
One mile south from Tuxedo Park, on the Orange Turnpike.
Phone Sloatsburg 352. WM. H. ORMES.
Rates $2.00 upwards. Erie R. R.

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country—
in New York City.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway, 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

NEW YORK—Dutchess County.

Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Two hours Grand Central; mountains; fishing; driving; gas; bath; 150-acre farm supplies excellent table; $10 up; circular. Fred Kerker, 520 West 122d, New York. Telephone 3345 Morningside.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Elliswood.—Board on fruit farm; ample shade. Apply White, 309 West 46th St. Tel. 34 Bryant

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

Coolest location. Most Delightful View.
THE KITTATINNY
Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Capacity 500. Every convenience. Own farm and dairies. Orchestra, social diversions. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing on hotel grounds. Livery, garage, saddle horses.
ATTENTION AUTOMOBILISTS!
TOURING CLUB OF AMERICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU FOR THIS REGION LOCATED AT KITTATINNY HOTEL.
Write for booklet of views and auto maps. Bell 'phone 92. Telegraph offices. Special July and season rates. American plan. Cafe and grill.
G. FRANK COPE.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WATER GAP HOUSE
THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
Open until Dec.; extensively improved. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; social diversions; every out-of-door amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. 6th season.
JOHN PURDY COPE.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

SAWKILL PINE HOTEL MILFORD, Pike Co., Pa.
An ideal country, among the pines; entirely new; all improvements; electric lights, running water; private lake; own dairy and farm; auto service; camping and roughing it. Particulars of S. Phillips, 58 W. 21 St., N. Y.

VILLA MADELEINE
Milford, Pike Co., Pa. French cuisine; accommodate 30; $10 up. Booklet. Stephanus & Gleriot.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

Mt. Pleasant House Finest location on Pocono Mountains; steam heat, baths. Rates $12.50 per week and up. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

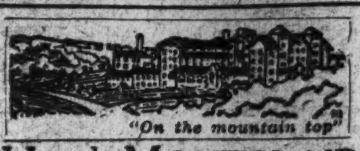
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN. Rooms en suite with bath. Bowling, Pool. All outdoor Amusements. Garage, Livery, Saddle Horses. Illus. Booklet. Lacka. R. R. to Cresco Sta. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA—Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND INN.—Modern, high-class mountain resort; specially noted for [illegible] L. & M. S. Hudders.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.



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Hotel MONTCLAIR
A delightful "breathing place," with every form of recreation at your command—and only 45 minutes from Broadway!
AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
T. EDMOND KRUMBHOLZ, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Also: "The Sagamore" on Lake George.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Best Moderate-Rate Hotel
ELBERON
And fireproof annex, Tennessee Av., near Beach, central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

GRAND ATLANTIC
Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity 500. Write for booklet.
COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Props.

HOTEL
RUDOLF
Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths; American and European. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.; JOEL HILLMAN, Pres.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave., 100 yds. from Beach. As good as the best. Cap. 250; new, homelike, elevator, large, cool, ocean view rooms, baths, phones, excellent table, white service, metal beds. Special rates, $8 up weekly, $1.50 up daily. Sat. to Mon. $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

HOTEL STANLEY
South Carolina Ave., near Beach. Extensively improved and refurnished. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Capacity 300. Booklet.
J. A. MILLER, Prop., formerly Hotel Lamborn.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach, Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

HOTEL DENNIS,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the ocean front; always open.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

THE CALVERT
Virginia Av., near Beach. All outside rooms. Private baths. Homelike and comfortable; excellent table. Moderate rates. E. H. LUNDY.

MILLER COTTAGE 9 to 15 N. Georgia Ave. Capacity 250; noted for its table; $1.25 up daily; $7 and $8 up weekly. Established 33 years. Emerson Croushamel.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

The NEW MONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Now Open for the Season.
Automobiling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, canoeing, sea bathing, sailing, fishing.
275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Monmouth Beach.

MONMOUTH BEACH INN
Monmouth Beach, N. J.
Annex on ocean front. Cottages.
Luxurious pool and ocean bathing.
MONMOUTH BEACH CLUB HOUSE CO.,
20 West 34th St., New York, Room 38.
Telephone, 379—Greeley.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

Hollywood Hotel, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Finest location, overlooking five miles of lake; good family table; tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Boats and guides on the premises. Booklet upon request. P. O. Box 210.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE BRISTOL-BELVEDERE
Direct ocean front. Fourth and Ocean Avs. Spacious verandas; elevator to street; capacity, 400; orchestra. Banta & Hilyard.

NORTH-HURST Ocean End 3d Av. Capacity 150. Own products. Ideal location. W. T. North.

Send two-cent stamp for illustrated Asbury Park folder. Municipal Information Bureau, 901 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.
Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; family rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

The Edgemere East Orange, N. J., a quiet, refined family hotel, every modern improvement. W. H. Culbert.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN
GREENWICH, CONN.
EVERY CITY COMFORT,
EVERY COUNTRY CHARM.
A delightful Summer Hotel forty-five minutes from New York, with every modern comfort and convenience.
Automobile Livery and Train Service.
Special facilities for transient motorists.
TENNIS, GOLF, BOWLING, BILLIARDS, MUSIC.
Booklet and Road Map. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr.

TOKENEKE INN
ROWAYTON, CONN.
Only one hour from New York. Refined, select. Fine Casino, driving, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, horseback riding, motoring, dancing and rest. $16.00 up.
EXCELLENT TABLE.
H. PFLANZ, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

The Homewood and Cottages
A Summer home of distinction on Casco Bay. Sailing, fishing, tennis, a hundred acres of shore and woods; ten miles from Portland. Refined environment; excellent cuisine. Rates $12.50 and upwards.
BURTON P. LYMAN, Prop'r.

The Malvern
BAR HARBOR, MAINE
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager
NOW OPEN.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

THE OCEANSIDE
MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.
Directly on the ocean; superb views of yachting; delightfully cool; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis; garage. Circulars.
A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

VERMONT VACATIONS For booklet of hotels, etc., address
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
Rutland Railroad Company,
1,216 Broadway, New York.

Lake Dunmore Hotel & Cottages. Now Open. Rooms, with Bath. Booklet. H. E. Bissell, Mgr., Lake Dunmore, Vt.

LAKE BOMOSEEN.—The Prospect and 18 cottages; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet. H. B. Ellis, Castleton, Vt.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton
HOTEL
Bermuda
The largest and finest. Accommodating 600. Special Summer tariff. Temperature 70-85. Hamilton Hotel Co., Ltd.
Bermuda, or 389 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Pressure is low over the western portion of the country, with unsettled weather over the middle and northern districts, but with only scattered showers.

In the East pressure is high, except in New England, where there were rains Sunday night. There were also scattered thunder showers in the Ohio Valley, Mississippi, Tennessee, and in the mountain districts of North Carolina and the Virginias.

Taken as a whole the precipitation over the country was much less than has occurred recently during a single day.

Temperatures have risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains. West of the Rockies it is cooler, decidedly so over the extreme northern districts.

Unsettled, showery weather will continue Tuesday and Wednesday in the West, and it will probably extend by Wednesday into the Ohio Valley.

In the Atlantic States the fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be warmer by Wednesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and cooler in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake regions.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northwest and north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; moderate north and northeast winds. Wednesday fair, warmer.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate northeast to southeast winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday; moderate north winds. Wednesday fair, warmer in interior.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Tuesday, Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate east to southeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, somewhat warmer Wednesday; light northeast to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	67	69	4 P. M.	28	80
6 A. M.	66	67	6 P. M.	77	77
9 A. M.	69	73	9 P. M.	71	70
12 M.	75	76	12 M.	68	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
4:40	510 E. 136th St.; A. Ressenekits	Trifling
6:45	434 E. 14th St.; John Balbanzo	$5
8:00	68 E. 105th St.; Samuel Geisler	Trifling
9:10	19 Rutgers Pl.; Philip Wagner	Trifling
9:50	72 E. 113th St.; Jacob Hoffman	Trifling
10:10	647 E. 11th St.; David Forman	$100
11:00	25 Wooster St.; Jeronal Carr	$25
11:05	275 W. 117th; E. Farnardanz	Trifling
P. M.		
12:15	109 Madison St; Kate Bloom	None
12:30	1 W. 42d St.; Mirror Candy Co.	$25
1:45	28 W. 131st; Blain & Scholtz	Trifling
2:00	5 W. 132d St.; L. R. Kenahl	Trifling
3:00	106 W. 63d St.; H. C. Seinor	Trifling
3:40	203 E. 14th St.; Anna Hoffman	$15
3:45	199 Orchard St.; S. Rabinovitz	Trifling
3:50	480 E. 170th St.; J. Magine	Trifling
4:15	353 E. 4th St.; B. Weiner	Trifling
4:20	185th St. and Amsterdam Av.; not given	Trifling
4:35	1 W. 135th St.; Rose Whitehead	Trifling
5:45	305 E. 84th St.; Rose Liebman	$25
6:25	9 W. 15th St.; Bruss & Seiff	Trifling
6:40	1,071 1st Av.; Jacob Schaff	$25
7:45	1,394 Brook Av.	None
7:45	63th St. and N. R.; New York Central Railroad	Trifling
8:00	551 West 53d St.; F. Shears	$300
8:00	158 Leonard St.; T. J. Collins	Trifling
8:05	24 Minetta St.; Russo Caupitello	None
8:30	244 East 32d St.; Alice Bolty	Trifling
11:15	451 West 39th St.; Angelo Norano	None

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CONROY, MICHAEL, (died July 15;) left realty of unestimated value and $1,800 personalty to Margaret Conroy, wife.

LYSAGT, MARY, (died July 14;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $4,000 personalty, equally divided among James P. and Timothy A. Lysagt, sons, and Mary L. Butenschon, granddaughter.

SCHUMACHER, FREDERIC, (died April 3;) left $50,000 personalty; to Henry L. Rose, $2,000; George Douglas, $1,200; Edward Benney, $600; Edward Wessel, $600; Henry Ffast, $500; Marie Louise Schumacher, wife, legacy of unestimated value; Pierre, Jean, and Paul Pozler, nephews, 734 shares of the F. Schumacher & Co., in trust.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

ACHELIS, THOMAS, (died April 6, 1911;) net personalty, $3,175,960.99, (supplemental report;) added estate includes 1,200 shares Central Leather Co., $19,800; 200 shares National Lead Co. common, $10,425; 200 shares American Car and Foundry Co. preferred, $23,000; 100 shares American Smelting Co. preferred, $10,487; 400 shares Allis-Chalmers preferred, $11,000; 200 shares Great Northern preferred, $25,500; 200 shares Interborough-Metropolitan preferred, $10,975; 300 shares Western Maryland common, $15,000; 10,333 shares Forestal Land, Timber, and Railway Co. common, $160,-290.68; 12,116 shares Forestal Land, Timber, and Railway Co. preferred, $117,929.07; bonds of American Tobacco Co., $21,520; International Paper Co., $5,483; Allis-Chalmers, $15,566.

ALLEN, WILLIAM E., (died March 3, 1911;) net personalty, $37,442.58.

MOLNER, ROSETTA, (died Feb. 21, 1912;) net personalty, $10,652.46.

STRUCKMAN, JOHN, (died Aug. 3, 1911;) realty, 371 East 157th Street, $7,500; net realty and personalty, $41,585.21.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell has just made public the names of 66 men and 29 women who have been placed on the eligible list for the position of Principal in the Evening Recreation Centres for the season of 1912-13. The men's list is as follows, with the ratings set opposite the names: Harry E. Aldinger, 150 West 104th Street, 100; Arthur C. Eckstein, 234 West 122d Street, 100; William T. Elgas, 121 West Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn, 100; George M. Fallon, 78 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, 100; Wilfred L. Foster, 454 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, 100; William H. Friedman, 126 Essex Street, 100; Irving Gemson, 202 West 118th Street, 100; Eugene C. Gibney, 333 Convent Avenue, 100; Robert J. Hubbard, 409 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, 100; Michael A. Jones, 314 East Fifty-seventh Street, 100; Harry L. Katz, 305 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, 100; William J. McAuliffe, 2,681 Briggs Avenue, Bronx, 100; Edward F. O'Connor, 1,050 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, 100; Leonard L. Palmer, Columbia University, 100; Albert D. Pinkham, 50 West Sixty-ninth Street, 100; Frank Schwartz, 418 Bronx Park Avenue, Bronx, 100; Henry J. Silverman, 153 Willett Court, Jamaica, L. I., 100; Clair J. Allen, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, 99; Ralph P. Fairchild, 1,035 East Ninety-fourth Street, Brooklyn, 99; Nathaniel Fifuss, 83 West 115th Street, 99; Joseph R. Helm, 481 East 137th Street, Bronx, 99; John H. Higgin, Jr., 184 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, 99; Robert A. Hogan, 374 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, 99; Jacob Holman, 42 Norfolk Street, 99; Frederick E. Kirchner, 415 East Eighty-second Street, 99; Aaron Marcus, 2,151 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, 99; Frank D. Smith, 203 West 102d Street, 99; Matthew J. Elgas, Jr., 717 West 177th Street, 98; Clarence S. Heuer, 519 West 160th Street, 95; Emanuel Haug, 507 West 158th Street, 94.5; Samuel J. Ludwig, 529 West 179th Street, 94.5; Julius Strauss, 1,546 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, 92; Samuel S. Berkowitz, 235 Hart Street, Brooklyn, 91.5; Rowland A. Patterson, 465 West 165th Street, 90; Frank Fruchtman, 182 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, 87; Isidore Bloom, 119 West 116th Street, 86; Abraham I. Barbanell, 55 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, 85.5; James J. Farrell, 346 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, 85.5; Charles Model, 273 Stanton Street, 85.25; Maxwell F. Littwin, 1,905 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, 85.25; Wesley C. Cox, 295 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, 83; Herman Brown, 429 East 166th Street, Bronx, 82.25; Irving Lambert, 572 West 141st Street, 82.25; Harley H. Thomas, 35 Columbia Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., 82.25; Samuel Schindler, 295 Rivington Street, 80.25; Waterbury Lawrence, 590 Mott Avenue, Bronx, 80; Samuel Mandel, 170 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn, 78.75; Harry M. Cohn, 2,045 Belmont Avenue, Bronx, 78.5; David H. Perlman, 62 East 117th Street, 78.5; John S. Fitzpatrick, 1,022 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, 78.5; Samuel Davis, 253 West 111th Street, 77; Joseph Lefkowitz, 3 Avenue C, 76.75; Simon Bachrach, 154 West 123d Street, 76; Nathan Salwen, 1,326 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, 76; Harry May, 68 Hart Street, Brooklyn, 75.5; Emil M. Haas, 248 East Seventh Street, 75.25; J. Jay Alterman, 135 Eighth Avenue, 74; Louis B. Spivack, 205 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, 74; Alexander Cairnes, 150 Fourth Street, Woodside, L. I., 73.75; Martin Rodgers, 1,071 Seventh Avenue, 73.25; Louis Bucholtz, 55 West 111th Street, 73; James F. Carroll, 406 East Fifty-seventh Street, 72.75; Samuel Olchin, 121 Pitt Street, 72.5; Montague Gammon, Lynbrook, L. I., 72; Howard A. Butler, 351 West 114th Street, 71.75, and Jacob F. Herschkowitz, 19 Monteith Street, Brooklyn, 71.25.

The women's list is as follows: Bird Allen, 529 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, 100; Margaret C. Cummings, 477 West 144th Street, 100; Susan V. Farrell, 6 East 130th Street, 100; Nellie L. R. Goodwin, 2,281 Grand Concourse, 100; Ruth A. Harper, 78 Manhattan Street, 100 Katherine M. Hurlburt, 591 West 123d Street, 100; Sarah J. Johnston, 342 East 225th Street, Bronx, 100; Frances Logue, 263 East Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, 100; Margaret M. McKee, 410 East 178th Street, Bronx, 100; Mrs. Ray F. Schwartz, 328 West Ninety-sixth Street, 100; Elizabeth Haas, 564 Fox Street, Bronx, 99; Louise M. Patterson, 334 Madison Street, Brooklyn, 99; Minnie C. Van Deventer, 552 West 182d Street, 99; Clara M. Williams, 571 West 161st Street, 99; Helen E. Althof, Passaic, N. J., 97; Wilhelmina Boyet, 448 West Twentieth Street, 97; Margaret L. Iwanowius, 645 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, 97; Mary A. Kearns, 44 West Sixty-sixth Street, 97; J. Louise McBride, 217 Highwood Avenue, Weehawken, N. J., 97; M. Agnes Malone, 448 St. Nicholas Avenue, 97; Jennie C. Payne, 601 West 191st Street, 97; Dolores Pulvermacher, 24 Manhattan Avenue, 97; Minnie R. Root, 621 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, 97; Mary J. Smyth, 364 East 108th Street, Bronx, 97; Ada E. Tompkins, 331 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., 97; Ray Kreelenstein, 969 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, 96.8; Elizabeth Egan, 416 East 180th Street, Bronx, 96; Anne Raeder, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, 96; Mary B. S. Rhoad, Provo, Utah, 96.

James C. Byrnes, Secretary of the Board of Examiners, will depart for Nova Scotia on Thursday. He will go to Yarmouth and enjoy a season of sea trout and salmon fishing.

The State Civil Service Commission has approved the resolution of the Municipal Civil Service Commission authorizing the Board of Education to employ William A. Hutchinson, exempted from examination, as an actuarial investigator of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund at a compensation not to exceed $950. Mr. Hutchinson is an employe of one of the large insurance companies.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers.—Lieut. Charles Becker, C. O. Squad, to 65th Precinct.

Mutual Transfers.—Patrolmen J. J. Jones, 16th Precinct, to 275th; P. J. O'Connor, 276th to 16th.

Assignments.—Patrolman D. J. Byrne, Harbor A, as pilot on steamer Patrol, from 10 A. M., July 22, 1912.

Temporary Assignments.—Inspector Thomas J. Kelly, 12th Inspection District, to command 17th, in addition, for thirty days, from Aug. 20, during absence of Inspector Donald Grant. Lieut. Patrick F. O'Neil, 80th Precinct, to command 81st, for twenty days, from Aug. 14, during absence of Capt. Young. Patrolmen Louis Major, 29th Precinct; John Hodur, 36th, and William D. I. Waters, 37th, to Harbor Precinct for five days.

Leave of Absence.—Inspector Donald Grant, 17th Inspection District, for ten days from Sept. 9. Capts. Frank J. Morris, 21st Precinct, for five days from July 26; Thomas Palmer, 171st Precinct, for five days from Aug. 6.

Sick Leave.—Lieut. James W. Trainer, 281st Precinct, fifteen days.

Resignation.—Patrolman Henry Reinhardt, 26th Precinct.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Fitch E. Eagle, 111 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, has been restored to eligibility for certification from the list of electrician. His declination, on account of temporary inability, was recently approved by the commission. He now states that he has recovered from his illness and submits a doctor's certificate.

The commission has granted the request of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the total compensation in connection with the employment of Dr. H. H. Goddard as an expert to make a study of the mentally and physically defective children in the public schools be fixed at $1,000. He had been excepted from examination at an amount not to exceed $750.

The commission has approved the reassignment to duty of Thomas J. Loulen as clerk in the office of the Queens Borough President, who says that Loulen's absence of a week in April was unavoidable and has been satisfactorily explained; that he is a veteran volunteer fireman, and that he did not receive an opportunity to explain, as provided by the civil service law.

The commission has also approved the following:

Emergency appointment by the Street Cleaning Commissioner of Charles L. Allers as medical examiner.

Emergency appointment by the Water Supply Board of Ralph A. Savage as clerk, first grade, pending a selection from the eligible list.

Emergency appointment by the Public Recreation Commission of Frank A. Biglin as gymnasium attendant.

Temporary appointment by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of Henry W. Herbetts as clerk at $3 a day.

Further investigation of the case of Alexander Rothenberg, one of the candidates on the list of estimator.

John Slattery qualified in an examination for appointment as foreman blacksmith, and was appointed to such position in the Street Cleaning Department on May 26, 1900. He was assigned subsequently as an ordinary blacksmith, and, believing this to be a temporary designation, did such work. Recently he asked advice as to his right to the title and pay of foreman blacksmith. Mr. Custis has informed the commission that after Slattery was appointed foreman, the position was placed in the competitive class. (Aug. 13, 1908.)

United States.

The following are the subjects and weights in the postal examination, which will be held by the United States Civil Service Commission on Nov. 6: Spelling, 15; arithmetic, 20; letter writing, 20; penmanship, 20; copying plain copy, 15; reading addresses, 10. Applicants must be more than 18 years of age, but not more than 45. The height requirement is 5 feet 4 inches, without shoes, and the required weight 125 pounds in ordinary clothing. The entrance salary is $600 a year, and there is an annual increase of $100, up to $1,200. The examination will be held in the New York Custom House and in the Federal Building in Washington Street, Brooklyn. Blanks are now being issued. All applications must be filed on or before Oct. 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Capt. E. S. Wheeler, Fourth Field Artillery, detailed to Subsistence Department.

First Lieut. G. E. Jones, Medical Reserve Corps, detailed as member of board of officers appointed June 29 vice Major J. H. Ford, Medical Corps, relieved.

Capt. P. S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, to Leavenworth, Kan.

Major L. S. Miller, Paymaster, to Mount Gretna, Penn., to pay organized militia of West Virginia participating in the manoeuvres July 25 to Aug. 3.

Major M. G. Spinks, Coast Artillery Corps, to Fort Andrews, Mass., thence to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, to observe coast defense exercises.

Capt. R. F. Grinstead, Twenty-third Infantry, detailed as Inspector Instructor, organized militia of Indiana.

The resignation of First Lieut. Y. Abelino, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted.

Second Lieut. H. H. Arnold, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from College Park, Md., to factory of Burgess Company and Curtiss, Marblehead, Mass., to receive instruction in the operation of the new aeroplane to be purchased by the Signal Corps.

Capt. W. A. Covington, Coast Artillery, detailed to duty in the Signal Corps, relieved duty at present station, and proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y.

Major P. C. Fauntleroy and Capt. A. C. Christie, Medical Corps, detailed as members of the board of officers to examine candidates for appointment as army paymasters' clerk, vice Major C. R. Reynolds and Capt. W. A. Duncan, Medical Corps, relieved.

Capt. F. W. Coleman, Commissary, to Governors Island, N. Y., to duty as witnesses before court-martial.

The name of Capt. R. E. Grinstead, Twenty-third Infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Capt. C. D. Herron, infantry, removed therefrom.

Leaves: Capt. T. K. Smith, Twenty-ninth Infantry, one month, and First Lieut. H. Clarke, Medical Corps, two months.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral J. D. Murdock, detached Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet; home and wait orders.

Rear Admiral R. Nicholson, detached Commander China Squadron, to Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet.

Commander C. M. McCormick, detached charge Eleventh Light House District, Detroit, Mich., three months' sick leave.

Lieut. Commander E. Ridgeley, detached the Kansas; home and wait orders.

Ensign C. Q. Wright to the Saratoga.

Midshipman A. H. Guthrie, detached Naval Academy, to the Mississippi.

Surgeon G. A. Lung, to receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. I. Longabaugh, detached Naval Hospital, New York, to Naval Station, Guam.

Marine Corps Orders.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Lucas, expeditionary service, Cuba, to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. C. J. E. Guggenheim, detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col.

First Lieut. A. B. Drum, detached expeditionary service, Cuba, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. P. H. Torrey, detached expeditionary service, Cuba, to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. A. McRobbins, detached expeditionary service, Cuba, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray, detached expeditionary service, Cuba, to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessel.

Arrived—Sterling at Newport, DeLong at Charleston, Hector at Hampton Roads, Alert, F-1, F-2, at Santa Cruz; Georgia at Boston, Chester at Philadelphia, Paducah at Charleston, Albany at Chefoo, Cincinnati at Amoy, Hannibal at Tompkinsville, Nashville at Puerto Plata, Marblehead at San Francisco, and Davis, Oregon, and Fox at Bremerton.

Sailed—Lebanon from Guantanamo for Nipe Bay, Cyclops from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, Uncas from Guantanamo for Baracoa, Glacier from Yokohama for Honolulu, Caesar from Newport for Hampton Roads, Iowa from New York City for Philadelphia, Rhode Island and New Jersey from New York City for Newport, Paducah from Charleston for Norfolk, Lebanon from Nipe Bay, Cuba, for Guantanamo, and Decatur and Chauncey from Chee-foo for Shanghai.

Lost and Found

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 75c.

Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city—railway stations, ferry houses, police stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels and theatres.

Lost

LOST—Stock Certificate No. A184151, fifteen (15) shares of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, property of George W. Seabury, lost or stolen; any person claiming any rights to the same is hereby required to make such claim thereon to said company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, or said certificate will be canceled and a new certificate issued in place thereof. Pursuant to order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered July 8, 1912, dated July 5th, 1912.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD for information leading to arrest and conviction of young man who stole trousers from West 160th St. Public Baths, July 15. Albert B. Carman, 5 West 125th St.

LOST—Near 107th St. and West End Av., a diamond dinner ring set in platinum; three large stones, several smaller ones; liberal reward. Third floor, 12 West 31st St., New York City.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Monday morning, between 170th St. and 191st St., vicinity St. Nicholas Av. Mrs. Peterson, 170th and Fort Washington Av. Audubon 7322.

LOST—Small black purse containing three five-dollar bills, in vicinity 125th St. and Lenox Av., Monday afternoon; liberal reward. E. J. Mosbacher, 167 West 129th St.

LOST—Cuff link, old gold, set with diamond on raised figure of dragon; probably lost on 5th Av., near 42d St.; reward. V 88 Times.

LOST—On Third Av. trolley Saturday noon, pocketbook containing sum of money and valuable papers; reward. 19 West 124th.

LOST.—Gold fob, initials A. R. Reward for return 32 West 24th St., 5th floor, New York.

Found

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 75c.

FOUND, July 22.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St., Manhattan: Subpoena Mrs. Rogolin, 48 East 101st St., signed by Bernard Bloch, plaintiff's attorney, and a small amount of money, auto lamp, umbrella, baby carriage, glass, two pillows, and piece of cloth; two radiators, handbag, wig, pair of eyeglasses; money order, American Express Co., to Julia R. Tracy.

FOUND, July 20 and 21—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Envelopes, papers, package, purse, keys, fob, hat, gloves, R. R. ticket, 2 books, 2 umbrellas.

Business Opportunities

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 84c.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

A well-established drug manufacturer proposes to put into popular form for sale to the public a high-grade proprietary medicine which has been largely used and prescribed by physicians for fifteen years and requires additional capital to advertise and introduce it properly; a ground floor proposition is offered to the right party who can invest $35,000; this is a high-grade business and an exceptional opportunity. Address X 3 Times.

Will sell part interest in Central Mother Lode Mine, located at Jamestown, California; declared by mining engineers to be the richest gold mine property in California; have endorsement of leading banks and State officials; also exceptionally rich specimen of free gold; will stand thorough investigation. See McRae, Hotel Knickerbocker, city.

A manufacturer having large circuit of customers requiring constant attention offers exceptional opportunity to a young man who can invest about $600 and services to assume the management in general, gradually; examination of books, visit to customers, and test of products gladly allowed before investing. Mercantile, 143 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing plant in Southern Vermont town; wood articles and novelties; most attractive proposition for one wanting a long established and profitable business at a bargain price; $4,000 investment. Address Owner, Box X 4 Times.

Established commission importing proposition; great future; requires a man aggressive and familiar with merchandising to push it; limited capital required; association must be congenial; German-English. V 87 Times.

Responsible, high-grade man with successful selling record for large corporation wants Chicago or New York selling agency for reputable manufacturer; might also purchase interest. V 44 Times.

Am desirous of getting in touch with practical man of ability, now employed with some successful concern, to start like business; state nature business. Confidential, T 233 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with some capital for wholesale and retail clothing house; good opportunity for right party. Address Partner, 56 Times Downtown.

Young woman would like to invest small capital in well-paying business where services would also be appreciated; able and intelligent. X 6 Times.

Capable man wanted with thousand dollars for big proposition; remarkable opportunity; investment protected. V 83 Times.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times a week, 54c.

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly, $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

Unusual opportunity for reliable business woman; lovely room for permanent occupancy; private apartment; very desirable. Address Room 1,809, 305 5th Av.

Bachelors' quarters, $25-$60 monthly; private baths; cleanliness. Telephone 5891 Columbus, 22 West 60th St.

130th, 247 West.—Parlor, front parlor, elegantly furnished, suitable for a physician; near L.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Wanted.—Five or six room apartment, furnished complete for housekeeping; must be first-class and in good neighborhood; give full particulars as to rent, &c. Address C. Lewis Maas, care Gimbel Brothers, New York.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times a week, 54c.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE elevator apartments, worth investigating, 308 West 97th, near Riverside; five spacious, light, airy rooms, foyer halls, servants' toilet; $50, $60, $65; 287 Edgecombe Av., facing park; five, six rooms, $45 to $60; at "West View," 342 West 71st St., eight, nine immense, beautiful rooms, foyer halls, two baths, $125. Apply premises, Mrs. Fitton, phone 1755 Columbus.

106TH ST., 65 WEST., (Central Park.) Large, 7-room, private flat; modern; $43; also suitable for doctor or professional party.

SUMMER BARGAINS.
High grade elevator, 4-6 room apartments; $32-$45. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

Riverside Drive, 528.—Beautiful front, five-room apartment; near Grant's Tomb; cheap. Apartment 30.

Chautauqua, 380 West 15th.—High-class, 4-5 rooms; elevator. Duross, 155 West 14th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

76th St., West.—Four-story, 15-room dwelling, $2,100. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 84c.

National cash registers, second-hand showcase, time clocks, safes, office furniture, addressing machine, adding machines, typewriters. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

First-class café, restaurant; downtown business district; terms reasonable; long lease. B 100 Times.

Pianos and Organs

Per line—1 time, 25c.; 3 times a week, 69c.

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $500; sell for $125. 316 West 42d St.

A telephone call to The New York Times, Bryant 1000, will enable you to insert a Help Wanted advertisement in the next day's Times.—Adv.

Country Board

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times a week, 57c.

Westchester.

Large single and double rooms, with board; large grounds; plenty flowers, vegetables, fruit, shade, and good air; reference. 138 West 4th St., corner 10th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Good accommodations, beautiful scenery; also furnished cottage, with board; references.

14 Lake St., White Plains.—Large, cool rooms, individual table service, everything up to date; reasonable. Phone 2089.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglaston Manor Inn; convenient, comfortable Summer residence; on Little Neck Bay; thirty minutes. Telephone Flushing 290. Open the year round.

BOX 35, EAST WILLISTON, L. I.—Nice cottage; home comforts; commutation easy; terms, $6-$7.

New York State.

MT. VIEW FARM HOUSE.—Old established resort; 7 west of Hudson River, at the mts.; superb views; table supplied from own farm; accommodates 40; terms $8; a few vacant rooms after Aug. 1; booklet, &c. Frederick Saxe, Catskill, R. D., No. 1, N. Y.

Attractive new house; high elevation; fine view; excellent table; farm products; commutation; all modern improvements; station, village nearby; rates $7-$12. (Mrs.) L. Dieckman, Ossining, N. Y.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

SUMMER BOARD.
Before selecting your vacation resort send postal for descriptive circular. Hillair Farm, Walton, N. Y.

Rest and quiet on 150-acre farm, which supplies excellent table; altitude 1,344 feet; terms $8 and $10 per week. Miss Pugsley, Dover Plains, N. Y.

Hopkins Farm, Canaan, N. Y., is delightfully situated in the Berkshire Hills; 1,500 feet elevation; $10 up.

Beautiful mountain scenery; large rooms; shady lawns. Mrs. L. H. Palmer, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS, AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Special rates for families.
Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?
Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway and warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

A—THE RIDGEDALE,
MADISON, N. J.
An ideal family boarding house, one hour from New York; refinement, comfort, health; extensive grounds; table special feature.

Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J.—Within commuting distance of New York; a solution to the Summer problem; in real country; amid lakes and mountains; send for booklet.

East Orange, N. J., 40 Evergreen Place, block and half from Brick Church Station.—Large, airy, attractive rooms, with private family; reference required.

GALILEE.—A few select adults; homelike accommodations; bathing and station three minutes from house. Rarrie, Galilee, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

New England.

Healthy climate; own produce; boating, bathing, fishing; good German cooking; $7; dancing. Charles Schnirring, Lyme, Conn., Box 99.

Boarders Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times a week, 36c.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms; newly renovated; private baths; excellent table.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for fastidious people; unexcelled residentially, centrally located; Summer rates; cuisine, service the best; references. 7257—Plaza.

MADISON AV., 69.—Homelike, Summer environment; hotel appointments and service; Southerners solicited.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established twenty-four years; rooms and suites; bath, telephones; superior table; moderate.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first class; moderate.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; superior table board; references.

57TH, 53 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone; reference.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Double and single rooms; every convenience; excellent table.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Airy rooms, single, double; superior cooking; table guests; transients; reasonable.

76TH, 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms with good table; between Broadway and Riverside; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 237 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining, table board; reference.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; medium rooms; telephone; references; reasonable.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, southern exposure, well-kept house; board optional; references.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite, for business people; references exchanged.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for desirable people. Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; near Park; Southern tourists solicited. 5326 Schuyler.

83D ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; finest table; refined Jewish family.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—First class accommodations; adults, appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; near Park; private baths; tel. 2871 River; moderate.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable, large room; every convenience; also single room; good board; reference.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms, near Central Park; home comforts; telephone; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms; one, two gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family; telephone.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; baths; superior board; near Central Park; transportation; references.

103D ST., 879, West End Av.—Attractive corner room, laboratory; excellent cuisine; gentlemen; Summer rates.

104TH ST., 257, (West End Av.)—Rooms; room with private bath; table guests; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; absolutely perfect for comfort and conveniences; good home table. Modrat.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large, front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; unusual table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Columbia.—Double, single rooms; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

417 WEST 118TH ST.
Newly decorated rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served.

123D, 519 WEST, Acropolis Hotel, Near Riverside.—Single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; roof garden; large rooms; electricity; homelike; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times a week, 36c.

141ST, 627 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath, all conveniences; near Riverside Drive; references; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike, desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large, airy room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone; reference.

150TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; every convenience; refined surroundings; home table; Southern cooking. Phone 4678 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 157th Subway. 4412 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5—Riverview; Subway, ferry; five minutes Wall St.; convenient Brighton Beach; high-class board, rooms; apartments. 905—Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; near river; 'Phone 1159W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times a week, 36c.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

29TH ST., 147 EAST.—Several single, one double, bright, clean cool rooms; private family.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references; Summer rates.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Only responsible people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively; $2 week. Stevens.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; parlor with alcove; quiet house; shower.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (Fine Location.)—Beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished, very superior rooms for refined persons; moderate prices.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, light, cool room, adjoining bath; every convenience; large closets, telephone.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, cool room; modern conveniences; telephone; single room; $2.50.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water, bath; clean, comfortable; $3, $4.50; gentlemen.

37TH, 27 WEST.—Handsome suites, double, single rooms, $3, $10, $12; continuous hot water.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Clean, cool, respectable rooms; bath, $2 upwards; men; telephone; convenient. Hughes.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Elegant double room; private bath; cool, small rooms; running water; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Renovated rooms, large, small; private baths; refined surroundings; references. 4589 Bryant.

329 WEST 48TH ST.
Scrupulously clean, cool rooms; exceptionally pleasant; all conveniences; reasonable.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; second floor; bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also medium and small room.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 364 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; refined surroundings; good location; private house; moderate; telephone.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Several large beautifully furnished rooms; doctor's house; private baths, electric lights, telephone; breakfast optional; references; Summer rates. Phone 298 Plaza.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric lights, telephone; rooms suitable for studio; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 104-108 WEST.—Airy front room, dressing room; small room; 'phone; meals optional.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Elegant furnished room; single or double; select location; convenience; very reasonable.

102 WEST 69TH ST.
Comfortable room; running water; private house; phone

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Double and singe room; bath adjoining; hot water supply; telephone; references.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; private home; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool room; all accommodations for gentlemen; Summer rate; reference.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms; $4 up; Summer rates.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nicely furnished, including piano; large front room; second floor; bath adjoining; single room; scrupulously clean; homelike; 'phone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very desirable large and medium rooms, private baths; meals optional; references.

73D ST., 238 WEST.—Opposite Ansonia; bachelor accommodation; bath adjoining, telephone, Subway; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Double, single cool rooms; private baths; central location; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 237 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Rooms; board optional; high-class house; telephone.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room with bath, also smaller; comfortable; conveniences; central; Summer rates.

77TH ST, 111 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; conveniences; references; reasonable.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Single rooms; running water, &c.; $3 up; Subway; references.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers in her home large, handsome room, twin beds, private bath; one flight up; superior table.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with or without bath; private house.

82D ST., 6 WEST.
Southerners and out-of-town guests accommodated; special Summer rates; bachelor apartment, newly decorated; single or en suite; near Central Park; breakfast optional.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Physician's office; handsome back parlor, with large, extension; private bath.

82D, 327 WEST.—Semi-detached house, overlooking Drive; continuous hot water; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; all conveniences; quite, private house; Summer rates.

84TH, 14 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large, small rooms, apartment; first class; telephone; Summer rates.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room, bath; gentlemen.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Attractive large, cool front room, also medium sized; bath adjoining. MacMillan.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—Private house; handsomely furnished room; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; refined, private house; convenient location; telephone; moderate.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium-sized room; suitable two; telephone; moderate.

93D ST., 306 WEST.—Attractive front parlor and adjoining bedroom; high-class elevator apartment; telephone; electric light; Summer prices. Apartment 5E.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; running water; "L"; telephone; $4-$5; transients.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive large, small, cool rooms; running water, "L," telephone; reasonable.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive, front room, dressing room; hall room; telephone; Summer rates.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; Subway express, "L"; private family.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; high-class elevator apartment. Grossman.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, near Riverside Drive and Subway; every convenience. Apt. 3D.

102D, 202 WEST.—Refined young man can find desirable outside room. Apt. 3.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

113TH ST., 522 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room; shower baths, electricity; private house; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times a week, 36c.

West Side.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; healthful location; private house; all conveniences; Southern people desired.

118TH ST., 410 WEST.—Attractive suite; southern exposure, use piano; elevated, shower, telephone. Apartment 32.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner, four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21).

122D, 523 WEST.—Beautiful suites, private baths, elevator, telephone, kitchenette; single rooms, $3.00. Carter.

123D ST, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Furnished; elevator; 3, 4 rooms, bath; $30-$40 month. Rose.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Desirable front room, bath adjoining; high-class elevator apartment; $5. White.

146TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large cool room; running water; homelike; elevator; Subway. Apartment 62.

ACCOMMODATIONS.—Exclusive, quiet; near Grand Central; for visitors to the city. Telephone 5116 Bryant.

BROADWAY, 2,848-2,850, (110th St. Subway Station.)—Apartment hotel with home comforts; beautifully, newly furnished single room; also 2 and 3 room suites, kitchenette, with large window; private bath; telephone; maid service; weekly, monthly; Summer rates. Trianon. Telephone Morningside—4245.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Ideal Summer room; suitable one, two; elevator; reasonable; telephone. Brien.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive in the eighties; Summer rates. Phone 8911—Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, corner 137th (overlooking Hudson.)—Single, double; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

Bronx.

SIMPSON ST., 1,016, Bronx.—Attractive room, half block from Subway; electric lights; reference. Freer.

Help Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 2 times a week, 25c.

The New York Times declines Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character and conditions of the employment offered. Advertisements calling for purchases of samples or cash deposits are excluded. If employment is on a commission basis advertisements must so state. The Times endeavors to save applicants seeking employment through its columns the time and expense involved in investigating misleading announcements.

Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, to travel and demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; to capable woman we will guarantee expenses and give an opportunity of making $40 per week in commissions. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good opportunity for young woman, not over 25 years of age, having some knowledge dressmaking and good taste in matters of dress; permanent position with good chance of advancement for right party. Apply P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted. Apply Room 906, 118 East 28th Street.

EXPERIENCED typewriter, stenographer, on Underwood machine. Reply, stating experience and salary expected, X 9 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman of education and refinement to act as private secretary to the President of a large corporation in New York; must be quick witted, a good letter writer, and trustworthy; some knowledge of stenography necessary; references required. Address Private Secretary, Box F 112 Times.

STOVE GIRL for bakery and lunch room. 391 2d Av., near 23d St.

TYPEWRITER and STENOGRAPHER—One accustomed to take dictation from Edison phonograph preferred; must be familiar with Monarch or Underwood machines; permanent position, good salary; 5 minutes from Queensboro Bridge Plaza. B 160 Times.

WANTED, at once, young lady with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; must be able to take full charge of books and must give good reference; no other need apply. T 268 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Female law stenographer; $8 a week. Call at 99 Nassau St., Room 1,011.

Male

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

BRIGHT young man about 17 wanted; refined and well-educated; good opportunity for aggressive young man. Reply, stating full particulars, V 84 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Experienced in architectural iron work, for shop; on stairs, railings, &c. X 12 Times.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN for Greater New York; product absolute necessity for automobile owners; good commission and leads furnished; live men who can produce results only need apply to Sales Manager, Room 16, 246 West 59th St.

RIDING instructors to introduce up-to-date patented riding habits; liberal commission. F 78 Times.

SALESMAN.
Pacific Coast, Denver, and West; experienced kimono and shirtwaist salesman who can sell $50,000 to $100,000 per year, to represent one of the strongest lines of popular and medium priced fine lingerie waists, also wash dresses, kimonos, sacques, and house dresses; large bonus in addition to regular commission to the right party. Shapiro Brothers and the American Lady Waist Company, 514-516 Broadway, uptown showrooms, northwest corner 27th St. and Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN wanted for specialty advertising proposition; trade acquaintance in various lines and advertising experience desirable; city and out of town; exclusive territory, with no direct competition; exceptional commission arrangements; high-grade men of ability wanted for permanent connection. Rand, McNally & Co., Advertising Dept., 40 East 22d St.

SALESMAN wanted by a manufacturer of domestic hand-crochet lace neckwear and novelties to cover the entire Southern and Western territory, and call on retail trade, strictly commission basis. Address, with full particulars, T 231 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN acquainted with Greater New York department store trade to handle an up-to-date line of celluloid and aluminum hair ornaments; salary and commission to right man; state reference. X 2 Times.

SALESMEN.—Big commission and steady income representing large corporation; personal instruction given by our successful men, which insures success; call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. W. Fricke, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN—Wanted for medium-priced line of cotton petticoats and wash top skirts for jobbing trade. Only one who has the trade need apply. R 98 Times.

SALESMEN, well acquainted with the office trade for a medium line of dresses; good opportunity for right party. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED
by high-grade investment banking house. Only one having experience and good clientele considered. Liberal arrangements made. Salesman, Box 272 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man with a few years' experience in hardware and tools to take charge of stock in a New York retail jobbing house. Address T 267 Times Downtown.

WANTED—An experienced man to work nights on subscription list of daily newspaper; must be thoroughly familiar with all mail routines. Address F 113 Times.

WANTED.—Salesman on serge dresses as side line on commission basis. Standard Dress Co., 53 East 8th St.

Employment Bureaus.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times a week, 54c.

Commercial.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS FOR EXPERIENCED men—Manager, credits, bookkeeper, $40; assistant credits, $10; bookkeeper, $20; stenographer, $12; salesman, (cutlery,) draftsmen, (structural steel,) buyer, (upholstery and curtains,) $3,000; other openings; call for particulars. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several; $10 to $18; permanent positions. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

Situations Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 2 times a week, 25c.

Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter; experienced, intelligent, energetic; best references; salary moderate. Commercial, 91 Delancey St.

Situations Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 2 times a week, 25c.

Telephone Want Advertisements to The New York Times, 1000 Bryant, any time until 10 P. M. for insertion on the following day. No display allowed except agate capitals and white space. Count seven average words to the line, in small type, or four words to a line in agate capitals.

Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, thoroughly competent, eight years' experience, desires to place herself with a good, reputable concern; best references. T 270 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

COMPETENT dressmaker, $2.50 daily; Summer dresses; alterations stylish, obliging. Write, Hensley, 170 West 97th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter, out by day, city or country. Dressmaker, 27 Sutton Place.

EXPERT law stenographer is open for engagement; references furnished. T 266 Times Downtown.

KINDERGARTNER with some experience desires position this Fall in private school; a graduate of "Phila. Training-School for Kindergartners." References. Suburbs preferred. Box 176, Rosemont, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Bright girl, beginner; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; good writer; make bills; no agency; $7; American. T 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, refined, intelligent, capable, beginner; will make good. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 660 East New York.

TYPIST, assistant bookkeeper, general office worker; understands switchboard; American; two years' experience; references; employed at present, desires permanent position downtown. V 81 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, Normal College graduate, ten years' stenographic experience, bookkeeper, highest references, desires secretarial or position of responsibility. V 85 Times.

Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systemized, disentangled, arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 621 Broadway, Room 512. Tel. 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

AMBITIOUS young man wants position; experienced in advertising and newspaper work; something with possible future; moderate salary. R 83 Times.

A WELL-EDUCATED young man at present and for past three years employed as accountant, correspondent, and office manager for automobile concern seeks opportunity where such experience would prove of value; highest credentials; responsibility. V 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, 24, at present connected with large export house, experienced in all phases of bookkeeping, foreign exchange, and speaking German and French fluently, seeks responsible position. X 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) six years' banking and commercial experience; understands double-entry bookkeeping and all office detail work; present employed, desires change; salary, $20. E. H. Diedrich, 303 East 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; middle aged; best references; moderate salary. Meyer, 890 Elton Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; will install system; keep your books during evenings; reasonable salary. V 57 Times.

BOY, 15, public school graduate, wishes position anything; references. Abraham Cohen, 1,410 5th Av.

BUTLER-VALET.—Japanese, first-class; best city references. Ryuha, 146 East 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, useful man; handy allround; wants position; anything; anywhere; best references. V 86 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, would like position with private family. Paul Froehlich, 314 West 143d St.

COMPETENT HOUSE MECHANIC.
Seven years' experience; plumbing, steamfitting, machinery installation, general house repairs; highly recommended; wishes position with good concern. X 10 Times.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER church music; solo organist; expert accompanist; vocal and choir trainer; exceptional indorsement; desires position. F 75 Times.

EXPERIENCED operator of Elliott Fisher billing machine desires position with chance for advancement. T 262 Times Downtown.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, (male,) law and commercial experience, desires position; has ability and references to prove it. T 264 Times Downtown.

FIREMAN, oiler, or assistant engineer; good reference; 12 years in last position. W. J. Clarke, 921 Melrose Av., Bronx, New York.

JAPANESE first-class butler, valet; best city references. Kyuha, 146 East 49th St.

MANAGER would like position of trust on gentleman's estate to take full charge; American, married, no children; men handled to best possible advantage; employer's interests carefully looked after in every detail; competent, well known, and best of references; positively never have and will not accept any commissions; honesty my motto; will call on any one desiring an honest, capable man for the position. Address H. D. H., 252 Madison St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MAN, 24, familiar with modern office methods, bookkeeping, controlling accounts, and financial statements, speaking German and French as well as English, with best references, seeks position with prospects. X 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, hustler, established trade ladies' apparel, wishes position with reliable concern. T 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Have good department store experience and good references. Fluegelman, 160 West 141st St.

SPANISH, FRENCH, and ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.—Young man wishes position in any trade; two years' experience in Columbia S. A.; excellent references. Joseph Aboushar, 153 Amity St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper (21) wants responsible secretarial position; $22 a week; A1. Z 165 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with 3 years' experience, desires position with wholesale white goods house; willing to start low. A. C., 164 Berry St., Hackensack, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeper, salesman, experienced, wishes position; opportunity for advancement; highest references. T 1,418 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years old, wishes position in architect's office as tracer; has experience. Write W. E., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

YOUNG MAN, 21, refined, seeking opportunity will start at bottom; excellent credentials. T 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes a position at anything. D. Schiller, 1,367 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, traveling salesman, desires city position, inside or out. L. Kahn, 108 East 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, teaching seven languages, seeks position; good references. Zimmerman, 6 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in men's furnishing store; knowledge of window trimming. V 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) wants position assistant operator monotype machine. 470 Lenox Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position anything; woolen house experience. Volk, 212 East 85th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26, good at figures, steady; references. Emmert, 826 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with architect, builder, or contractor. X 8 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times a week, 54c.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3490 Cort.

Domestic.

A. A. Hofmayer, Reed and Barton Building, 320-322 Fifth Av., 9th floor. Telephone 4527 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St.; reliable colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated, supplied shortest notice. 6370—Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 Fifth Av.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COUPLES.—Cook, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

HANFORD RESIGNS; NO IMPEACHMENT

By Agreement with Congressional Committee Federal Judge Withdraws Under Fire.

FURTHER ACTION IS UNLIKELY

Threats of Revelations Said to Have Accelerated Judge's Action and Washington Is Relieved.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, July 22.—After twenty-two years on the Federal bench, Cornelius H. Hanford, who was the first Judge appointed when Washington was admitted to Statehood, resigned by telegraph to President Taft to-day as District Judge for Western Washington. His action was taken while the last witnesses were waiting to testify before the special Congressional committee which has been here for a month investigating the charges of misconduct filed against him.

As a result of his resignation the Congressional committee which has been inquiring into the Judge's alleged corporate connections and dealings with prominent attorneys were ordered by telegraph by Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee to take no more testimony and return to Washington at once.

Reports are current that some Seattle attorneys and railroad interests were largely responsible for inducing Hanford to retire, and that the threatened revelations by a newspaper editor of facts not favorable to Hanford were an accelerating factor.

The members of the House committee assembled at an early hour this forenoon prepared to continue the hearing, but were not called to order. Soon the committee and Hanford's counsel adjourned to an ante-room. There a proposal that the Judge resign and the hearing be discontinued was submitted by Judge Hanford's attorneys and was accepted by the committee. Judge Hanford promptly wired his resignation, going in person to the telegraph office with the message. At the same time Chairman Graham of the sub-committee telegraphed to Chairman Clayton recommending that the hearings be discontinued.

Later Judge Hanford gave out this statement:

> The almost constant strain under which I have worked for more than twenty-two years has taxed but not exhausted my power of endurance. I am not likely to have a vacation of rest, but a change of occupation will bring relief. I intend to practice law in Seattle.
>
> In the investigation which has been conducted by a sub-committee of the House of Representatives much testimony has been given by witnesses who know me and by others who do not. I am grateful for the commendation of those who have spoken and written in my favor—and as for those who have maligned me, I only wish to say that I would be ashamed of myself if I had not incurred the enmity of such people as they are.
>
> A Judge is never so sure of being right as when his work has been criticised unfairly. Without boasting, in view of all that has been and may be said of and concerning myself and my work, I am glad that my record is what it is.

Judge Hanford's chief counsel, E. C. Hughes, said that for several weeks the Judge has desired to resign, but could not well do so with no evidence heard in the case. The Judge and his friends, according to Hughes, declare the testimony given at the hearing did not sustain the charges. That the Judge was anxious to resign was kept a secret from all persons in Washington and from everybody in Seattle except his counsel.

The Congressional committee will leave to-morrow for Washington, taking a voluminous record of the testimony, and also the records of the lawsuits on which most of the charges against Judge Hanford were based. It is the understanding here that no further action will be taken by the House.

Public attention was first drawn to Judge Hanford by an order he issued on May 10 depriving Leonard Oleson of Tacoma of his citizenship papers two years after they had been granted to him. His own explanation of his action was that "Oleson admitted that he was a Socialist, a frequenter of assemblages of Socialists, in which he participated as a speaker, advocating propaganda for radical changes in this country. He claimed to have a clear understanding of the Constitution of the United States and to know that by one of its articles deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is forbidden, and yet the evidence introduced in his behalf proved that the party with which he is affiliated and whose principles he advocates has for its main object the complete elimination of property rights in this country."

This roused a storm of criticism from the Socialists throughout the country and Congressman Victor Berger of Wisconsin brought the matter up in the House of Representatives. On appealing to Attorney General Wickersham he found that the Department of Justice had already taken up the matter and that instructions had been sent to the local Federal District Attorney to facilitate the reopening of the proceedings and an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Berger, however, filed charges against Hanford, accused him of drunkenness, and giving corrupt decisions. Eight supplemental charges against Hanford were filed with the Judiciary Committee of the House by a Seattle attorney, and that body named a sub-committee, composed of Representatives Graham of Illinois, McCoy of New Jersey, and Higgins of Connecticut, to take evidence in Seattle.

Many witnesses testified that they had seen Judge Hanford apparently intoxicated in the streets and street cars, and a few swore that they had seen him apparently intoxicated in the courtroom. Many of Judge Hanford's friends testified that his peculiarities and mannerisms had been misunderstood.

Previous to the Oleson case, which indirectly led to his resignation, Judge Hanford had made himself very unpopular in Seattle. In August, 1911, he issued an injunction hostile to the position of Seattle citizens in a five-cent fare fight against a street car company. He was denounced at a mass meeting, and resolutions demanding his impeachment were adopted. While the meeting was in progress a crowd outside hanged him in effigy.

One of the speakers at the meeting said that he had seen Judge Hanford intoxicated in a public place. The speakers at this meeting were arrested for interfering with an order of the court, and some were kept in prison several days.

It appeared from the evidence in the hearing just ended that detectives were at once detailed to watch Judge Hanford, and that every move he made from morning until late at night was recorded. Several members of Congress were consulted relative to beginning impeachment proceedings against the Judge.

WILL ACCEPT RESIGNATION.

President and Congress Thought Anxious to End the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Judge Hanford's resignation will not reach the President until to-morrow, as the President did not go to his office to-day. The telegram, as given out, read:

> I hereby resign my office as United States Federal Judge. Letter will confirm.

It is thought certain that the President will take no steps in the matter until he receives the letter, probably in five days. He will then decide whether to accept the resignation or let the House investigation looking to an impeachment take its course.

The President did not ask for the Judge's resignation, as was reported this afternoon in Seattle. He is inclined to take the quickest way out of a difficulty, however, and it is not expected that he will force Congress to the long process of a second impeachment trial to follow that of Judge Archibald when Hanford's resignation makes it easy to get rid of him.

The action of Hanford was taken as a personal triumph by Victor Berger, who began the agitation against the Judge in connection with the Socialist Oleson. The success of that agitation, Mr. Berger seems to think, is an argument in favor of the recall of Judges, but other Congressmen think it shows the afficacy of existing methods. Mr. Berger said:

"I take Judge Hanford's resignation as an admission of guilt. It cannot be construed otherwise. I was fighting corruption on the bench generally—not Hanford personally. I never knew the man."

Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee thinks further proceedings against Judge Hanford unnecessary, even though Congress has the power to try a Federal official for impeachment after he has resigned. In a long statement, he said in part:

"The main object of impeachment being to get rid of an unfaithful officer, having been accomplished in this case by the resignation of Judge Hanford, if it is true that he was unfaithful, there seems to be no necessity for impeaching him in order to disqualify him from hereafter holding any office of honor or profit under the United States. I take it that no President will ever appoint him, and no constituency would ever elect him to any office of honor or profit."

The frequent conferences between the President, Senator Jones, and Representative Humphrey of Washington in the last few weeks have started a report that Mr. Humphrey may be considered for Judge Hanford's place. Mr. Humphrey's friends urged his appointment to the Federal bench several months ago, but another man was named.

NOT IMPLICATED IN KOREA.

Missionaries, Say State Department Officials, Have Not Been Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Persistent reports from Korea that several American missionaries were involved in a native conspiracy against the Japanese Governor General called forth another denial to-day from the State Department. No reports of anything to warrant such statements have been received here. Native papers, while carrying accounts of the many native arrests, make no mention of the implication of foreigners of any sort.

The only foundation for these reports that can be suggested at the State Department is that some natives who were arrested attended missionary schools in their childhood, and even this has been denied.

The assertion in dispatches to a New York paper that, because their names were mentioned by the native prisoners the missionaries wished to become parties to the suit so that they may clear themselves of the charge, is not thought probable by officials here. A suggestion that the investigation into the conspiracy by the Japanese was aimed at punishing Christian converts has brought forth strong denials from Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

"As to the insinuation," he said, "that the trial is aimed at Christianity, I can say most emphatically that every subject or inhabitant of Korea is guaranteed freedom of worship and of conscience."

The Viscount also denied that torture had any part in Japanese legal procedure.

TAKES SON FROM SCHOOL.

Father Goes Away with Boy Pending Custody Settlement.

Following litigation over the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Brien of Passaic, N. J., who separated about a month ago, it became known yesterday that the child, T. Frank Clegg O'Brien, had been taken on Saturday afternoon by his father from St. Vincent's Academy in Newark. He is believed to have gone to Canada with the boy.

Vice Chancellor Stevens gave hearing on the case last Wednesday and decided that neither parent could take the child, although both might visit him, pending final disposition of the question of his custody. Mrs. O'Brien called at the academy on Saturday afternoon to see the boy, and in the evening about 6:30 o'clock O'Brien, who is a drug clerk, called. He was allowed to see the child and went to the playground in the rear of the institution with him. About fifteen minutes later when attendants of the institution went in search of the boy and his father, they had disappeared.

It was recalled by one of the attendants connected with the academy that when O'Brien called on Friday evening he remarked that since his wife intended to invoke the law in an effort to get the child, he might take him to a place where she would not get him.

MONTCLAIR MAN KILLED.

W. I. Serverel Flung from His Carriage with Wife and Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 22.—William I. Serverel, 65 years old, was injured here this evening when the horse which he was driving ran away on Bloomfield Avenue, and died several hours later in Mountainside Hospital. In the two-seated surrey with Mr. Serverel were his wife and daughter Clara and his niece, Mrs. Kenneth Serverel, wife of the Secretary of the Bank of Montclair.

The harness broke as the party was coming down Bloomfield Avenue at Mountain Avenue. The horse became unmanageable and dashed down the steep hill. Miss Serverel jumped before the horse gained much headway and suffered only slight injuries. Mrs. Kenneth Serverel was thrown into the street, sustaining injuries about the head.

The horse turned into the gutter and broke one of the wheels of the carriage. Mr. Serverel was thrown out, landing on his head. He was injured internally. Mrs. William Serverel was thrown into the street when the vehicle struck a trolley pole, but she was only slightly cut and bruised.

MOTHER SEES GIRL DROWN.

Watches Her Battle from Porch of Atlantic City Cottage.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Margaret McCarren, 16 years old of 5,316 Walton Avenue, Philadelphia, was drowned in the Thoroughfare to-day, before the eyes of her mother and sister, who were sitting on the porch of their Summer home watching her bathing. A twelve-year-old boy, who made a gallant effort to save her, narrowly escaped drowning. The girl grabbed him about the neck and had pulled him under with her twice, when he managed to break her grip and save himself.

Others who were watching the struggle and who went out to help got there too late to save the girl, but they managed to get the lad, who had become unconscious from exhaustion, to the beach, where he was later revived. It is said that his condition is critical.

Miss McCarren had a narrow escape from death yesterday when she was out rowing. She was caught in the storm and in the rocking of the boat that followed the two oars were lost overboard. At that time there was a boy not far away and at great peril to himself he got to the girl's boat and managed to tow it ashore.

Graywood
Teakwood

TRADE E&W MARK

Red-Man
Best known collars in the world.
EARL & WILSON

YOUNG WOMAN GONE LIKE DOROTHY ARNOLD

Miss Dorcas Snodgrass of Mount Vernon Has Been Missing Since Last Wednesday.

SHE WAS TO BE MARRIED

Had Good Home with Relatives and No Reason to Disappear—Complained of Headache on Departure.

After starting for New York to do some shopping last Wednesday, Miss Dorcas Iyams Snodgrass, 26 years old, who was living at the home of her sister, Mrs. John L. Crider, 140 Wallace Avenue, Mt. Vernon, has disappeared as mysteriously as did Miss Dorothy Arnold nearly two years ago.

Growing more and more apprehensive over the young woman's prolonged absence, her brother-in-law straightway reported her disappearance to the Mt. Vernon police, and Lieut. Silverstein was dispatched to this city to have a general alarm sent out for her yesterday.

Miss Snodgrass has lived for six years with her brother-in-law, who is chief engineer of the Boston, Westchester & Mt. Vernon Railroad. She had recently become engaged to be married to F. Eugene Schmidt, a young college graduate associated with her brother-in-law, and they had planned for a wedding next year. When last seen she was wearing her engagement ring.

Schmidt said last night that he feared Miss Snodgrass was dead. He said he believed her body would be found in one of the rivers.

"Dorcas was not the kind of a girl to run away," said Mrs. Crider last night. "I believe that she is temporarily deranged. She worked very hard at the hospital in the hot spell, and when she came home the Sunday before she disappeared she complained that her head hurt, and she felt fagged out, but it did not appear to affect her good spirits.

"The engagement was not very pleasing to me, but I thought that if after a year she still wished to marry Mr. Schmidt I would make no objection. I have questioned Mr. Schmidt, and I am satisfied that he knows nothing of Dorcas's disappearance."

Miss Snodgrass spent most of her time for the last year in a nurses' training school conducted by one of the Mount Vernon hospitals.

She had discontinued her class attendance a week ago to begin preparations for a trip with her sister and brother-in-law to Oakland, Cal., where Mr. Crider is to assume control of the construction of an electric railway. Miss Snodgrass's fiancé had made arrangements to follow her there for their wedding.

When the young woman left the home of her sister about 9:30 o'clock last Wednesday morning, Mrs. Crider said, she complained of suffering from severe pains in the head, and remarked that she would probably have to have medical treatment. Mrs. Crider added that her sister had not been in very good health of late.

After she had boarded the train at Mt. Vernon, Miss Snodgrass was reported to have been seen in this city, first as she was going into Wanamaker's and later as she entered the Coward shoe store, in Greenwich Street. After that no trace of her has been found.

At the time of her disappearance Miss Snodgrass was wearing a tan linen coat with a skirt of the same material, and a white waist. She had $10 in her purse. She wore a black sailor hat, black silk stockings, and black shoes. She is five feet six inches tall, and weighs 135 pounds. She is described as having a dark complexion, dark eyes and hair. Miss Snodgrass was familiarly called "Doc." by her close friends.

PIER MEN'S DEMANDS UP.

Transatlantic Lines Consider Wage Question—St. Paul Strike Planned.

Representatives of all the transatlantic steamships lines on which the longshoremen have made a demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take the matter up. The companies have until July 29 to reply to the demands.

It was said later that the companies had decided on a plan of action, but none of the officials of the companies would say what was done. Frederick Toppin, assistant to the Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who acted at the meeting on behalf of this company, which takes in the American, White Star, Red Star, and Atlantic Transport lines, said that the matter had not reached a stage where a statement on behalf of the companies was needed.

An attempt was being made, it was stated yesterday, to get the crew of the American liner St. Paul, which sails on Saturday for Southampton, to strike. According to the leaders of the strike of the coastwise seamen and firemen, all the firemen and oilers quit voluntarily and the seamen were expected to quit. G. W. Thomas, assistant general manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night that the deckmen and pilers had signed for the coming trip. The firemen and trimmers had not signed.

$265 in Bills a Cat's Bed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—Whether Mrs. Mary Kercsen of Laines Court stole $265 from a boarder or whether a pet cat is responsible for the larceny is a question that will have to be decided by the Mercer County Grand Jury. A few days ago the woman was arrested and held in $300 bail. She protested her innocence and declared she did not know where the money was. To-day the family cat, with a litter of young, was found resting on the bills in a kitchen closet.

CHOP MAN TO FREEDOM.

Firemen Rescue Man Who Stuck in Window Crawling Into His Home.

Jorko Osia, 32 years old, of 316 Sixth Street, spent the greater part of Sunday night drinking at various saloons on the east side, and returned to his home, where he boards with a family named Polasky, after all had gone to work, and found the door locked.

His home is in the rear basement at that address. The only means of entrance he saw was by way of a small window, and he straightway attempted to enter. When he was about half way through his body stuck, and he was unable to either go forward or backward.

Osia's yells brought the janitress of the tenement house, who, thinking he was a burglar, immediately started shouting for the police. Policeman Bach of the East Fifth Street Station, newly appointed to the force, came on the run. He likewise thought he had collared a burglar, and grabbed his man, but was unable to draw his prisoner forth. Word was carried to Sergt. Kittle of the station that Bach had cornered a burglar. He ordered out three reserves. They, all combined, were unable to get their man out, so Engine Company 25 was called upon. The man was finally chopped from his trap and taken to the station house charged with intoxication.

Magistrate Krotel in Essex Market Court fined Osia $3.

BIG POULSON CHARITY GIFTS.

Brooklyn Man Leaves $484,010 to American Scandinavian Foundation.

According to an appraisal of the estate of Niels Poulson, late head of the Hecla Iron Works of Williamsburg, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, the amount of the endowment fund he left to the American-Scandinavian Foundation was $484,010.05. This is an institution of which the testator was one of the founders. His estate was appraised at $836,123.81.

Other legacies were left to friends and charitable institutions. To William N. Dykman, a lawyer and his lifelong friend, he left the house in which he died in Shore Road. This property was valued at $80,000. He bequeathed to his housekeeper, Nicolene Christensen, $53,848.50.

Poulson came to this country a poor boy. He became an expert draughtsman and later founded the Hecla Iron Works. He helped to organize the American-Scandinavian Foundation, for the purpose of providing scholarships to Scandivanian students at American universities and similar benefits for American students at institutions in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

TELEGRAPHERS SEND CALL.

Ask Other Cities to Join in Demands on Western Union.

The Executive Committee of the New York local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon and made arrangements for the committee which will try to bring about arbitration of the complaints that men are being discharged for belonging to the union, and to demand that there be no blacklisting of employes who have taken a prominent part in labor matters. The resolution adopted on Sunday by the union to ask that committees of the same kind be appointed by the locals in seven representative cities was put in shape and sent to the unions in these cities.

The committee which will go before the company will be a volunteer committee, it was said, as there was fear that the members of such a committee might be discharged. If the other unions decide not to co-operate in the movement, the New York local said it would carry on its fight alone.

LINERS CROSS TOGETHER.

Kaiserin and Prinz Wilhelm Keep in Each Other's Company.

The Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Bremen, respectively, kept in each other's company the whole way across the Atlantic from Cherbourg. Owing to warnings of icebergs in the track, the ships steered thirty miles south of the usual southern path at this time of the year.

Capt. Ruser of the Kaiserin said that on Friday morning he received wireless messages from the liners Pretoria and Rhein, both westbound, that they had passed an iceberg 1,000 feet long and 300 feet high, six miles off. Both vessels were in sight from the bridge of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, the Captain said.

KITTEL HOPES TO WIN AVIATION RECORD

Former New York Banker Seeks Lead in Duration Contest in His Own Machine.

HAS COMMERCIAL PLANS, TOO

May Return Here and Engage in Business with an Aviation End to It—Brother in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, July 22.—Walter Edwards, professional aviator, who declared yesterday that he was a son of the late Joseph J. Kittel, one time President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, New York, talked further to-day of his New York life.

"Yes, my family name is Kittel," he said. "Abroad nearly all aviators have a nom-de-ciel, or name of the sky. Why should I be barred from being plain Walter Edwards? Soon after my twenty-first birthday I was made Vice President of the United States Exchange Bank of New York. I continued in that capacity for several years, but my views on sociology, the necessity for each individual producing that which he requires for his personal needs, and a dislike for hollow pomp, led me to seek the West, where artificiality exists only in a limited degree, and where real manhood counts for more than wealth.

"My father died ten years ago leaving an estate of something like $1,000,000. I have a sister and five brothers, one of the latter being assigned to the Pacific squadron of the navy after graduating from Annapolis. I do not know to what ship he has been assigned. So far as I know he and I are the only producers of the family, the others contenting themselves with a life of idleness. There is an unhealable breach between myself and my mothr, sister, and brothers. I have seen fit to live my life in my own way and they do not approve.

"My people do not know that I am flying. I have earned my livelihood since leaving home, a portion of the time as a San Francisco newspaper writer. I am the arbiter of my own destiny, so far as any individual can be, and I wish my private affairs to rest with me for settlement.

"Why did I enter aviation? Because it has a future, because it represents achievement and a man's work. The upper air is no place for a weakling. Sure death awaits the man who enters the air without full confidence in himself and his machine. I know I have a man's work to complete, and I do not fear for the future. I will be taken when my day's work is done. Aviation also is an interesting study, and really is pretty good sport if a trifle of care is used. It is far safer than football, for care can be exercised in the air.

"It is quite true that my father left a large fortune when he died, but is that any reason why I should remain home in idleness, drawing on the family exchequer, when I am perfectly competent to paddle my own canoe, or, to bring the quotation down to date, to fly my own aeroplane?

"Ambition? Yes, I have one so strong that it amounts practically to an obsession. I want to hold the world's record for duration in flight, and when I get to the position where I can build a machine along the lines that my flying experience has taught me will accomplish the purpose I will make good before the world.

"When I will return to New York, announce my identity, and enter on a commercial life with an aviation end to it. If I fall for the last time in the meantime—well, it will demonstrate that my family's theory is right and mine wrong. What more is there to say?"

A Wise Man's Chance
Remnant Sale

$18 Every day we are making into suits piece ends from $30 and $40 suitings. Every day we are adding new ends. Isn't it wise to buy for $18 what ordinarily costs double? Coat and Trousers, $16! Fancy Waist Coats—to measure $5; were $10. $18

Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street

GOMPERS ATTACKS BURNS.

Labor Leader Gives Out Wickersham's Report on Jones Case.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made public yesterday extracts from the report of Attorney General Wickersham to President Taft in which the Attorney General officially explains his reasons for concluding that W. H. Jones of Portland, Ore., convicted of land thefts, should be pardoned. The Attorney General reports on the work of Detective William J. Burns in investigating the prospective jurors, and he declares that Burns favored only those who would vote for conviction regardless of the evidence.

The report states in part: "It is charged by the defendant and his friends that William J. Burns, who is investigating jurors for Francis J. Heney, as stated by the latter in a communication to me, dated Aug. 28, 1911, sent his agents throughout the several counties from which names of jurors had been taken for the purpose of filling the jury box, and had those proposed jurors investigated prior to the time the box was filled. It is claimed that these agents reported to Burns, and that he was able in some way to control and did control the selection of names that went into the jury box; that in this way a jury box was filled with names of persons predisposed to convict, to wit: Democrats, Populists, Socialists and Republicans, belonging to what is known as the Simon faction, who were antagonistic to the so-called Mitchell faction of the Republican Party, to which Jones and the persons prosecuted belonged, and that none of the persons objectionable to Burns was selected."

In conclusion, the report asks President Taft to pardon W. H. Jones and Franklin P. Mays, and says:

"The course of the Executive, however, seems to me to be quite clear, and that is he cannot countenance the methods employed in the prosecution of these cases by requiring the enforcement of the sentence imposed in the Jones case. And I think also and for the same reasons a pardon should be granted to Franklin P. Mays, although my impression is that the man is really very guilty and deserving of punishment."

WANTS COX STOCK ATTACHED

National Reserve Bank Seeks Writ Against Former Political Leader.

Counsel for the National Reserve Bank of New York applied yesterday in the Supreme Court for a writ of attachment against George B. Cox, formerly political leader of Cincinnati, whom the bank is suing on a thirty-thousand-dollar promissory note which he indorsed. The bank asserted that Cox owned stock in the Shubert Theatrical Syndicate.

Benjamin N. Cardozo, who appeared for Cox, declared that their company was a New Jersey corporation and hence not subject to attachment writs issued in New York State courts. He declared further that Cox possessed only a voting trust in the Shubert enterprise and no tangible property. Justice Bischoff took the matter under advisement and reserved his decision.

Sunken Jose Floated Again.

After working on her since March, the Norwegian steamer Jose, which was sunk off pier seven East River after she had caught fire at pier fifteen was sucessfully floated yesterday and towed to Liberty Island. The water will be pumped out of her to-day and she will be towed to drydock. Owing to the strong tide where she was sunk, right in the fairway of navigation, the divers were only able to work for forty minutes each day fastening chains under her. She was raised last week and towed as far as Coenties Slip where the wash from passing steamships snapped the chains and sunk the Jose in thirty-four feet of water.

When a "Hobo" Works.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—The difference between a hobo and a tramp was defined this morning when Jonathan Drury and William McGraw, were before Justice Moorehouse in the local court. Drury objected to being arraigned as a tramp. A hobo he said worked when he could find work to do, but a tramp never worked. Justice Moorehouse give each thirty days in the workhouse.

BOXBOARD CO. ALTERS PLAN.

Time for Its Stockholders to Come In Has Been Extended.

Stockholders of the United Boxboard Company and holders of the general mortgage bonds of the United Boxboard and Paper Company have been notified by the Reorganization Committee of the former company, of which Charles C. Adsit is Chairman, of an amendment to the plan of reorganization, so as to include stockholders of the Boxboard Company who are not paying the $10 subscription per share originally contemplated.

These non-paying stockholders of the present company are offered upon deposit of their stock with the Union Trust Company of Chicago a negotiable depositors' certificate for each four shares of the present stock, which will be exchangeable for one share of the common stock of the United Paperboard Company. The United Paperboard Company is the name of the reorganized company, and the offer is conditional on the old stock being deposited within sixty days from July 10.

The committee has also extended the time for deposit under the plan calling for the payment of a $10 subscription to the same date, provided 6 per cent. interest is paid on the deferred installments of subscription from July 10 to the date of making the deposit.

It is stated in the circular that 51,000 of the United Boxboard Company stock have become depositors, and have paid the $10 subscription, and all the bondholders of the Boxboard and Paper Company except about $200,000 have deposited their bonds with the committee. Underwriting has been obtained for such of the new company's stock for which subscriptions have not been received, and it is stated that the new company "undoubtedly will be in full operation not later than Jan. 1, 1913."

MILITIA THREATEN POLICE.

State Constabulary Called Out to Preserve Order at Gettysburg.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 22.—Threats made by National Guardsmen in attendance upon the Camp of Instruction here against the members of the police force of Gettysburg on Saturday night caused Major Gen. C. Bowman Doughtery, commander of the National Guardsmen in camp, to call upon the State for a detail of constabulary to preserve order. The State troopers are quartered near the guardhouse and have instruction to stop rioting, no matter at what cost.

Officers of the Guard seemed powerless to stop the fights between the Guardsmen and the police. There were frequent clashes. Guardsmen were placed under arrest by the provost guard, but this did not stop the battles.

The first trouble was on Saturday night, when Chief of Police John Shealer arrested a Guardsman, who, he declared, was intoxicated and disorderly. The Chief was in plain clothes, and he was made to show his authority to make an arrest. As the Guardsman was being taken to jail, one of the high officers of the Guard appeared and demanded that the Chief free the soldier. He was allowed to go. The Guardsmen asserted that the private had not been drinking and was not disorderly.

There has been bitter feeling between the townspeople and the Guardsmen, but no serious outbreaks until now. The State Constabulary has the authority to arrest either the Guardsmen or the members of the police force, and it is feared that if any such action is necessary there will be bloodshed.

MAKES DEATH DOUBLY SURE.

Optician Puts Gas Tube Into His Mouth, Then Shoots Himself.

To make doubly sure of death, Max B. Bock, an optician having an office at 106 Fulton Street, Manhattan, sent a bullet into his brain after preparing to end his life by inhaling gas at his home, 326 Goldfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. He had been in poor health for some time.

Bock's wife and children went out in the afternoon, and as soon as they had gone the man went into the bothroom, fastened one end of a tube to a gas jet, and, lying down in the bathtub, placed the other end in his mouth. Then he fired a bullet from a revolver into his right temple, dying instantly.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest corner.)
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

Hart, Schaffner & Marx $25 Blue Serge Suits $15

A THOUSAND fresh, new $25 Blue Serge Suits, made this season by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, just bought at a price. That is why we are selling them at $15. Some have just coat and trousers, others include the waistcoat. Sizes 33 to 50, regulars, stouts, shorts and longs. At $25 they would be unordinary values. Now $15

Budweiser
The only Bottled Beer in constant demand on Land and Sea, on all Buffet and Dining Cars, at Hotels, Clubs, Cafes and Homes.
"Bottled Only at the Home Plant in St. Louis."
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PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. The Girl From Milwaukee, S. Miller Kent & Co., Walter Percival & Harrington Reynolds & Co., Fields & Carroll, others.
23RD ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. SUPERIOR VAUDEVILLE CHANGED MON. & THURSDAYS—LATEST PHOTO PLAYS CHANGED DAILY. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Aft. 5, 10, 15c. Eve. 10 to 25c. Come Any Time.
MOTOR RACES STADIUM MOTORDROME. BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Wed., Sat. & Sun. nights at 8:30. Admission 25c; Grand Stand 50c. SPECIAL TO-NIGHT, JULY 23D. BROOKLYN DERBY, 30 MILES. Crack Canadian Pilots. TO-MORROW NIGHT, JULY 24, UNITED CYCLISTS PARADE.
Steeplechase Fun CONEY'S HIGH-CLASS AMUSEMENT PLACE
CONEY'S LUNA Biggest Show on Earth
NEW—DAILY MATINEE, 25c. Josie Heather, BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Clarke & Hamilton, Sidney Drew & Co., Tempest & Sunshine, Willie Weston, O'Brien-Havel Co., others.
Hotel Astor Roof Garden (So. Section) B'way, 44 St. Eve. 9. Adm. $1. Tables Res'd. Refreshments Served. VOLPE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor. Eminent Soloists.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & Daily Matinee. HOUDINI, "DON" the Talking Dog, and 12 New Big Acts.
ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE—SHOWING MATINEE TO-MORROW 400 SEATS $1.00. ONLY REAL SHOW IN N. Y. A WINSOME WIDOW 75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75
GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:15. THE ROSE MAID Always Cool. Roof Off. Audience Fanned by Ocean Breezes.
LYCEUM 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 25c. to $1.00. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT.
WEST END Matinee Daily. 10, 20 & 30c CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. in THE EASIEST WAY
MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN Talk of the Town. Open Air Dancing. Big 3-Ring Cabaret. All Seats 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. B'way. & 14th St. NAT. WILLS, J. C. Nugent & Co., Rita Gould and New Acts. Daily Mats. 25c.
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
LUCHOW'S 106 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 1400—Stuyvesant. FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA. WURZBURGER HOFBRAU Pilsner Genossenschafts-Brau GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910
NORTH BEACH RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES Boats from East 99th and 134th Sts. Queensboro Bridge Trolley Also Direct. Free Fireworks Tuesdays & Thursdays
ROOF GARDEN Restaurant, Hotel Navarre, 7th Av. & 38th St. Music. A la